ENNESSEE RIVER CONVENTION

TYLLE, Jan. 8.—The American's

La., special says: "There were

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c. d Holiday Goods.

milton. Shourds & Co. and Randolph-sts., Pruste Hall

temoved to the Elegant Premises. Between Madison and Monroe-sta, fuce stock will sell during January sind manufacturer's cost. Splendid associated Mink Sacques. Dolmans, etc. Large schaeing from us. BEAK & BUCHER

R SATURDAY AUCTION SALE urday, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock,

AUCTION SALES. EILSON, POMEROY & CO., netioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st MORNING, Jan. 9, at 9:30 o'clock

AT OUR AUCTION ROOMS, AND SO RANDOLPH-ST-

LACES

Novelties

Reliable

Ready Made

Garments

Prices moderate

Out at

18. 10. 12:15.6/30.

Willoughby Wills Bo

Stylish Clothiers

call themselves

Square Dealers

therefore have something

-to back up-

cor. Blark & Madison Its.

At Wholesale.

Most Desirable Styles

Price Lists Mailed on Application

JANSEN. M'CLURG & CO.,

117 & 119 State-st., Chicago.

CUIVER, PAGE, SE. HOYNE &. CO. 25

Engravers.

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

Monogram and Initial Stamping.

BLANK BOOKS

BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY AND PRINTING,

All of Superior Quality and at Low Prices.
The A. M. W. JONES Stationery and Printing Co
Monroe and Dearborn-

GEORGE M. BOGUE,

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

ROOM S REAPER BLOCK, No. 97 Clark-street., Chicago.

Special attention given to the care and management of Real Estate. Tures paid and Rents collected. Interests of non-residents arefully looked after.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE

Second-Hand Barrel Business.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

CABINETS

Salar Cabinet Photographs equal to any produced elsewhere for the law produced elsewhere for the graphs taken to be perfect in every particular. Remember, this offer is PER DOZ. 75 Madison-st.

F. M. BRADSHAW, 280 Centre-av.

Large Stock, Good Work, Low Prices.

1 W. MIDBLETON, 55 State-st.

Lowest Prices.

Largest Assortment,

VOLUME XXIX.

EMBROIDERIES,

484 Broadway, N.Y., REMOVED.

loggett, Bassett & Hills Co. BOOTS AND SHOES, 212 & 214 Monroe-st.

TEAS.

o allow a discount of five cents per pound whe

HICKSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE,

113 East Madison-st.

10 PER CT. DISCOUNT

FULL DRESS and MAR-RIAGE TOILET a Specialty.

Ladies' RIDING HABITS and SURTOUTS. Servants' STYLISH LIV-

EDWARD ELY & CO., 163 & 165 Wabash-av.; cor. Monroe-st. STOCKHOLDERS MRETINGS. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the tage Gas Light & Coke Co. will be held at the office the Company on Monday, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock p. m., which time there will be an election held for nine rectors, and such other business transacted as may me before the meeting.

JAS. K. BURTIS, Sec'y.

Hibernian Banking Association CHICAGO, Jan. 5, 1880.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Assistance, for the election of officers and Directors, it is held at its Banking Office on a Stonday, the 17th st., between the hours of 12 m and 1 p.m.

HAMILTON 3. DOX, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of "The omnercial National Bank of Chicago," for the elecso of Directors, will be held at its Banking Office on
usuay, Jan. 15, 1885, between the hours of 2 and 2
clock n. m. GEORGE L. OTIS, Cashier. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

samual meeting of the stockholders of the Me-tine and Traders Savings, Loan & Building Asso-on will be held at their office, 110 Dearborn-st. day, ut 1:50 p. m., for the election of four Di-CHARLES G. FRENCH, Secretary. OTHER OF RAND, MERTING,
OFFICE OF RAND, MCNALLY & CO.,
CHICAGO, Jan S, 1850.

Les annual meeting of Blockholders of Braid,
Nally & Co., will be held at their office Monday
days B, 1881 So'clock p. m., for the eleption of
meteors for the ensuing year.

T. C. HAYNES, Sec.

NASSE SIGHT DETICIAN HIBUNE BUILDING

PINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN Proved Real Estate, at Current Rates.

BUY YOUR C. JEVNE'S.

110-112 Madison-st. WE ROAST DAILY.

OR. DAY, 132 E. Madison-st

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

cidents at the Maine Capital.

15. \$6. \$7. \$8. a pour. ___ So Onder_ The Republicans Evidently Bent on Playing a Waiting Game,

Will Go to Pieces in Time.

The Fusionists, Being Wholly at a Loss What to Do, Do Nothing.

of the Property of the

Confidence on Both Sides that He Will Do What Is Right.

The Bribery Charges Made More Explicit in the House Yesterday.

Man Who Offered Them

vised to Divert Attention from the Steal.

IN STATU QUO.

Representatives' Chamber, and had taken every precaution. The presiding officers of the two Houses gave orders that

NO ONE SHOULD BE ADMITTED

to the sessions but members except upon their order or Gen. Chamberla in's, and members of the press had much difficulty in getting admission. The line of guards extended from the rotunda up the stairway, and the doorkeepers were very vigitant. They were vastly mystified when not a single Republican member or claimant of a seat came to the hall.

Wedding, Visiting, and Invitation Cards done in the Best and Latest Styles. Fine Stationery. Correspondence Cards. PRINTING, AND STATIONERY.

Incaster, Superintendent of Public Buildings, from further control of them.

IN THE HOUSE.

The first business in the House was a dramatic presentation of the alleged bribery cases of Mr. Swann and Mr. Harriman. Wallace R. White, of Winthrop, is the man whom they accuse. Their statements made in the House were more detailed than their original affidavits, and, as an ex-parte presentation, were quite effective over the credulous audience. When Mr. Harriman flourished his handful of bills there was applause, which the Speaker rebuked. Both men said they held the money subject to the order of the man who gave it to them. Two others detailed the circumstances of alleged attempts to bribe them. A Committee of Investigation was appointed. White is a man of good character, a lawyer, and the Republicans, while saying the charge seems skillfully made, refuse to believe there is any truth in it. Mr. White, who is here, brands the whole story as Well-Established and Good-Paying

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1880_SIXTEEN PAGES.

QUIESCENT

A Day Devoid of Exciting Infor Custom Orders

Confident that the Enemy

Gen. Chamberlain in Full Charge

Swann and Harriman Name the

Mr. Blaine Says It Is a Side Issue De

HANGE, BUT A GREAT DEAL OF PER

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 9.—This morning there was a more intense interest in the situation than at any time since the Legislature met, and there were forebodings of trouble on the part of both parties to the controversy. There was last night uncommon mystery and seriousness, and each expected the other to make a movement which might precipitate the crisis and possibly a disgraceful scene. The Republicans in their cancus determined to stay out of the Legislature altogether, and leave the Fusionists to work their own pleasure without a quorum. They gave them the opportunity to go through the motions of electing a Governor if they dared take the responsibility, but were ready to interfere at once with legal proceedings to render him or any other officer so chosen powerless. The Fusionists, on their part, suspected the Republicans of a scheme to take forcible possession of the Representatives' Chamber, and had taken every precaution. The presiding officers of

vastly mystified when not a single Republican member or claimant of a seat came to the hall.

Gen. Chamberlain's orders, published this morning, aunouncing that he had assumed custody of the State property, and should, under the conditions of the trust imposed upon him by Gov. Garcelon, protect and preserve it until he could deliver it to a Governor legally chosen and duly qualified, revealed to everybody the real situation of the State without a civil executive head, and dependent upon a military officer for the preservation of public property and institutions. But this was Gov. Garcelon's act, and, while the Republicans are in no wise responsible for it, they and all other sober-minded citizens are very glad that Gen. Chamberlain is the man into whose hands these important responsibilities have been given. The general satisfaction is a testimonial to the genuine confidence felt in Gen. Chamberlain's honor, and ability, and fairness, and to-day men are praising him warmly who have been little disposed to praise him of late years. Probably Maine has not another citizen who would command so general respect in the critical exigency. By an order issued to-day he has put the State-House and all the executive departments under the charge of Col. John Marshall Brown, of Portland, which relieves Dr. Lancaster, Superintendent of Public Buildings, from further control of them.

IN THE HOUSE.

The first business in the House was a

who is here, brands the whole story as

AN INFAMOUS LIE.

The man Harriman had the impudence to approach Mr. White to-day while he was in conversation with others and tell him he wanted to see him alone. White told him he could have no business with himself that might not be transacted in the presence of witnesses. Harriman said he desired to warn him in a friendly way to quit the State or he would regret it. White said if he had ever done anything in violation of law he would stay here and take the penalty. It deserves to be borne in mind that three good and conscientious men, sufficient to break the quorum, had refused to join in consummating the fraud before these men were, as they allege, approached, and there was absolutely no need of bribing anybody. Not a Republican member of the Legislature gives any credit to these charges.

The House was in session nearly eight hours to-day, and did nothing more of consequence. Members went out to lunch in detachments, and the rest sat idle. They would give no reason for remaining in session, but undoubtedly they feared that if they left the

hall the Republicans might come in and organize with a quorum of elected members. A committee was raised and held a session with regard to

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, and possibly they will attempt to-morrow to choose that officer, but they fear both that Gen. Chamberlin would refuse to recognize him and that the Supreme Court would issue a restraining writ.

The Fusionists are again in careers.

Gen. Chamberlin would refuse to recognize him and that the Supreme Court would issue a restraining writ.

The Fusionists are again in caucus tonight. It is known that some of their men are disgusted, and are held in subordination to the caucus with great difficulty. To-day they begin to talk about arranging a conference with the Republicans, who will certainly not yield any right for which they have contended. They are entirely content with the situation to-night, and will centime by peaceable and legal methods to assist their rightful claims. Things are now in the shape they deem most favorable, and there would seem to be but one possible ending of the contest. The Fusionists have made DESPERATE EFFORTS to secure the attendance of Mr. Voter, but they will not succeed. Even if he should yield to persuasion, he has no certificate, and if he had a certificate there is no Governor and Council to qualify him. Should the President of the Senate resolve the doubts which prevented him to-day from qualifying the Republicans, those doubts as to the present existence of a legal Council and as to his right to assume any executive duties would lead to legal complications. The opinion is now held by the best legal minds in both parties that the Constitution makes no provision for a temporary Executive under existing dreumstances, and, if this view is correct, there is no legal way out of the present difficulty except by the action of a legal quorum of the House and Senate, and this cannot be obtained without the aid of one of the two Republicans who have qualified as members of the House. Whether the end will come soon or late cannot be foretold, but the situation being well established, and there being no longer any apparent danger of a violent outbreak, your special correspondent will depart to night.

FILLSBURY's PAPER, the Standard, which a day or two ago contained a humble and abject apology for its disgraceful insinuations against the integrity of Judge Libby, of the Supreme Court, because of his action on the questio

polities of the State.

AT THE CAPITAL.

AT THE CAPITAL.

MILITARY PROTECTION.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 9.—Early this morning Maj. Chamberlain issued a general order, stating that, "in view of the extraordinary situation now presented at the seat of government, he would assume command and protect the public property and institutions of the State, in trust for the people, until the Governor's successor has been legally elected and duly qualified." By this order Gen. Chamberlain assumes temporarily the office and duly qualified." By this order Gen. Chamberlain assumes temporarily the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The entire police force at the State-House was changed this morning, those indicated by Gen. Chamberlain taking the place of those who have been drilling there for several weeks. The change was made quietly.

THE SEATE.

At the comming of the session but one Re-

At the opening of the sess publican appeared and took his seat, Sen-ator Locke, of Cumberland.

The vote on the bribery order was reconsidered, and the order was laid on the table

The Committee appointed on Gubernatorial votes are Messrs. Atwell, Lynn, Thompson (of Knox), Barrett, Locke, Dingley, and Film.

Fint.

The Committee on Senatorial Votes, which will proceed at once to its duty, are Messrs. Strickland, Patten, Thompson (of Knox), Rankin, Coombs, and Lampson. Seventy-two members only appeared this morning in the House,—all Fusionists. The House attempted to exclude all but the offi-

A large number of remonstrances were presented by persons claiming seats in the House. cial reporters, but several were smuggled in.

D. L. Murch, of Ellsworth, claims the of Eugene Hale.

A committee of five was appointed to investigate the attempted bribery of members.

A committee of seventy-five was appointed on Gubernatorial votes.

There was LESS THAN A QUOBUM in the House at any time, and the session dragged, several members sending for their

The House remained in continuous ses sion, although but few members were in their seats.

In the Senate petitions were presented of John T. Wallace, Jr., of Washington County,

that after the adjournment of the Senate the chamber would be taken possession of, and that the necessary precautions would be

The House continued in session all the afternoon waiting for a quorum. No business was transacted. About forty members were present, conversing in groups with

present, conversing in groups with
ANXIETY DEPICTED UPON THEIR COUNTENANCES.

Mr. Talbot, Speaker; Coh. William Dickey,
Mr. Perry, of Camden; Mr. Plaisted, and
other leaders, had frequent sessions of consultation, and appeared extremely anxions at
the situation of affairs. Fears seemed to be
expressed, and grave apprehensions entertained, that the Republicans were afoot to
swoop down upon them and capture the Government. A committee was appointed to
wait on Maj.-Gen. Chamberlain in regard to
the condition of affairs. They inquired if he
would use his power to protect the two
Houses. The General would make no promises, but that he will do his duty as acting
Governor and Commander-in-Chief no one
doubts.

The House was evidently

The House was evidently

ANXIOUS TO GET A QUORUM,
Fusionists again sent for Mr. Voter, of
Farmington, who has frequently refused to
take his certificate. It was reported that the
session was prolonged in waiting for Voter,
but he failed to come, and at a quarter to 6
the House adjourned without transacting the
least item of business during the afternoon.
While the Fusionist leaders are doing their
best to rally their forces by constant canvass
and personal appeals, it is the general opinion
that their forces are weakening, and if it
shall brove to be the plan of the Republicans
to tire their opponents out and make them
give up from sheer-exhaustion, the early developments seem to argue success.

GENERAL ORDER. ANXIOUS TO GET A QUOBUM,

ALLEGED BRIBERY. AUGUSTA, Jan. 2.—The statement wann, in the House to-day, relative to tempt to bribe him, is as follows:

The press of the Republican party maker charges against me, reflecting upon my honor and integrity in relation to matters connected and integrity in relation to matters connected with my position as a member of this House. I refer to the attempt to bribe me by an agent of the Republican party. I will briefly state the main facts connected with this affair. I came from my house to this city on Saturday, Jan. 3. On the Monday following rumors were affoat that men had been offered money to absent themselves from the House of Representatives, so that no quorum would be present on the first Wednesday of January. Later in the evening of Jan. 5, a Later in the evening of Jan. 5, reliable person, who is now a member of this House, informed me that Wallace R. White, of Winthrop, had called upon him, and

oppered him \$1,000 in cash to deliver up his certificate and resign as a member of the House, which he had refused to accept, and that said White informed him that he wanted three more men to resign, and requested him to see me. Upon this information I went at once to the Augusta House and found the Hon. E. H. Gove. Secretary of State, and told him whether Gove, Secretary of State, and told him what I knew about the matter. Gove and myself then went out and found Solon Chase. In their presence I hastily drew and signed an affidavit embodying my statement of bribery."

[This affidavit was printed on Wednesday morning.]

who had been offered the \$1,000 to see Whit who had been offered the 51,000 to see white in the morning and inform him that I would resign for 51,000. He saw White the next morning. White sent back a request for me to meet him at the Court-House at 10:30 a.m. I went there at about that time and met White, who took me up-stairs into a corner who had a statement as

follows:

AUGUSTA, Jan. 6, 1880.—To the Chairman of the Democratic and Greenback Concess: After mature deliberation I have concluded that it is my duty, as a citizen, to obey the laws as they are construed and deeded by the Supreme Judicial Court. I cannot, therefore, lend my sid to keeping out of their seats the Republican Representatives elect whom the Supreme Court has declared entitled thereto. I therefore give public notice that I will not participate in the organization of the House, being fairly and fully determined to obey the mandate of the Court. To resist that mandate is revolution, destructive both to my party and the great interests of the State.

He informed me that I should have to write a statement like it and sign the same; also,

sign a resignation and deliver up my certificate to him. He said they should not want to use the resignation, but wanted it to show that I acted in good faith, and that after the

that I acted in good faith, and that after the house was organized

I COULD TAKE MY SEAT,
and the Republicans would put me upon important committees. I informed him that I would sign the papers, and he said that he had to go and get the money. He left the room and returned in about twenty minutes and said it was all right. He then read to me and I copied in my own hand letters to the Chairman of the Democratic and Greenback Committees. He also read the resignation, which I copied. I then put said papers, without my signature, into my pocket. We then counted the money and found it correct. I then signed the paper and took the money. He said he wanted some men, and wanted to know if I knew of any he could get. I told him I thought he could get.

He told me to see him and come with him at 1:30. I then left and called at the Augusta House to see if I could find Harriman, but did not find him. I then went direct to the State-House and found E. H. Gove, and made the following statement:

State-House and found E. H. Gove, and made the following statement:

I. Thomas B. Swan in the presence of the Hon. Solon Chase and the Hon. E. H. Gove, make the following statement: I have this day been approached by an agent of the Republican party to resign as Representative, for money. I am going to take the money to morrow, and thus show to the people the fraud and corruption of the Republican party. I expect to have another party also take money for the same purpose.

I went to the Augusta House and found Harriman, told him what had taken place, and he agreed to go with me at 1:30 and take the money and expose the fraud. I went to my dinner and then returned to the Augusta House, where I again found Harriman, and not far from 2 o'clock we went toward the Court-House. Before we reached it I showed him White standing on the porch. White went into the building, and so did Harriman. As I passed by the Court-House White stuck his head out of the window of the same corner room and motioned to me, and I answered his motion with a nod of, my head. I then went to the Granit National Bank, taking the money which White had paid me, and bought this draft on Boston. I do not claim this money, and it is subject to the order of the person who furnished it."

Swann was followed by Harriman, of Kennebunk, who

DISPLAYED A BOLL OF BILLS
he received, the House applauding.
The Speaker called for order, declaring
that such a shameful story ought not to be so
received. In an impressive manner, Harriman called upon God to witness the truth
of his statement as to the facts and his intentions when receiving the money.
Clark, of Nobleboro, next rose and made a
similar statement regarding attempts to bribe
him with the promise of money and a Gustom-House office.

BLAINE.

A Herald special says: "It is charged
that, when White left Harriman in the CourtHouse to go after the meney, he was followed down State street and seen to enter
Blaine's house. Upon leaving it he went directly to the Court-House."

BLAINE'S ANSWER. DISPLAYED A BOLL OF BILLS

Biane's noise. Upon leaving it he went inrectly to the Court-House."

BLAINE'S ANSWER.

Bosron, Jan. 9.—Senator Blaine, in reply
to the insinuations that he is implicated in
the alleged bribery cases in Maine, telegraphs as follows:

"Whatever the form or phrase of the accusation, I pronounce it an unqualified
calumny, and merely part of a monstrous,
wicked, unparalleled conspiracy to deprive a
free people of their suffrage by fraud,
forgery, and perjury. I am busy night and
day in the task of thwarting the conspiracy,
and it is merely part of their dastardly and
despicable course to invest some slander
against me. I have not seen the charge, but
I know it is a lie out of whole cloth, and
cannot now be diverted from the real work
in hand to do more than denounce the
calumny and its authors."

THE CRISIS.

DOUBT AND DISTRUST.

BOSTON, Jah. 9.—An Augusta (Me.) special to the Heraid, to-day, says: "The feeling of doubt and distrust which prevails has increased rather than diminished within twenty-four hours. The military power, though no troops are called out, is becoming unusually conspieuous for Maine. Gen. Chamberlain is in constant consultation with the civil authorities, and is gradually becoming an important figure. Gen. John Marshall Brown, of his staff, arrived from Portland this morning, and other old army officers are expected to-day.

"The conference at Senator Blaine's house last night lasted until a late hour this morning. Teams were coming and going to and from the house as late as I o'clock.

IN THE STATE-HOUSE,

from the house as late as 1 o'clock.

IN THE STATE-HOUSE,
just beyond, all was quiet, the principal offices being brilliantly lighted. No men were
visible, but the men were there.

"At the Augusta House every person who
entered or went out, up to 2 o'clock at least,
was an object of suspicion, and closely
watched until his business was known.

THIS MORKING
the politicians are somewhat nervous, and

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

"This morning when the House met, no Republican was in the hall, and Mr. Locke was the only one in the Senate.

SENATOB BLAINE'S HEALTH.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 9.—Dispatches from Augusta. Me., contradict the reports of the serious illness of Senator Blaine.

COMPROMISE.

afternoon showed them to be a unit, with a determination to stand together and not safter the least break in their lines. The policy they have adopted is a perfectly peaceful one, although the more impulsive are in favor of taking possession of the State-Hous at once by force of arms. This does no meet with any favor from the leaders, who counsel patience and coolness.

LIBEL SUIT.

Sproul, Representative from Vezie, will begin a libel suit against the Maine Standard for defamation of character, damages being placed at \$10,000.

LAMSON

THE GREENBACKERS.

KEARNEY'S UNSAVORY MOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—The Gre ckers had another stormy day here. They opted a call for a Presidential Nomination

Congress disapprove his scheme, came to the front and asked that the resolution proposing

Convention to be held at Chicago, J parently in the interest of Ben B was full of the sophistres

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 9.—Following are

ANTI-GRANT. A GENERAL MOVEMENT REPORTED.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—There
trong indications that a movement is
to be made by persons who have hith
cted with the Republican party against
tomination of Gen. Grant. This movem

the friends of Gen. Grant, North and a will be likely to use as one of the str arguments in favor of his nomination. Henderson was asked whether he the Gen. Grant was gaining strength for the

"Personally, I have no evidence of it. 1 think his chances for a renomination are decreasing daily. If nominated, however, some Southern Democrats seem to fear he may carry the Electoral vote of a few of the OLD SLAVEHOLDING STATES."

"On what ground do these fears so be based?"

SOUTH CAROLINA.

that, in consideration of the surrende tain property alleged to belong to the these persons should be granted in from all criminal proceedings of a pu official character, and all civil act the suit of the State involving official acts, except such as might ari the investigation of the management the investigation of the management penal and charitable institutions then gress.' Josephus Woodruff, the Clerk Senate,

INDIANA.

was full of the sophistics of the rag-money party. The proceedings were turbulent, and in part ribald and profane. Dennis Kearney, for instance, reminded the Greenbackers that their province in Washington was not to stick their bellies up against a bar; that it would be better to put their Bibles in their pockets and work the pumps; that the Republican party is run by National-Bank Directors, "iron-hoofed and shod in hell" [applause from the plous crowd]; that you mudsills and mutton-heads of society have been driven, year after year, like sheep; that the "Directors of National banks should be sent to the lowest regions of hell"; and that the men, if they had the courage, should "HANG JOHN SHERMAN for attempting to fill an office he is not fitted for ': after which outburst of profanity the Rev. Mr. De La Matyr, who is supposed to be a clergyman, read the calls. Weaver and Gillette, of Iowa, were found in this ribald company, but even in this Congress of fools there was found a person with sense enough to oppose Weaver's Soldiers' Bounty bill. The opposition seemed, indeed, so great that Weaver, who did not wish to have the fools' Congress disapprove his scheme, came to the front and asked that the resolution proposing INDIANA.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 2.—During the day several Democrats have been loud in their disapproval of the action of the Democratic State Committee fixing June 9 as the day for holding the State Convention. This date seems to have been a compromise between a day in April and one in July of August. Several favored a day in February, and the majority of those present at the outset considered April as the proper time, and so expressed themselves. But the older and wiser heads argued for a day in August, and finally forced a compromise. The date fixed brings their Convention between the National and State Republican Conventions, the stick-lers for an early meeting claiming that it would be an act of cowardice to delay until after both Republican Conventions were held. This was the only question considered in open meeting, but privately about the hotel corridors, and wherever little knots of politicians were gathered, it was developed that the Tilden movement in Indians is growing stronger instead of weaker. Gov. Hendricks' friends are loath to admit this, but the truth of it cannot be obscured. The reason is to indorse it be withdrawn.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—The Greenback conference fixed upon June 9 as the time, and Chicago the place, for its National Convention. time, and Chicago the place, for its National Convention.

Following is the preamble and call adopted:
We have reached a crisis in our country's history, and an epoch in human affairs. Our Government, which was designed for the political weal of mankind, has passed under the control of bankers, stock-jobbers, land-grabbers, and professional politicians, to the exclusion of those whose labor produces its wealth and pays its taxes. The constitutional rights of the people are denied or usurped by the money-power. The fruits of productive enterprise are grasped by corporate monopolies. The large share of accumulated wealth and undeveloped resources of the Nation are concentrated in the hands of a small class, and all property interest in the stability of our institutions on the part of the large majority of the voters is dissipated. Usurious interest and enforced idleness have filled the land with pauperlant, orime, and misery, and with murmurs of discontent. The very foundations of popular government are questioned and assalled, and the litepublic itself is in imminent peril. The

WASHINGTON.

The Inquiry into the Negro Exodus to Be Pros-

A Sub-Committee Being Appointed for That Purpose Yesterday.

Irregularities in the Postal "Star" Routes to Be Looked Into.

The Warfare on Indian Commis sioner Hayt Opened

Fernando Wood to Introduce His Refunding Bill Next Monday,

Important Telegrams in the Ingalls Case Destroyed by Accident.

District-Attorney Leake Recomme Golsen Be Not Pardoned.

THE EXODUS.

THE EXODUS.

INQUIRING THE CAUSE OF THE MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuma.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The Exodus
Committee was organized to-day, and will
soon commence taking testimony. No definit
clan has been determined, although Senator
Voorhees, Chairman of the Committee, has a
jet of names of prominent Republicans and
thers who are to be summoned as witnesses.
The Democrats purpose, it is understood,
o endeavor to prove that wicked Republicns organized the movement with the intenons of colonizing Democratic or doubtful
tates with colored Republicans whose votes
muld be counted upon. There may have
sen a talk among political managers that it
ould be a shrewd move to take such
advantage of the exodus, but it ivantage of the exodus, but it e certain that the exodus itself did not its certain that the exodus itself did not nate with Republicans, and that it is sely spontaneous. Republican members be Committee seem to think that the altree will be compelled to inquire of egroes themselves who have emigrated seriain the cause of the exodus, and Voorhees, if he is anxious to know why of those negroes selected Indiana, will liged to ask them, and not inquire of a Democrata in North Carolina. The emocrats in North Carolina. The cans will insist that the negroes who most about the matter shall be sum-d. The story has already been pub-l. The testimony for the present will be y taken in Washington.

"STAR" ROUTES.

STAR ROUTES.

THE MATTER TO BE INVESTIGATED.

**Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The House appropriation Committee evidently lintends to make a thorough investigation of the star" postal services. The Sub-Committee appointed to-day to investigate the subject is of a most stalwart character, and consists of slount of Georgia, Blackburn of Kentucky, Clymer of Pennsylvania, Cannon of Illinois, and Hawley of Connecticut. Blount has always been a determined opponent of arge appropriations. Blackburn, although the comes from a section where the "star" routes exist, is said to have been against the appropriation of \$500,000 last year. Cannon, is, while a member of the Post-Office tee, did not favor such an extension always been a strong friend of ost-Office Department; while Hawley of Connecticut, will support neither friend nor for where there is any proof of wrong. The postal authorities will be able to make out a very good case if Congressional solicitation earlies urged in justification of an attempt to increase those through fears of a deliciency. The Contract Office has letters from some of the Congressmen who have demounced the alleged extravagance, making recommendation for an increase for service. It is said that Mr. Blount, of Georgia, who is one of the most pronounced in asserting that the Post-Office Department has exceeded its authority in this matter, will have the pleasure of reading some of his own letters in which he recommends that the service be increased.

COMMISSIONER HAYT.

CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trubins.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. R.—The charges against Commissioner Hayt, which will be pressed by Gen. Fiske, contain numerous specifications, perhaps a hundred in number. They cover seventy-five pages of manuscript. They were submitted to Secretary Schurz today. These charges are divided into three general classes. First, those relating to the alleged transactions on the part of Commissioner Hayt before his appointment; second, charges of alleged maladministrations since his appointment, such as neglect of official duty; and; third, allegations based on transactions in which he is asserted to have been recently engaged. One of the most serious charges made by Fiske against Hayt is that the Ute outbreak was due, more than to any other cause, to Hayt's failure to provide the Indians with rations and clothing in conformity with the Brunot treaty. Had he fulfilled his plain duty in the matter, Gen. Fiske maintains that there would have been no occasion for any difficulty with the Indians. Mr. Hayt says he is able to disprove all the charges made against him by persons connected with the Board of Indian Commissioners. He evidently

ATTRIBUTES THESE ACCUSATIONS
In a large measure to Leeds, his first chief clerk, who is now engaged in business in Wall street with Gen. Fiske, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, who makes the accusations. Hayt says he has no interest whatever in any Arizona mines. In response to a request that Gen. Hammond, of Chicago, who has been Indian Inspector, be summoned to appear before the Board of Commissioners of Indian Affairs, Hayt replied that Inspector Hammond has ceased to be an officer of the Interior Department. This was, a surprise to the members of the Board.

INGALLES' CASE.

NOTES AND NEWS. NOTES AND NEWS.

GOLSEN WILL NOT BE PARDONED.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. V.—There is now little probability that Golsen will be pardoned. Some time since the Department of Justice, in a letter that was published in the Washington dispatches to The Thisune, referred the application of Goisen for pardon to District-Attorney Leake at Chicago for investigation and report. To-day a letter was received at the Department of Justice from Leake recommending that Golsen be not pardoned.

Gen. Thompson, attorney of the Western Union Company, has prepared a bill to provide for the inviolability of telegraphic correspondence. The bill, which will soon be

A BILL in relation to telegraph communications.

Be it enoted. That all telegraph messages defivered for transmission to any telegraph company availing itself of the provisions of Title is of the flevised Statutes, and copies thereof, made by such company at the place of destination, or at any intermediate point, shall be defined to be private matters of the senders and receivers of such messages, and shall be protected from unreasonable search and seizure, and from production as evidence in judicial and legislative proceedings, to the same extent us communications sent by the United States mails.

papers in full Sunday night by the Associ-ated Press. It is a short bill of six sections, ated Press. It is a short bill of six sections, and its essential features were telegraphed in these dispatches some days since. The bond is to bear interest at the rate of 3% per cent, and it is to run fifty years. Mr. Wood expects to provide for \$100,000,000 of the \$780,000,000 outstanding by \$10 certificates, the rate of interest to be such that they will not be bought up by speculators, as were \$10 4 per cent certificates. INVESTIGATING LE DUC.

Investigating LE DUC.

The House Committee on Agriculture will hold a special meeting next Monday. The business before it will be the mapping out of an investigation of Le Duc, Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. Covert, Chairman of the Committee, says that, while he is opposed to bills introduced into the Senate to crect the Agricultural Bureau into an Executive Department, making the Commissioner a Cabinet officer, he thinks the majority of his Committee favor the plan, and there would seem really some danger of the adoption of the suggestion were it not for the fact that Congressmen are in the habit of introducing such bills without any idea of passing them.

such bills without any idea of passing them.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Public Lands Commission has completed the first draft of a bill to regulate the survey, elassification, and sale of the public lands. The testimony which will accompany the bill and the report of the Commission fills about 700 printed pages, and is sald to be of great interest and value. The draft of the proposed bill is now undergoing a thorough discussion and revision by topics. It is understood that the testimony taken and opinions gathered in the Western Territories, by members of the Commission, last summer, largely preponderate in favor of the survey and sale of all the timbered lands of the Government to private individuals. It is, of course, not known what the recommendation of the Commission on this subject will be, but it is probable that in this, as well as in other particulars to be discussed by them, the members of the Commission will be, to a great extent, governed by the opinions and testimony above mentioned.

rious and probably well-toliness accussations against Bradford; yet Mosby in his letter has accused Balley of the wrongdoing which can only properly be attributed to Bradford, if to anybody. Mosby sent his letter here in triplicate; and the persons who boast of having obtained for publication a copy from the State Department. It is pretty well understood that the copy that was published in a New Yerk paper was obtained, either through breach of faith or by purchase, from one of the outside persons not connected with official life, to whom Col. Mosby sent the confused and inaccurate statement. Mosby himself has been guilty of a violation of the regulations of the Department whose honor he seeks to defend, in that he he has communicated an official paper to a private person.

or the regulations of the Department whose honor he seeks to defend, in that he he has communicated an official paper to a private person.

TARIEF MATTERS.

Fernando Wood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, thinks that there will be considerable tariff discussion this winter. There will be an early and serious effort made to secure a reduction of the duty on steel rails. The opponents of the present high duties on steel have already filed several important arguments with the Ways and Means Committee on this subject. The success of the effort to repeal the quinine duty at the last session is to be followed by a similar effort placing all drugs and articles which enter in the materia-medics on the free list; and Mr. Wood thinks this will be partly successful. The sugar question will also be agitated at great length, and many Southern members wish to change the tax on spirits.

FIR LAPHAM BILL

The Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The House Judiciary Committee agree to report favorably the Lapham bill, which provides under certain circumstances for the refunding of taxes collected upon capital employed by any person in the business of banking.

PORTERSOUTH, O.

The House Committee on Commerce has instructed Representative Townsend to report to the House, with the recommendation that it be passed, the bill making Portsmouth, O., a port of entry.

THE EXDUS.

The special Senate Committee appointed to investigate the negro exodus consists of Messrs. Voorhees, Vance, and Pendleton, Democrats, and Windom and Blair, Republican.

DEMISSIED.

A nolle pros was entered by District-Attorney Wells to-day to the well-known indictments against John W. Wright, late Agent of the Cherokee Indians.

Maj. William E. Sweet, Chief of the Internal Revenue Division in the office of the First Controller, Treasury Department, has been dismissed for extrawagant expenditures made while traveling on Government account.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, admitting free of duty clothing and other articles destined for the relief of colored immigrants.

Committees for reports of a private nature were then called.

Mr. Hayes (Ill.) introduced a bill granting a pension to each shrvivor of the Mexican War who was not engaged in the late Rebellion, or who did not abet the same. Referred.

After the expiration of the morning hour the flouse went into Committee of the Whole (Cox in the chair) on the private calendar.

In advocating one of the bills on the calendar for the relief of Calvin Bronson, of Ohlo, Mr. Tucker referred to Mr. Garfield as his distinguished friend who had received not so much what he wished as what he merited, which ramark was received with applause on the Republican side.

The Committee rose and reported the following bills to the House: For the relief of Calvin Bronson, of Ohlo. The bills then passed. Adjourned till Monday.

Blood reseats burst by whooping-cough. Hale's

FOREIGN

The English Church to Move Or More upon the Offending Mackonochie,

execution of All the Afghans Im plicated in the Cabul

The Report of Prince Bismarck's Serious Illness Authentically Confirmed.

es, the Would-Be Regicide, Peti tions Alfonso for Pardon.

The Parliamentary Orisis in Spain of Most Serious Character.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ACKONOCHIE'S CASE.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Times this morning says: "We are informed that the Bishop of London has signed letters of request to the Dean of Arches Court, province of Canterbury, in a fresh suit against the Rev. Alexander Mackonochie, of St. Albans' Church, Holborn. The new proceedings will be for the deprivation of Mackonochie's rights of witesthood."

AMERICAN COMPETITION. Lord Derby, speaking at the Trade ban-quet at Hudderefield, last night, said the United States might be our most formidable rivals, but the Americans do not face us in open, they fight intrenched behind a pro-tective tariff, even with the help of which they have not wholly checked the importa-tion of English manufactures into America. Still, American competition is not to be lightly spoken of.

THE PRENCH CABLE. LONDON, Jan 9.—The authorities of the French Cable Company say as soon as the cable to make connection between Brest and England is laid their cable, which is in perfect working order, will be opened for traffic certainly not later, they think, than the first week in February.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Considerable interest is felt, in the reopen-

Considerable interest is felt in the reopening of the remarkable Tichborne case. J. P. Benjamin, the ex-American, who has achieved considerable fame and fortune here as an advocate, has been secured as counsel by the claimant, and prosecutes the writ of error in his behalf. Several witnesses are coming from California, and extraordinary revelations are promised by Micklejohn. Among other serious charges which, it claimed, will be established on this trial, is the assertion that the jury on the first trial was packed in the interest of the prosecution.

GERMANY. BISMARCK'S ILLNESS.

BISMARCK'S ILLINESS.

Special Cable.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Dispatches from Varzin state that Prince Bismarck, who is suffering from a fresh attack of rheumatism, is in a very dangerous condition, and there are grave fears that he will not recover. A dispatch of this morning states that the Prince is worse, and his death is believed to be imminent. The Emperor is said to have displayed much anxiety concerning the Chancellor during the last twenty-four-hours. All of the members of the Prince's family have been summoned to Varzin.

BELLEF WORK.

To the Western Associated Free.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, the Minister of Finance, in asking a vote for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Upper Silesia, announced that the Government also contemplated the construction of two branch railway lines in Silesia, which would require a great of Silesia, which would require a grant of 12,500,000 marks. He said 108,000 persons at present needed relief, and that provision for these had been made to the end of the month. The Government, he said, hoped to effect lasting improvements by the extension of drainage works, and the promotion of local industries.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM,

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM,
in replying to the New-Year congratulation
of the Municipality of Berlin, writes that he
takes this opportunity to give a decided expression of the hope that, with the blessing
of the Almighty, his efforts may succeed in
securing peace for Germany.

BISMARCK.

A report circulated here that Bismarck's
wife has been summoned to Varzin because
the condition of the Chancellor is seriously
changed for the worse, is incorrect. She has
merely returned to Varzin at the expiration
of a visit to Berlin. Bismarck is still suffering from neuralgia.

ST. VALLIER.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—La France announces that Count de St. Vallier has consented to retain his post as Ambassador at Berlin provisionally, and that probably he will remain per-

manently.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A Berlin correspondent says Count de St. Vallier has fixed the middle of February as the latest period he is prepared to remain as French Ambassador at Berlin.

SPAIN.

THE POLITICAL CHISTS.

Species Cable.

MADNID, Jan. 2.—A meeting of the members of the Left, whose refusal to sit in the Cores under Canovas del Castillo's Ministry has intensified the parliamentary crisis to a point hitherto unknown in the present reign, was held here this afternoon. Its result is highly unsatisfactory. The various clements of the dissenting body were unable to come to an agreement, and there seems no possible chance of an immediate settlement of the question. The excitement during the day has been intense. In the cafes Canovas' downfall is generally predicted, The press prosecution is considered fatal; the cases against the papers are being hurried forward, and the official telegraphic agency is only permitted to send to foreign papers such news as the Government approves. The popular sentiment, which received the new Ministers very colding the serenade which was offered to the French Ambassador in token of the Murcian fetes at Paris. The opposition members have taken advantage of this feeling to fortify their hostility to the Cabinet. They have formed a coalition without precedent in Spain comprising ninety Deputies and thirty-four Senators, and have published a manifesto setting forth their grievances. Among the signatures are the names of all prominent statesmen of the constitutional paper, Señor Alonzo Martinez and the Centralists, the Liberal Deputies from Cuba, and a few Conservatives. Several Generals devoted to the cause of Campos and a Radical minority under Martios, Moret, and Prendergast have

ALSO SENNED THE DOCUMENT.

It says that, "as affairs of extreme importance both to the peninsula and the colonies of Spain are on the point of being discussed, and, as we, the undersigned, are firmly persuaded that legislators are in no case entitled to renounce the duties imposed on them so long as they could worthly perform them, we should not have absented ourselves from the Cortes if the extraordinary gravity of our proceedings were not justified by the exceptional gravity of the

and their prerogatives set at naught. They believe that the National Representatives have been insulted. They have met to demand satisfaction for the affront. Not only has the Ministry refused to recognize the justice of our complaint, but it has even taken shelter behind the vote of confidence

The manifesto was read to day ing. It

COMMANDED GENERAL ASENT.

The statement of a semi-official organ that the seats of the minority would be vacated by their persistence was discussed at length. Most of the Senators were disposed to yield. The partisans of Campos remained firm. Finally the meeting adjourned without coming to any definit resolution. In the clubs it is considered cerrecolution. In the clubs it is considered cerrecolution.

ANTI-SLAVERY PETITION.
To the Western Associated Press.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—The Spanish Society for the Abolition of Slavery has addressed a petition to Congress for the immediate and simultaneous liberation of the slaves in all the Spanish possessions.

Three sections of the minority in the Chamber of Deputies persist in abstention.

DESIRES PARDON.

Gonzales, the would-be regicide, has written King Alfonso asking to be pardoned.

MONTENEGRO. APPRAL TO THE POWERS. Circular from Montenegro protesting against the non-fulfillment of the stipulation for the surrender of Gusinje, accusing the Porte of inciting the Albanians to resistance, chaiming indemnity from Turkey for being forced to keep a large number of troops under arms, and urging the Powers to take energetic action in behalf of Montenegro.

confirms the reports that a conflict had taken place near Gusinje, in which the Montene-grins defeated the Albanians, but places the place near Gusinja, in which the Montene-grins defeated the Albanians, but places the strength of the forces engaged at 5,000 of the former and 7,000 of the latter. The Alba-nians were commanded by the Chief of the Albanian League. The fight lasted five hours. The same correspondent says the Porte has finally recalled its officials from Gusinje and Plava.

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Cal-London, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from Cal-cutta says the particulars of the proceedings of the court-martial in Cabul, on the Afghans implicated in the attack on the British resi-dence in September last, show that all of the fifteen men who had been excuted were either concerned in the massacre of Maj. Cavagnari and his staff, in the murder of wounded soldiers, or had taken part in treacherous attacks on the British. All the other prisoners will be released.

Gen. Roberts has communicated with
Mahmod Khan at Gazeni. YAKOGB'S FAMILY.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A Lahore dispatch says the wife and mother of Yakoob Khan, the ex-Ameer, are on their way to India as prison-

Sr. Peressung, Jan. 9.-Lieut-Gen. Skobeleff, Inspector-General of Cavalry, father of Gen. Skobeleff, who distinguished himself in the Turkish war, is dead.

The Moscow Gazette announces that the police have discovered a depot of revolutionary proclamations.

TRELAND.

PARMERS' CONFERENCE.

DUBLIN, Jan. 9.—A conference of farmers' clubs has been held at Mallow, County Cork, to consider the land question. Several members of Parliament were present, among them William Shaw, Home-Rule member for Cork, who said the question involved was whether a million people, who might live comfortable in Ireland, were to be driven to the poor-house or swept away to America.

PUBLIC MEETING.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Home-Rule League has called a public meeting for the fist inst., to consider the state of the country.

SOUTH AFRICA. CAPE Town, Jan. 9.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Paul Kruger, Presi-

dent of the Committee appointed at a meeting of the Boers on the 10th ult., which adopted a resolution to maintain the demand for the independence of Transvaal, and instructed Paul Kruger to summon the Vodlrand.

THE IMBRIANI AFFAIR.
VIENNA, Jan. 9.—The Austrian Government has received no circular explaining the Imbriani affair. The Italian Minister here, however, has brought the matter forward in conversation, and that will probably be the end of it.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The National Zeitung publishes a statement to the effect that in view of the differences between Austria and Servia, Russia has formally engaged to protect the latter.

LORDON, Jan. 9.—A Paris correspondent reports that a serious strike is in progress among the miners in the Basin of the Loire, and some disturbances have occurred.

TLOODS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A Vienna dispatch says that the waters of the River Vistula have risen so that twenty villages in the Cracow District have been inundated.

A Berlin dispatch announces that news comes from Teheran that Russia is putting severe pressure upon Persia in an effort to recover her lost influence.

MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

MARRIAGE ANNULLED,

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A Rome dispatch says
the Court of Appeals has annulled the marriage of Gen. Garibaldi with the Countess
Raimondia.

Raimondi.

Dr. William Budd, an eminent physician and author of many medical treatises, is dead.

neet is also noticed, hewspapers here, with one ex-growing cold water on Mr. P growing continent. The Stor are throwing cold water on Mr. Parnell's mission to this continent. The Stor says:

We fancy that as Mr. Parnell proceeds westward and finds himself among peeple who are mainly land-holders, he will discover that his particular theory as to the non-payment of real wiff be regarded as communistic. He will learn that there are on this side of the water land-loves who are just as easy for their dues at the most exacting absentee. When he hears of the Astor property of 3,700 tenement-houses, and learns that one of his countrymen in Quebec—the Hon. John Hearn—has a triffing estate of some 12, and the country men in Quebec—the Hon. John Hearn—has a triffing estate of some 13, and pleasing occupation; when he begins to countribute generously to the relief of the Irish sufferers, will emphatically wis down upon his land doctrine. Prosperity has made the American people very conservative on the subject of the rights of property.

To the Western Associated Press.

MONTARAL, Cah., Jan. 9.—The first call of 10 per cent under the double liability of the shareholders of the Mechanics' Bank was made yesterday. Very few responded. A syndicate is formed of shareholders to buy up the claims.

Out awa, Can., Jan. 9.—At Manuvaki, out the Gatineau River, a man named Brisoois quarreled with his partner and literally chopped him to pieces. The murderer escaped.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 9.—Shipping returns

chopped him to pieces. The murderer escaped.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 9.—Shipping returns to the 1st inst. show that the losses of the past year of vessels on the Yarmouth register have been unprecedentedly large, numbering thirty vessels, aggregating 15,955 tons, and attended with the loss of ninety-four lives, besides five seamen lost by falling overboard from other Yarmouth vessels.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

OTTAWA, Jan. 2.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries solicits written offers for the angling privileges in a number of rivers on the North Shore, Quebec, Bale De Chatteurs, New Brunswick, Anticosti Island, etc. These privileges are becoming a profitable source of revenue to the Department, and, if they were advertised in outside papers, instead of local papers supporting the Government, the revenue would be still more profitable.

Prominent Hudson Bay officials contradict positively the rumor that the Company have any connection whatever with the application to Parliament on behalf of the Hudson Bay Rallroad and Navigation Company for a charter. The Company hope, however, next year to direct a large immigration to the Northwest Territories, and with that object in view, have caused to be printed for distribution in the older countries some 60,000 copies of a pamphlet settling forth the advantages offered by their lands to intending settlers. settlers.

All the students at St. Joseph's College have been vaccinated as a precautionary

have been vaccinated as a precantionary measure.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse,
BELLEVILLE, Ont., Jan. 9.—Mr. K. Blackwell, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent on the Grand Trunk here, has been appointed Locomotive Superintendent of the Northwestern Grand Trunk, with his headquarters at Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse.

Montrical, Jan. 9.—The Dominion Steamship Company is building another; fine new steamer, to be named the Ottawa, for trading between this port and Liverpool. She will be 300 feet long and 4,000 tons burden. Two other new vessels have just been completed for the Company.

experienced cuttle men are always engaged in purchasing animals for slaughter. In answer to a question, Mr. Johnson remarked that the great superiority of Scotch and English beef was due, not to the better breed merely, but to the better feeding of the cattle, which were fed from infancy upon a generous diet of roots, oll-cake, etc., for a couple of years, and then consigned to slaughter while their flesh was tender; while Canadian cattle were allowed to forage pretty much for themselves, and toughened with increasing age.

The Montreal police recovered from thieves during the year 1879 248,896. The amount they did not recover is not given in the report.

A Montreal man is said to have secured the patent-right of the Edison light for this city and Ottawa.

Special Dispatch to The Catego Tribuna.

Quence, Jan. 9.—It is reported that one of the largest milling establishments in this district has just concluded the sale of the whole or a large portion of its manufacture of pine deals for the coming season to a London firm. The prices are said to be in the neighborhood of \$104 for first quality, and two-thirds and one-third for seconds and thirds respectively. There is a brisk inquiry for pine deals in this market, and prices, if not the highest ever touched, are within a fraction of those realized in 1873. Some large transactions have also taken place in sprace deals, at better figures than for some years back; and, altogether, the prospects for this trade are very satisfactory.

Trouble with the West Virginia Miners
Other Labor Difficulties.

Whitehala, N. Y., Jan. 9.—About 300 miners in the Chateaugay ore-bed, on Lyon Mountain, quit work yesterday, and attempted to stop others. The Sheriff and sixty special constables from Platisburg went to the mines and arrested the ringleaders, who are now in jail.

Whitelass, W. Va., Jan. 9.—For some time past there have been indications of trouble brewing among the miners of the Kanawha Valley of this State over the question of wages and employment, and some six weeks since these troubles culminated in strikes among the coal-miners of Faultner, Johnson, Strangham, Coal Valley, and other mines in the Kanawha Valley as well as in Fire Creek mines and the New River section. The employees of the Anstett Mines, near Hawk's Nest Fay, however, went to work.

Most of the Kanawha Valley and New River sections are banded together in a secret lengue called the Knights of Labor, and day before vesterday they sent word on that work at the Anstett Mines must be stopped, peaceably if possible, but forcibly if necessary. Last evening about 130 miners repeated the conductor to left them ride free to the scene of operations, and this morning about 150 miners repeated the employers and owners of the Anstett mines.

Col. W. H. Hageman, counsed for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, apprising him of the situation, and requesting him to call on the Governor for military and to suppress the disorder. Gov. Matthews, who is in New York City, was telegraphed, and has ordered the Levisburg and Unarieston companies to hold themselves in resultiess.

The military will not be called upon naless there is danger of riot, or to protect those miners who are willing to work.

Privance, Jan. 9.—There are indications of a general strike of river and railroad coalminers in Western Pennsylvania. They meet in mass-convention in this city next Wednesday to adopt a scale of river and railroad coalminers in western Pennsylvania. They meet in mass-convention in this city next Wednesday to ado

CRIMINAL NEW able Hayden Trial at Last

A Bellef Prevalent in New Have that the Jury Will Dis-

An Awful Murder Perpetrated Friday Night at Zama, III. Two Young Men, Living Toge Quarrel Over a Sweetheart.

The Result Is, One Beats the Other Brains Out with a Hammer.

HAYDEN THE EVIDENCE CLOSED. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9. The end the testimony was reached in the Hays case this afternoon, the Briy-second day case this afternoon, the fifty-second day of the trial, which began an the 7th of last Oc-tober. The defense during the foremon put in some strong evidence going to prove that Hayden remained at the memorable church oyster-supper, instead of going home to be with Mary Stannard, as alleged by two of the State's witnesses. The defense rested, and from this time to the close of the day there was an almost unbroken series of disputes between counsel on the admissibility of some between counsel on the admissibility quite important systeme offered by in rejoinder. However, the State quite important evidence offered by the State in rejoinder. However, the State generally got the best of it or rulings, the Court apparently being disposed to let in all possible light on this most mysterious case. Mr. Hayden has denied ever admitting to a brother Methodist chergyman, the Rev. M. Eldredge, on the day after the murder, that he was conversant with Mary Stanhard's menstrual condition. Mrs. Hayden testified that the oproversant with Mary Stanhard's menstrual conversation of Eldredge was really with her, two days after he met Hayden; but to-day Eldredge was backed by his wife and the Postmaster of his town, to whom he had told of the master before meeting Mrs. Hayden. The State next endeavored to get in astimony explaining the mystery of the blood-stained club, which two of the defendant's witnesses alleged to have been found near the corpse by old Ben Stevens. The Court ruled that this was inadmissible in rejoinder, for the reason that the aristence of the stick had never been actually proven. Counsel were instructed that it would consequently not be a subject of argument. Several witnesses were called to contradict witnesses for the defense who testified that at the first trial Luzerne Stevens, one of the winnesses for the State, had stated that he saw Hayden around home as late as 20 clock on the afternoon of the murder. Stevens and his wife both denied that any such thing was eversaid, although some havepaper reports so rave it and others did not. Justice Wil-

in several of the countries total damage is perhitact of the man talking a

A YOUNG MAN'S I Fletcher Griffith, formerly the tracketer of J. A. Cooper & Co., was to four years in the Pentantage element. Griffith was for ever the employ of this firm, and

POST-OFFICE BURGLAY

MURDER AND SUIG GALVESTON, Jan. 1.—A New

CAUGHT AT LAST,
special Dispatch to The Chicago Trans
HELVIDERY, Ill., Jan. 2.—John
young man of 25 or 25 years of are, a
resident of this place, is under the
of death for having killed a man on
some years ago, but the thing as jo
brought to light and the murderer a
and tried. He has been living at (
Neb., for a year past, traveling as
assumed name.

HANGED.

WILLINGTON, N. C. Jan. 3.—Allen
(colored) was hanged here to-day (colored) was hanged here to-day for murder of Reuben Herring. Within ter ve minutes from the time the drop ody had been cut down, the funeral eld, and the remains were on the he Potter's Field for interment.

BOGERT'S DEFALCATION The Strange Peatures of the l

DAVENTOUR, 1s., Jan. 8.— Intelligence reached this eliy to-day of a horrible murder reached this eliy to-day of a horrible murder of ex-Sherif Payne, in Zama Township, Rock faland county, Himois. The victim and the murderer were both young men, about 23.

Years of age, working for Mr. Payne. The former was Juhn W. Palmer, who recently came from Pennsylvania. The latter's John C. Keyser, until within a few months since a resident to Davenport a painter to Early and long considered victous. The young men had a difficulty during Thursham and heng considered victous. The young men had a difficulty during Thursham men had a difficulty during Thursham men had a difficulty during the least and the regard to their respective claims upon a certain young lady of the neighborhood, and had had words. The men than seem to have esquarated, and did not meet again until supper time. When this meal had been partaken, Palmer and Keyser were stiting in the kitchen, Mrs. Payne was in the same room, presenter the kitchen, Mrs. Payne was in the same room, presenter to the form the men kitchen and the partaken, Palmer and Keyser were stiting in the kitchen, Mrs. Payne was in an adjoining room reading. There had been no boud conversation or other-cardeness, when the first thing she saw Keyser was just and the partaken of the partaken and the

TEEMING

ting Reports of Trade.

Outside Receipts for Oribs Be Declared Reg.

of the Warehous

The reporter subsequently man, who was present at ing of the Directors of the and asked him what the was

"I don't know," said he.

"I don't know," said he.

"Have any of them taken sever additional room?"

"There is none to be had. A place to day to get the old Im.
Sixteenth and Dearborn street.

"How long will the mill la "Well, from 80,000 to 150,00 are coming in on each of the is not a drop in the bucket."
"What can be done?"
"I don't know. I give it to "How do you account for all this grain heng?"
"Chleago is the best marke. "Is any grain going out?"

"All the Chicago elevators been so FULL As Now Some have been just as full, been and the surplus of some retributed around. But now the brought in all their elevators of."

"Do you know who it was action of the Directors in meeipts for this outside grain renot be made public, because it to cause a break in the market, "I don't believe any such as made. I was at the meeting all didn't hear any such remark if That sounds like a 'short' yarn?"

"Why a 'short' yarn?"

"There are two parties he and the 'shorts.' The longs capacity of the elevators increas want all the room, and all the a There are all sorts of stories a action, but there is no truth matter is a very serious one individual interest should way. The clevator men wide all they can't bring hogs on strike. If this thing keeps up of the roads will be affected."

"Didn't the Directors you making the receipts for outside lar"."

"Didn't the Directors vote making the receipts for outsid har?"
"No."
"What was their action on a street of the Directors is to facilitate the can. I don't remember exactly outside was worded, but they want to make Chicago a place storm and they would do so, but that it of the Directors that they would be consistently do rules."
"Who can make such receip well, if the Board of "Warehouse Commissioners will warehouse Commissioners will ware traited would be compalled."

Well, if the Board of Warehouse Commissioners with trade would be compelled Are the Commissioners to comperate with the Board in the Hoard has to be reasonable to the Board has to the Board has the Board has the Board has the Board has to be reasonable to the Board has to be reasonable to the Board has the Board has to be reasonable to the Board has the Board in the Board in

A reporter of THE TRIBUN John F. Reynolds, THE CHIEF GRAIN INSPIRATION OF THE TRIBUN AND THE CHIEF GRAIN INSPIRATION OF THE CHIEF GRAIN INSPIRATION OF THE CHIEF GRAIN INSPIRATION OF THE CHIEF etion Department was en delivered in the city of the settled what should regular" delivery. If the seed of the could do so. If the clevator in Chicago (the Cartest of the could do so.

and mystery since the person that has beral of the country so is mage is perhaps the man talking about has led them to belie

A YOUNG MAN'S BUI Special Dispatch to The Chicago To NSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 9,—This s cher Griffith, formerly the tru

HANGED.

BOGERT'S DEFALCATIO

had asked a loan of \$20,000 or \$30,000 then would have made it, he said, the station. The same remark was a President Kincken and a dozen.

SUICIDE.

ATTE, Ind., Jan. 2.—At Idea

ming Charles Fishnor, ared 20 year

ed suicide by swallowing more

at Dapates to The Cheese Tribes

UIS, Jan. 9.—A horrible suicide

yesterday in St. Vincent's Ins.

William Burke, a young railro

ched with melancholia, has

be necovoring, and was led

TERMING GRAIN. efficting Reports About the Conference at the Board of Trade. Outside Receipts for Grain in

Oribs Be Declared Regular. sens of a Prominent Representative of the Warehousemen.

It was stated on 'Change yesterday that at be conference of the Directors of the Board trade, prominent railway, managers and trade, prominent railway, managers and trade representatives the afternoon pre-tions it was agreed that in case the elvator and railroad companies should erect prary warehouses for the reception of in, so as to relieve the blockade which is min, so as to relieve the blockade which is misent, the Board of Trade would accept "segular" the receipts of the grain stored in a that, at the request of an undifference this respect was withheld from representatives of the press, the alleged reason that its publication that we created a break in the wheat the presterday.

naries pesterday.

During the afternoon a reporter called pon Mr. John H. Dwight, President-elect the Board, and, after stating what had see mentioned on 'Change, asked him if her were any truth in it.

"I was not at the meeting all the time," aid Mr. Dwight, "but I understand that the Board of Directors agreed to accept such recipts as you mention as 'regular.' There is a disposition on the part of the Board to at all do anything to interfere with the business of the city. On the contrary, the desire seems to be to do all that is possible to aid it." "Will the warehousemen put up temporary borage facilities as was suggested?"
"I do not know. That is a matter for hem and the railroad companies to figure Did any Director of the road ask that the

descrimation of the meeting be withheld rem publication on the ground that such ablication might cause a break in the wheat market."

"As I said before, I was not present during all of the conference, but I do not think that say such thing was done."

The reporter subsequently met an elevator man, who was present at Thursday's meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade, and asked him what the warehousemen.

"I don't know," said he.

"I don't know," said he.

"Have any of them taken any steps to severe additional room?"

"There is none to be had. A struggle took shee to-day to get the old Imperial mill at streenth and Dearborn streets, which will hold 20,000 bushels. That is the only outside place in the city fit to store grain."

"Who got it?"

"The Northwestern and Munger, Wheeler to Co."

they going to fill it up?"
merstand so if the Board will make Elevator."

"What do you think of the crib project?"

"I don't approve of it. Suppose the grain get ont of condition, and it is liable to in cribs, how is it to be handled? That is the most serious objection."

"Do you know what the other warehouses have done?"

"How long will the mill last?"
"Weil, from 80,000 to 180,000 bushels a day re coming in on each of the roads. The mill s not a drop in the bucket."
"What can be done?"
"I don't know. I give it up."
"How do you account for the presence of lithis graph how."

How do you account for the presence of this grain her ?"
Chicago is the best market in the world."
Is any grain foing out ?"
Very little."
When will there be a heavy movement

"All the Chicago elevators have never

Some have been just as full, but others not so, and the surplus of some roads was distributed around. But now the roads have brought in all their elevators can take care of."

hrought in all their elevators can take care of."

"Do you know who it was that said the action of the Directors in making the receipts for this outside grain regular should not be made public, because it would be ap to cause a break in the market?"

"I don't believe any such suggestion was made. I was at the meeting all the time, and didn't hear any such remark if it was made. That sounds like a 'short' yarn."

"Why a 'short' yarn."

"There are two parties here, the 'longs' and the 'shorts.' The longs don't want the capacity of the elevators increased; the shorts want all the room, and all the grain possible. There are all sorts of stories afloat about the action, but there is no truth in them. The matter is a very serious one, and no man's individual interest should stand in the way. The clevator men want to handle all the property that comes. The roads are blocked and can't bring grain, and they can't bring hogs on account of the trike. If this thing keeps up the earnings of the roads will be affected."

"Didn't the Directors vote in favor of making the receipts for outside grain 'regular'?"

"No."

"No."

What was their action on that point?"

As near as I could gather, the sense of the Directors is to facilitate the storage of grain in Chicago as far as they consistently an. I don't remember exactly how the resolution was worded, but they feel that they want to make Chicago a place to

STORE ALL THE GRAIN

Astronas. The resolution did not say that they would do so, but that it was the feeling of the Directors that they would do anything that could be consistently done under the rules."

Who can make such receipts regular?"
Who can make such receipts regular?"
Well, if the Board of Trade and the wrehouse Commissioners will accept them, the trade would be compelled to."
Are the Commissioners to be asked to be trade with the Board in the matter?"
I don't know. Every receipt that is regular on the Board has to be registered by the besider, and we have to give a staight ware-

I the Directors recognize these receipts an stored in places other than electric in that sufficient for the Register?" be you think that will be done?"
don't know."
"hen will another conference be held?"
don't know."
"as a committee appointed to suggest

"Will the matter come up again?"
I suppose it will at the next meeting of Pirectors."
Something definit will be done then?"
I have no doubt something will be deduct then, but what no one seems to know A reporter of THE TRIBUNE found Mr.

conn P. Reynolds,
THE CHIEF GRAIN INSPECTOR,
I his house on North La Salle street last
weing. Mr. Reynolds had just returned
from Springfield, where he had been in atmanage on the session of the State Board
Hallroad and Warehouse Commissioners,
at he knew nothing of the storage quesbut what he had derived from
careful perusal of THE TRIBUNE.
aid that the Board of Warehouse Commissioners had absolutely no control over the
ster, as the only function of the Grain-inction Department was to inspect grain
hen delivered in the city. The Board of
the settled what should be considered
what after the Board of Trade
costo declare Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts
regular it could do so. In fact, there was
elevator in Chicago (the Chicago & Pacific)

For the same reason the Board of Trade could declare receipts from a shed, or barn, or vessel "regular" if it so pleased. The Grain-inspection Department simply certified that certain grain came up to a certain defined standard, and the rest lay with the Board of Trade. As to the vital question of furnishing storage, Mr. Reynolds knew nothing officially, but he recognized the necessity for doing something to find room for the immense supply of grain which is being poured into Chicago. Owing to his absence from the city, he was unaware of the exact status of the question, but this much he did know: that it was not brought up before the Board of Warehouse Commissioners at their meeting in Springfield. He supposed that the matter would be arranged by receivers in Chicago, and, in any case, it was not one for State interference under the existing laws.

FIRES.

AT RACINE, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 9.—Racine suf-MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 2.—Racine suffered a fiery visitation early this morning, which laid the greater portion of one of her mammoth manufacturing industries in ashes. About 2 o'clock the night-watchman in Mitchell, Lewis & Co.'s wagon-factory, while walking one of his regular rounds of the huildings under his charge, was prostrated by an explosion in a fan used for carrying refuse shavings from the planer in one of the wood-working shops. The explosion was as sudden and terrific as a heavy clap of thunder, and knocked the watchman senseless, beside inflicting bodily injury upon him. Its force was sufficient to destroy a portion of the roof of the building in which it occurred. When the watchman came to he found the shavings which littered the floor ablaze and the building a mass of flame. The alarm was given as quickly as possible. The firemen were very prompt in responding, and, by dint of some labor, succeeded in saving perhaps one-third of the plant of buildings constituting the manufactory. The property destroyed embraced the wheel-shop, two blacksmithshops, two paint-shops, the finishing-shops, and two store-rooms. The office of the firm was also burned, but it contents were removed to a place of safety. The wheel paint-shop, wagon-body shop, and was also burned, but it contents were removed to a place of safety. The wheel paint-shop, wason-body shop, and one store-room were saved. The entire establishment covered nearly four squares, and upwards of two squares of this space were burned over. Everything south of Washington avenue and Seventh street fell a prey to the flames. The cause of the explosion which resulted in the conflagration has not been definitly determined. Taken all in all, the fire is the most serious that has ever occurred in Racine. The buildings burned were all of wood, and highly inflammable. The losses reach an aggregate of \$75,000, upon which the firm carried only \$30,000 insurance. Two hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment by the calamity. It is the intention of the firm to clear away the debris and rebuild at once.

AT MAROA, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Obicago Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 9.—The business part of the Town of Maroa was threatened with atter demolition by the fire fiend to-day. The flames broke out in a frame building, and before they were suppressed the roof of J. R. Race's store was burned off, and his stock, worth \$3,000 to \$4,000, damaged.

AT BACINE. Mil. WAUKER, Jan. 9.—The buildings used as the wood department of Mitchell, Lewis & Co.'s extensive wagon manufactory at Racine were totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Loss estimated at \$50,000 to \$75,000. Insurance about \$30,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of the dust-fan.

CASUALTIES.

COLLISION. BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—A collision occurred this afternoon on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad at Lafayette Station, within the city limits, the New York limited express colliding with a train which left the Union Dépôt at 3 o'clock for Washington. The engines of at 3 o'clock for Washington. The engines of both trains were badly damaged, and the tender of the limited express forced back into a postal-car, but neither passengers nor train were much injured beyond a few bruises. The accident occurred at a point where the double track through the city merges into a single track, and the southbound train should have waited on the double track until the limited express passed. By some mishap the train for Washington ran on the single track about one hundred yards, and before it could back was run into by the limited express. The engineer of the south-bound train says the air-breaks would not work.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—A remarkable death occurred in the street to-night. Joseph Cassidy, of No. 1023 Broadway, was walking up Ninth street at 9 o'clock this evening, when he saw a woman laying face downward upon the minddy street. Imagining she had fallen down, he reached over and lifted her up, when he found she was dead. Her name is Mary Reinstein, and she had fallen face downward in the mud and before she could extricate herself was suffocated.

DROWNED IN THE KAW. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 9.—This afternoon while a gang of men were putting a span of the new bridge across the Kaw River in place, the platform gave way, and eleven men were precipitated into the water. Boats at once were sent to their assistance, but be-fore it arrived one of the men, Patrick Kane, was drowned.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

STANFORD, Conn., Jan. 9.—T. B. Richards, father of Prof. Richards, of Yale College, was killed to-day at the dépôt by a Harlem Railroad train. His coachman was seriously cut and the carriage demolished. A young lady in the coach was uninjured.

A FAMILY POISONED. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A family consisting of a mother and three children were poisoned by eating sauerkraut and pickled eels this forenoon. They will all probably die. The presence of the poison in the food is not accounted for.

FATAL CROSSING ACCIDENT. FATAL CROSSING ACCIDENT.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 2.—J. B. Richards, father of Prof. Richards, of Yale College, was killed to-day at the depot by the Harlem Railroad train. The coachman was seriously cut, and the carriage demolished. A young lady in the coach was uninjured.

INDIANAPOLIS' NEW HOTEL.

Special Dispatch to The Obscape Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 9.—The opening of the New-Dennison House, of which the Hon. John C. New is the owner, and Mr. H. B. Sherman, formerly of the Plankinton House, Milwaukee, is the hotel proprietor, is an event of great interest and pride to the people of this city. The hotel in all its arrangements and equipments is not surpassed even in Chicago, and the cuisine is of the very finest. The billiard-room is a feature of exceptional interest to lovers of the game, as it contains ten of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co. Nonparell Novelty tables, with the celebrated quick Monarch cushion, furnished by the Chicago branch of that house. INDIANAPOLIS' NEW HOTEL.

A SAD MISTAKE.

St. Louis, Jan. 9.—Monday night a letter-carrier named Max Londerman was threatened with lockiaw, having run a rusty nail into his foot. He was given a prescription, in which the druggist made a mistake, giving what was neither poison nor remedy. The letter-carrier died of lockiaw. An inquest was held to-day, and, the Coroner seeking the druggist, found he had fied, and that even the drug-store was gone. The alarmed druggist, a man named Curtis, has not been heard of.

THE SOUTHERN EXODUS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribons.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 9.—Indications now are that with the advent of warm weather.

the colored exodus from the South will a sume proportions far beyond anything y reached. River men say that inquiries as already constantly made as to transportate facilities in the spring. C. H. Tandy, the coored politician here, who is most active i assisting destitute emigrants, said to-day the there would be 20,000 colored people her from the South in less than three months that he has letters telling him that the people are coming, and that it is the intention of every man, woman, and child in the South leave the country. Mr. Tandy furthermor says that the Secretary of the local Immigration Board here is constantly receiving letter from colored people in the South saying the are getting ready to start to Kansas, Iow. Nebraska, and other parts of the North.

DON CAMERON.

The Chairman of the National H lican Committee—His Real Po

The Chairman of the National Republican Committee—His Real Position
Toward the Candidates and the
Party Explained.

Dispatch to New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The political
significance of Senator Cameron's position
as Chairman of the National Republican
Committee has been so persistently misunderstood that it is worth while to
make the truth plain. Mr. Cameron
is not a Grant man, but a Cameron
is not a Grant man, but a Cameron
man. The Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago, if Mr. Cameron can control it, as he
probably would like to, will be a Cameron
delegation to be swung into line for that
candidate, be he Blaine, Sherman, or the exPresident, who appears to have success on
his side. In 1876 the delegation was instructed
for Gen. Hartranft, with the same purpose,
to be used when the time came to help the
successful candidate succeed.

Mr. Cameron has no Presidential aspirations for himself at this time, but he does not
find himself at home in the Senate. He is
not a good or fluent speaker, and he sees that
a gift of oratory is necessary to prominence
in a legislative body. He believes that his

a gift of oratory is necessary to prominence in a legislative body. He believes that his peculiar strength would be best developed as a Cabinet Minister. He was very com

fortable and happy as Secretary of War under the last Administration. He is a good administration of office, having from his youth had the management of men; and he likes power and patronage, such as a Cabinet Minister has, and a Senator he has to ask a Cabinet Minister. As Senator he has to ask a Cabinet Minister has been of the Cabinet, he would have the patient of receiving and considering the requests of Senators. What Mr. Cameron hopes for therefore, is, that he shall hold a Cabinet position under the next Administration; and discussed the state of the cabinet position under the next Administration; and discussed the state of the state of the cabinet position under the next Administration; and discussed the state of th

Endowing Jewish Girls.

There are several societies in London which furnish wedding portions to Jewish girls of the poorer classes. They are endowed by wealthy members of the faith, and poor Jews with daughters make weekly contributions, from sixpence down to a penny, in the names of the girls. Once a year, before the Passover or before New-Year's Day, there is a drawing by young women engaged to be married, the prizes ranging from \$250 to \$1,000, according to the capital of the society and the number of candidates. There are no blanks; each candidate draws a something. On the occasion of a wedding the Jews of the neighborhood often contribute towards the bride's dowry. Young men, on seeking wives, make a point of learning whether the girls they fancy belong to any of these societies.

The Panama Floods.

After the rain-storm on the Isthmus, late in

The Panama Floods.

After the rain-storm on the Isthmus, late in November, the bed of the Panama Railroad was five or six feet under water, with the exception of the first section from Panama for a distance of eight miles. For mine days rain fell continuously. The road was washed away in many places, and the iron bridges across the smaller streams were bent and twisted by the force of the torrents. The superintendent crossed the Isthmus from ocean to ocean in a small boat while engaged in directing the repairs. It is generally admitted that these floods have demonstrated the impracticability of the French scheme for an inter-oceanic canal at tide-level.

Wouldn't Waste Them.

One of the witnesses in the Hayden trial was a kind-hearted old Deacou. He testified that Hayden and himself bad a talk about poison for rats, and he also informed the minister that he had sprinkled Paris-green on his peas. "My wife," he said, in innocent simplicity, "wouldn't let me bring the peas into the house, because she was afraid that they were poisoned. I told her that we wouldn't waste them,—we'd give them to some of the brethren and sisters." Here's where the Court laughed, and also where the woulder ceases that people are poisoned in Connecticut.

Connecticut.

A Prize.

The King of Saxony has offered a prise, open to all nations, for the best scheme for rendering harmless to fish in rivers and lakes the refuse from factories and several from the property of the price o

A. HAUNTED HOUSE

Spiritual Manifestations at a Fulton Street Residence.

A Combination That Has So Far Baffled Investigation.

Officers Barrett and Schoenfeldt were terribly frightened policemen yesterday, and the cause of their fright was this: At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning they were strolling past the corner of Fulton and Green streets, when they heard the noise of a persented the streets. son moaning in the tenement house No 196 Fulton street. They afterward averred 196 Fulton street. They afterward averred that they distinguished the words of a human being crying, "Oh, let me out, let me out." They rushed in, with revolvers in hand, and found—a haunted house. There were two families in the dwelling upon the first floor, and one above. They waited until they heard one or two ghostly manifestations, when they fled incontinently, and each tried to see which could get to the Madison Street Police Station first. They both succeeded to Police Station first. They both succeeded to a remarkable degree, and it is probable that neither will go within a block of the locality again until warm weather and long days

again until warm weather and long days come.

A Tribune reporter visited the place last night at about 8 o'clock. He found a long, low row of tenement houses, two stories in hight, occupied by numerous families, with children, dogs, and the other accompaniments of this class of people. The hall-door stood open at No. 196, and the reporter entered and knocked upon the door of the front room. It was immediately opened by somebody who stood back in the dark and spoke so low that the person was taken for a woman at first, although in a few moments a man came out and talked to the persistent newspaper-man, who had been denied admission.

"I tell you," said he, "the doctor said I must not allow anybody to come into the house, for she must be kept still. Oh, dear, I know she is going to die."

After considerable questioning, it was ascertained that the speaker was a sailor by profession; that his name was John Gale, and he was the husband of a woman who had been the victim of

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.

Gate and his wife, he about 31, she about 25, came to this city the 18th day of last September, from Cleveland, to visit the family of Mr. Cardinell, who resides with his wife and three children at the above number. Gale afterward quit salling and obtained employment as a laborer in this city, and remained with his wife with the family of Mrs. Cardinell.

Last Saturday Mr. Gale, who had been feeling quite ill for some days, was in the act of taking a baby from the bed when she heard two terrible raps upon the headboard. She turned quickly to Mrs. Cardinell with, "Did you hear that?"

Mrs. Cardinell replied that she did, very distinctly, and just had time to take the baby from the arms of Mrs. Gaie and get her into a chair, when she fainted. She was removed to the bed, and from that time to the present, day and night, she has not been free from the manifestations. The raps come at irregular intervals, sometimes low, sometimes loud, and sometimes so loud and strong as to make the objectrapped upon vibrate with the force of the blows. Sometimes the knocks come upon the door, sometimes the knocks come upon the newspaper man was escorted back to the house and admitted.

Mrs. Gaie was found lying upon her back on the bed, her hands folded upon her breast.

mrs. Gale was found lying upon her back on the bed, her hands folded upon her breast, a wet cloth-upon her head, and her eyes rolling wildly at times, and again resting in a fixed stare, like those of a dead person. They said she was conscious, and knew everything that was said around her, but seemed to be under some terrible and mysterious influence. Her lips were contracted and drawn closely.

The reporter sat upon the side of the bed, near the husband, and, while he watched the woman intently, piled the people with questions. Every one present denied ever having been Spiritualists, and expressed their utter disbelief in and disregard for anything in the form of supernatural manifestations. But they were at a complete loss to explain

in the form of supernatural manifestations. But they were at a complete loss to explain the cause of the mysterious proceedings. They spoke of the matter with apparent unconcern,—all except the husband, who lamented the effect that it had upon his wife, whom he appeared to love tenderly, All acquitted themselves with an air of confidence which seemed to say that the reporter could see and hear for himself if he doubted their words. Mr. Gale said he was a Yankee, that his father was the first white child born in Chicago, was known as Capt. Gale, was still living in Cleveland, and had some property. He was formerly

the respected counts were the state of the respect to the state of the child born in Obleago, was known as had once property. He was formerly

A CAPTARS ON THE LAKES.

He wife home was show it estimated that the child born in Obleago, was known as had once property. He was formerly

A CAPTARS ON THE LAKES.

He wife home was show it estimated that the child born in Obleago, was known as the child born in the cathello Church, but had gone to Professional Church of the Age of the Professional Church of the Corpet meetings on Randolbt street. She had and took no stock in styling of the kind.

Mr. Gale limself had beard the same rapping once before a born of the phenomenon, he gave himself too unsendence of the control of the phenomenon, he gave himself too unsendence of the control of the phenomenon, he gave himself too unsendence of the control of the phenomenon, he gave himself too unsendence of the control of the phenomenon, he gave himself too unsendence of the control of the phenomenon, he gave himself too unsendence of the control of the phenomenon of the

LOCAL CRIME.

BUBENS—PAXTON.

The trial of Harry Rubens, the lawyer, for assaulting A. Paxton, Agent of the Citizens' League, in Justice Morrison's office some days ago at the conclusion of the trial of a liquor case, took place yesterday afternoon in the West-Side Police Court. The affair partook more of the nature of a circus than of a trial, and the court-room was crowded with legal lights of the West Side Bar, Constables, and the usual run of hangers-on. Mr. Allan C. Storey appeared for Mr. Rubens, and Col. Johns and Mr. Arnold Heep for Mr. Paxton. The defendant began proceedings by call-

C. Storey appeared for Mr. Rubens, and Col. Johns and Mr. Arnold Heep for Mr. Paxton. The defendant began proceedings by calling for a jury of his peers, and after some delay the Bailiff succeeded in bringing together an unusually intelligent-looking body of men. After the jury had been duly sworn. Col. Johns arose, and in his usual impressive manner drew a graphic picture of the assault on his client, and said that he felt a pang of sorrow when he thought how Mr. Rubens, a rising young attorney, had blighted his fine prospects by striking a blow in the heat of his anger. During this touching recital of Mr. Paxton's punishment there was not a dry eye in the court-room, and the jury wept copiously. The plaintiff was first called. He told the jury how Mr. Rubens had struck him a blow in the back of the neck, and how he had attempted to retaliate, when he was held by Justice Morrison. On the cross-examination Mr. Paxton was badly worsted by the attorney for the defense, and the scintillations of Mr. Storey's alleged wit fairly convulsed the jury with laughter. A string of witnesses were called to the stand on both sides, and much amusement was created for the onlookers.

Barrister Miller, in an unguarded moment, recklesly squandered his last fee in apples and hickorynuis, which he dealt out with a lavish hand to the Court, the clerks, and the reporters, and, knowing Mr. Paxton's aversion to spirituous liquors, he cracked several bottles of pop for the benefit of the "gang." Able and masterly arguments were made on both sides, and Justice Walsh charged the jury in an imposing manner. After deliberating for some time, they finally returned a verdict of "not guilty." and Mr. Rubens was overwhelmed with the congratulations of his friends at having escaped from a horrible doom.

COSTLY CURIOSITY. Mrs. Wald, a German lady living at No. 134 therman street, while looking at the Ute In-Sherman street, while looking at the Ute in-dians as they were leaving the Michigan Southern Railroad dépôt, shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, claims to have had her pocket picked of \$290 cash. As she did not notice her loss until some time later, she is utterly unable to furnish the police with any description of the thief. There was quite a crowd about the depot at the time, and the police despair of finding

The case of Leonard J. Calkins, the President of the long-named mining comparty, who was arrested last week on a charge of embezzling \$2,500 of the company's funds, was called before Justice Brayton yesterday

was called before Justice Brayton yesterday morning. Owing to the fact that the Prosecuting Attorney was absent on business, the case was continued by agreement until Jan. 19. Calkins being put under bonds of \$1,200. The defense has subpensed over thirty witnesses, from all parts of the country.

Charles A. Haskins appeared before Justice Meech yesterday to answer to a charge of larcency as ballee of \$525. The complainant was a Mrs. Brady, and she claimed that she had given Haskins an order on Capt. Goodrich, of the Goodrich steamboat line, for \$1,000, and had directed him to pay certain debts of hers with the money. The defendant had obtained the money, and had paid \$475 on a mortgage given by Mrs. Brady, and had made no return for the other money, hence the arrest. Justice Meech held him over to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,000. Haskins is reported to be a man of considerable property, and was at one time proprietor of the Florence House, on the West Side. One of Justice Hammer's Constables has been looking for him lately with a summons.

west Side. One of Justice Hammer's Constables has been looking for him lately with a summons.

Justice Walsh: Charles Higgins, alias "Monkey," larceny of nine pigs of bullion, worth \$125, from the Alton Railroad, \$300 to the Criminal Court. Fred Beckman, four charges of stealing pool-balls from saloons in the West Division, \$300 on each charge to the feth; Thomas F. Sanford and William Cranshaw, larceny of a watch from William Titus, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Edward Brownie, alias Martin Lahey, Moses and Nicholas Redmond, larceny of a horse and buggy from Carl Dernberg, \$500 and \$300 to the Criminal Court; James Breen and Thomas Loftus, larceny of five books of the "Life of Buffalo Bill," \$300 to the Criminal Court; Patrick McKinney, larceny of an iron rail from the Alton Railroad, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Patrick McKinney, larceny of an iron rail from the Alton Railroad, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Patrick McKinney, larceny of an iron rail from the Alton Railroad, \$300 to the Criminal Court; And \$300 and \$300 to the Criminal Court; Patrick McKinney, larceny of an iron rail from the Alton Railroad, \$300 to the Criminal Court; And \$300 and the Other of the Halton Railroad, \$300 to the Criminal Court; And \$300 and the Other of the Stock Stock

years ago, for which he served two years at Joliet.

Officer Pennell, on duty at the corner of Clark and Washington streets, yesterday afternoon arrested a well-known shop-lifter named William Murray, alias Wilson, whom he found in possession of a fine woolen shawl, a turban cap trimmed with beaver, and a cheap brown plush cap. The shawl was identified by salesmen of Field, Lefter & Co., from whose store Murray had stolen it, and an owner is wanted at the station for the caps. The police have made several attempts to have this notorious thief and his pals punished for some of the thefts in which they were caught, as thieves put it, "dead to rights," but in this they have invariably been baffied. Not long ago Clerk Brennan caught Murray in the very act of stealing a couple of chains from Goldsmid's pawnshop, on Madison street, but by some hocus-pocus the case was dismissed, without even notifying Mr. Brennan or hearing what he had to say about it.

Thursday afternoon Detective Simmons arrested at his home on State street, near Twenty-eighth, George E. Kemp, who was wanted by a Mr. Hooper, a piano manufacturer and dealer at Kingston, Canada. Kemp sold a number of pianos on commission throughout the Provinces and the States, and shortly before Christmas absconded, somewhat over \$3,000 in debt. Most of this sum is said to have been spent in fast living and in speculation, so that he has little or nothing left. Mr. Hooper traced him to this city, and, calling in the assistance of the detective, went to Bloomington, and, through certain sources, ascertained. Kemp's exact location in this city. There seems to be but little desire on the part of the complainant to push the absconder to the wall; but, on the contrary, they both appear to be confident that the trouble will be compromised. Kemp professed great willingness to return to Kingston with Mr. Hooper without warrarfe or any other papers, and the start for home was, therefore, made at once.

Early last evening Lieut. Schumacher ran across two suspicious looking co

without warrant or any other papers, and the start for home was, therefore, made at once.

Early last evening Lieut. Schumacher ran across two suspicious looking colored men, who at his approach ran away and hid behind a hay wagon on Illinois street. He pursued and captured them, and upon making a hasty search for weapons he found in the outside pockets of the overcoats worn by them several small packages of letters. This also looking suspicious, he placed them under arrest and started for the station with one on each side of him. At the corner of Clark and Ohio streets both turned upon him violently, and in the scuffie one of the men got away. At the station the remaining prisoner gave the name of Thomas Henderson. The letters found in the overcoat worn by him were addressed to Mr. Andrew S. Berg, of No. 348 Indiana street, and through these the overcoat was identified as one stolen from the hallway of Mr. Berg's house early in the evening. The other letters bore the address of Dr. J. G. Keed, of No. 70 Dearborn street, from whom it is supposed the overcoat worn by the escaped thief was stolen.

For some time past the police have been on

For some time past the police have been on the track of T. M. Langstreth, 40 years of age, and employed as a bookkeeper by the Goodspeed Publishing Company, Room 35 in the American Express Building on Monroe street. But he was as clever in getting through the streets and in preventing himself from being followed as the most expert thief. He was suspected by his employers, and, they being on the right track, his capture proved a matter of only a few days at the longest. Yesterday the proof had accumulated to such an extent that he was arrested upon a warrant sworn out by D. H. Small, manager of the Company, charging him with embezzling about \$1,000 and stealing about \$100 worth of books. His favorit plan was to extract money from letters, and then represent on the books that the goods ordered were sent C. O. D. His pseulations were only discovered by watching the receipts from the Express Company. The prisoner had but little to say when arrested, and only expressed a wish that he had been let alone until he had compromised the matter.

ROBBERIES.

Henry Hart, claiming to hail from Marengo, Ill., last evening entered complaint at the West Madison Street Station that while in Smith's saloon, No. 96 Clinton street, at 11 o'clock, he was robeed of a \$55 chain and a \$20 gold piece attached, by a party of men and a woman, with whom he had been drinking. No arrests.

EDISON'S LIGHT.

What Visitors to Menlo Park who Have Seen Other Electric Lights Say.

New For Sun, Jan.

Although many of the visitors to Menlo Park are unacquainted with what has been heretofore, accomplished in electric lighting, by far the greatest number are well informed on the subject, and it is interesting to hear these compare Mr. Edison's lights with the Gramme, Siemens, and Wallace lights. Said one last evening: "In the Avenue de l'Opera, in Paris, recently, I saw ten electric lights on one circuit. They were on the voltaic are principle, and the fact that ten lights could be generated by one dynamo machine was considered a marvel. The Intensity of each of these lights was og reat that it was blinding. Parts of the Boulevard were brilliantly lighted, while other points were left in deep shade. It was easily seen that for this reason, together with the cost of the lamp, this system was not practical."

Much anusement was caused in Menlo Park by an article recently published in a morang parts by werein it was said that he of them was of greater intensity than an ordinary gas-jet. That is exactly what is desired. It is easy enough to make an electric light very intense. The objects to reduce and soften the light for practical purposes.

It has been objected by critics that the difference in the coefficiency of expansion and contraction between platinum and glass would result in an opening where the wires penetrale, through which oxygen might enter. Notwithstanding, however, the fact that the air without has a constant present in the Geissler these have been known to maintain a vacutum for twenty years. The difference in the expansion of glass and ontraction between platinum and glass would result in an opening where the wires penetrale, through which oxygen might enter. Notwithstanding, however, the fact that the air without has a constant present in the Geissler bush have been known to maintain a vacutum for twenty years. The difference in the expansion of glass and ontraction between platinum and glass would result in

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9,-A case of ne court of Common Pleas to-day. Abigail Smyth some time ago brought suit against the Rev. Father Lawler, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, charging him with assault. Her petition stated that at the time

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Special Disputes to The Chicogo Tribinal
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 9.—The
Board of Health concluded its annual
ing to-day, the session being occupic
routine business, auditing accounts, as
vestigating complaints against physic
The officers of the Board were reflecte
resolution was adopted directing Dr. 1
to forward to the city authorities of Ch
the report which he is preparing on th
lution of the Illinois River by the Ch
sewage. W. E. Bixton, of Sainsville;
Bradbaker, of Waverly; and G. J. Sc
and George W. Tucker passed examir
and were granted license to practice,
of the class were rejected, and the
withdrew from the examination. The STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

German Newspapers.

German newspapers in the United States are one-third more numerous than in the Fatherland, where Bismarck's censorship keeps them in perpetual fear of fine and suspension.

AMUSEMENTS. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. D. E. BANDMANN. THE LADY OF LYONS. This Saturday Evening,
RICHARD III.
Next Week-MR. and MRS. BANDMANN in NAB-

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

Dickie Lingard Comedy Compa OUR BOYS!

his (Saturday) Afternoon, last Lingard Matin one. This Evening, last performance of OU 78 but two. Next Week—FRANK AIKEN as NEVIEVE ROCKERS any in a new adaptation by Frank Aiken, enti-UNDER THE ARCH: or The Love That I

HAVERLY'S
CHICAGO
CHURCH
CHOIR CO. Grand Parewell Matines at 5 p. m. In evening Miss ADA SOMERS as JOSEPHINE. Sunday—Only hight of Rice's Surprise Party Horrors." Splendid Scenery, Rox Sheet cons. Monday, Jan. E—HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. GRAND MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2 P. M.

The Banker's Daughter By COLLIER'S COMBINATION.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, NEW YOR

CARROLLTON HOTEL

nder, or in registered latter, at our ra RMS TO CITY SUBJECTIBES. red, Sunday accepted, \$5 cents per we red, Sunday indusied, 50 cents per we THE TREBURE COMPANY, fadison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, H

hs and Twelve Page Paper. TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CRICAGO TRIBUNS has established branch toes for the receipt of subscriptions and advertise llows: RK—Room 29 Tvibere Building. P. T. Mo

anager. ance.—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-B . AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

street between Dearborn and State
of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Band
"Lady of Lyons." Evening. "E Hooley's Theatre, on La Salle. En-cet, between Clark and La Salle. En-ce Collect Combination. "The Banker's ftermon and evening.

Hamilin's Theatre. between Washington and Randel of Miss Dickie Lingard. "Our Boys."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1880.

taking of testimony in the cele-sted Hayden murder trial at New Haven, nn., was yesterday finished. The case has an in continuous hearing since the 7th of

A VERY malicious and mean attack by a A very malicious and mean attack by a Masonic journal at Indianapolis upon the Triennial Encampment Committee of Chicago is met and answered in our columns this morning by a Chicago Sir Knight in a manner that will command the respectful consideration of Masons everywhere.

Transferred from the County Asylum at Jefferson to the State Hospital at Kankakee, being the first installment from this county to the new institution. The change will be greatly to the benefit of the patients removed, as well as to those left behind, for the County Asylum was badly overcrowded.

THE formal opening by the city of the Ful-rton avenue conduit occurred yesterday, the pumping machinery was set in mo-by which it is expected to flush the ulting from recent rains, a thorough test of the working of the conduit is not practicable, and it will be several days before the success of the undertaking can be correctly judged.

Tr has commenced to rain conventions, and the prospect is that there will be a good deal of a shower by the time the Democratic National Committee meets next month and chooses Chicago as the place of nominating the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. Yes-serder the Greenback Conference at Weshferdny the Greenback Conference at Washington Issued a call for the Convention of the National Greenback Labor party to be held in Chicago, commencing on Wednesday, June 9, one week later than the Republican Convention

The delegation of Ute Indians, twelve in number, who are on their way to Washington to confer with the Government relative to the cession of their reservations in Colorado back to the United States, passed through Chicago yesterday. These are not the Indians for whose surrender a demand was made by Gen. Hatch at Los Pinos, none of them having had any hand in the atrocities at White River Agency, though three of the party were in the Thornburgh fight. Ouray, the Chief of the four Ute tribes, heads the delegation, and by the services he has rendered in the interest of peace has gained the good will of the authorities in a marked degree. Unfortunately for his people, however, there is but one Ouray, and his good deeds are far outweighed by the fearful crimes of Douglas and his fellow-fiends, and the ultimate fate of the Ute Nation as regards the holding of their lands in Colorado is no longer in doubt; they must go.

The voluminous official correspondence and documents in the Interior Department touching the bloody Ute outbreak in Colorado last fall, which were printed in the last issue of The Thiburn, only confirm what has been stated heretofore from unofficial cources as to the crueity and brutality of the aources as to the crueity and brutality of the savages. The correspondence further emphasizes what has already been urged in The Trimuxe as to the policy which should be adopted in this case-namely: that the guilty parties should be punished, and that the remainder of the Utes should be moved out of Colorado asspeed. Ity as possible to some locality where there can be no repetition of these outrages, and where they shall be compelled to go to work. If this correspondence shows anything at all, it shows the folly of longer making treaties with Indians or dealing with them as foreign nations. The heroic method is the only one left. Strip them of their ponies and arma, give them land, and make them support themselves, and, if they refuse to obey, wipe them out.

were samed with the decision of the Supreme Court. All the facts in the case were in their favor. They were in a legal majority in both lit shows the folly of longer making treaties with Indians or dealing with them as foreign nations. The heroic method is the only one left. Strip them of their ponies and arms, give them land, and make them support themselves, and if they refuse to obey, wipe them out.

There is now no Governor in Maine, nor anybody qualified to discharge the Executive functions. The property of the State is under the protection of Gen. Chamberlain, of the militis, who seems to possess the respect and confidence of all parties. It is believed he would refuse to recognize any person as Governor who should be elected by the Legislature as at present constituted, and certainly no Governor can be elected until the Republicans take their sents in the House and Senate and thereby make up a legal quorm. This they have no present intention of doing, but are apparently contant to play a waiting game, in the expectation that the Fusionist compact will fall to pleces through inherent weakness. The

control their business. Meanwhite some s,000 or 10,000 men prefer to remain idle in the insane effort to compel their would-be employers to concede conditions that would be disastrous to business.

THE St. Louis Republican affects to regard as very preposterous THE TRIBUNE'S statement that the three States of Ohlo, Indiana, and Illinois can provide employment for "all the colored farm laborers the Carollinas and Virginia can furnish." The number of colored farm laborers that could be spared from the three Southern States named probably does not exceed 100,000 to 150,000; after that number had emigrated inducements would be made in the shape of better wages and fairer treatment that would retain the others. Missouri, with not more than two-thirds the agricultural population of Illinois, has from 120,000 to 150,000 colored people, and Kentucky, with not one-half the ple, and Kentucky, with not one-half the agricultural population of this State, sustains more than 200,000 black laborers. We cannot discover, then, why it is unreasona-ble to assume that the three great States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio can take care of at least as many colored families as Missouri alone. The demand is not only for the farm laborers, but for the families who will permanently locate upon prosperous farms and assist in the housework and the "chores" which make farm-life so burdensome. In all of the Northern States named, a large portion of the people come from Southern families, and have no prejudice against black labor, but have always missed it in their Northern homes. All such ple will gladly welcome the assistance of colored women and children, as well as of farm-laborers, in the old-fashioned Souther way. The real objection entertained by the St. Louis Republican is against a possible increase in the political representation of the North, and an amelioration in the con-

dition of the blacks. COWARDICE IN MAINE It was very generally supposed by all people who have a knowledge of law and by all who respect the operation of law that, after the Supreme Court of Maine had rendered its decision last Saturday upon the election questions voluntarily submitted to it by Gov. Garcelon, the Fusionists would accept such a decision as final, and act accordingly; that those who had been kept out of their seats in violation of law would take them; and that the Republican majority would proceed to organize the House under the law. It was even expected by the Fusionists themselves that the Republicans would take possession of the House and bundle out the non-elected usurpers. They were demoralized and prepared to go, and are even surprised that they did not go. They would have gone if the Republican leaders had had the courage to give the signal. It needed only a word from them to turn the usurpers out of both Houses and to seat the representatives who had been legally chosen by the people. But there was no one to speak the word. In the very instant of the crisis, when resolute and determined action would have placed the majority in peaceful possession of their rights, they hesitated, delayed, and paltered, and the chance was lost. The Assistant Clerk, a convenient tool of the desperado Pillsbury, organized the House without opposition, and ran in the Fusionists who were not elected, while in the Senate those of the Fusionists who were elected combined with those who were not, and ousted the Republicans who were not and ousted the Republicans who were elected, without even so much as a protest on their part. Thus, for want of the most ordinary courage and resolution on the part of the Republican leaders, this infamous outrage was consummated, and Gov. Garcelon is patted on the back by the Revolutionists, and praised for his courage in securing a result which is due not to his courage but It was very generally supposed by all peo-ple who have a knowledge of law and by all ists, and praised for his courage in securing a result which is due not to his courage but to the lack of courage on the part of the

publican leaders.
Where were these leaders, what were they Where were these leaders, what were they doing, when this great villainy was consummated? Everything was in their favor. The Fusionists were dispirited, demoralized, and hopeless. A guilty conscience had made cowards of them all, while their opponents, whose cause was just, were thrice armed. They could not have resisted a determined attack for an instant. They even expected to be bundled out of the seats they had stoleu, but this golden opportunity found the Republican leaders too timid and nerveless to improve it. They were sitting by, sucking their thumbs, waiting for the sky to fall before they would venture to catch their larks. They had the law on their side. They were armed with the decision of the Supreme Court. All the facts in the case were in their favor. They were in a legal majority in both

bribery charges were yesterday made, more explicit, one Wallace R. White, a Republican, being named as the person who offered \$1,000 cach to two Fusionists as an inducement to them to surrender their certificates and resign their seats. Mr. White denies the charge entirely, and it is to be remembered in his favor that at the time he is alleged to have offered the brikes the Fusion quorum was already destroyed by the refusal of three men to take their certificates, and there was no necessity for hiring anybody to help prevent a quorum.

Theme was one glaring inconsistency in the statements made by the speakers at the mass-meeting of the Butchers' Union in Dexter Park on Thursday. It was asserted that "the offine of the strike rested upon the packers, who were using it simply as a means to break the hog-market"; and the same speaker said a little further on that "the duissaries of the packers were out in all the saloons doing their best to get Union men drunk and take them over to the packing-house to go back to work." There is a palpeble contradiction in these statements which intelligent hearers ought to have discovered. If the packers were exponsible for the strike, and desired to maintain it in order to "bear" the hog-market, then it is certain they would not resort to tricks to induce the butchers to resume their places. The theory that the packers instigated the strike is sufficiently disproved by the efforts they are making to improve the present pseking-season by simploying all men who are willing to work at large warges without seeking do manage and control thair business. Meanwhite some

The victory gained by Sir Frederick Roberts over the Afghans on the 23d of December has again placed the British troops in possession of Cabul and such portions of Afghanistan as they are able to occupy. Since the beginning of the troubles it has been predicted by those familiar with Afghan character that no permanent organized resistance was to be expected, but that the British troops would be constantly subjected to isolated attacks by the hardy mountaineers whenever suitable occasions were presented. So far in the course of the war, this prediction has been fully verified. Taught by his experience of the 23d of De-cember that the English were too strong for him around Cabul, it is probable that Mo-hammed Jan, the Afghan leader, permitted his men to return to their villages in accordance with this system. He will doubtless repeat his attempt to gain possession of Cabul whenever the British garrison is sufficiently reduced to invite attack. So long as the Afghan people are governed by these tactics, it is not probable that the British can permanently control any other portions of the country than those actually occupied by them. In spite of Gen. Roberts' victory, we may expect in future to see the British troops attacked on every occasion which affords the Afghans any hope of success. They are a brave race, and are as yet by no means subdued.

The military aspect of the question, how-

ever, has now become one of secondary im-portance. The British troops will no doubt continue to whip the Afghans without difficontinue to whip the Afghans without diffi-culty in the large majority of cases. While the British army can be maintained in suffi-cient strength around Cabul, the pet idea of Lord Salisbury, that an English Agent shall be stationed at Cabul, will probably be car-ried out. If the troops are withdrawn or reduced in numbers to such an extent as to afford this Agent insufficient protection, it may be predicted that he will be sacrificed, as were Sir William McNaghten in 1841 and Sir Lewis Cavagnari during the last September. The Afghans have given, since 1838, the most unmistakable evidence that they would not permit the residence of an English Envoy most unmistakable evidence that they would not permit the residence of an English Envoy at Cabul, nor tolerate English interference in their affairs. It has been repeatedly stated by the Ameers of Afghanistan that they had not the power to protect the life of an English Agent at Cabul, even though they might be willing to receive him. In a Durbar held some years since at Peshawur it was expressly so stated by the Ameer Shere Ali to Lord Lytton. This statement, however, was not believed. Lord Salisbury persisted in his demand, and in order to enforce it was not believed. Lord Salisbury persisted in his demand, and in order to enforce it brought on the present war. The occupation of Afghanistan by the English in 1839 was brought about by the same reason. The events attending both occupations have, up to this time, been singularly similar.

But besides doing violence to the Afghan people in thus forcing an Envoy upon them, the British Government has been willfully deaf to every representation opposed to its views which was made by its own subjects. The experience of the past, and the opinions

views which was made by its own subjects. The experience of the past, and the opinions of such experts in Asiatic affairs as Sir John Lawrence, the ablest Governor-General of India in later years, have been scouted and sneered at as absurd. Every principle of justice, humanity, and right has been violated in the most outrageous manner, that, by the presence of a British Envoy at Cabul, Russian influence with the Afghan people might be counteracted.

At different stages of the war, the question "What will he do with it?" has been asked by large portions of the English people. During the last session of Parliament the Cabinet was repeatedly urged by the Liberal party to define what its permanent policy in Afghanistan was to be. The reply in each case gave adequate reason for the each case gave adequate reason for the be-lief that no definit policy had been fixed upon. At first it was said that the establish-ment of an Envoy at Cabul to prevent Rus-sian intrigue was solely desired. Everything like interference in the affairs of Afghanislike interference in the affairs of Afghanistan was positively disavowed. The desire to annex any portion of its territory was vehemently denied. The easy occupation, however, of Jelialabad, Koonum, and Candahar led to other views, which resulted in the treaty of Gandamack. By this treaty the presence of an English Envoy at Cabul was not only insured, but it was agreed that this Envoy should have charge of the foreign affairs of Afghanistan, and that a large tract of country, known as the "scientific frontier" to India, should be ceded to England. Since the murder of Maj. Cavagnari, and the subsequent occupation of Cabul by Gen. Roberts, the question is again put forward with more persistency, and a categorical reply demanded. The Eritish Ministry have so far not attempted a response. Everything indicates that the new condition of affairs finds them without any well-defined idea as to what they will do, and leaves the impres-

indicates that the new condition of affairs finds them without any well-defined idea as to what they will do, and leaves the impression that they will do, and leaves the impression that they are painfully groping in the dark for some satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

The question, What is to be done with Afghanistan? places the Beaconsfield Cabinet in a painful dilema. If the country is permanently occupied as a British dependency, it can only be done by the presence of a large army and by an enormous increase of the Indian budget. If it is not so occupied, and the British army, after a short stay, abandons it, a serious loss to British prestige in India will be sure to follow. In addition to the difficulties these questions present, it is now apparent that there are others of equal importance. The hanging of Mohammedan priests by Gens. Roberts and Gough, and the wholesale hanging by Gen. Roberts of Afghans who were guilty of no other offense than opposing the advance of the British troops, have swakened a storm of indignation among

the Mussulmans of Afghanistan. These constitute the principal portion of the Afghan population. They are of the Wahabu sect, the most intense and fanatical of the followers of Islam. Many of them are now making their way into India to arouse the Mohammedans of that country, and serious fears are felt in England that they will succeed in fomenting violent trouble. Far from doing away with the possibility of Russian intrigue in Afghanistan, the British Government has succeeded by its unwise and cruel policy in incurring the lasting hate of the Afghan people. Russian agents would now undoubtedly be welcomed by them with open arms, and Russian intrigue against the English in India would find among them warmest sympathy and the most skillful assistance. The settlement of the questions which the Afghan war has caused, and the control of the Mohammedan fanaticism which this war aroused, will certainly tax Lord Beaconsheld's well-known skill to the utmost. Whatever well-known skill to the utmost. Whatever the solution he may adopt, it is hardly proba-ble that his policy in the matter can meet with the approbation of a majority of the English people.

THE LAST IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON We give considerable space this morning to a detailed description of the new, but successfully-tested, invention for the preparation of cotton for the market, with statements of the practical operations of the invention at several establishments in the Cotton States. The "Clements attachment" is the name given to the invention. It is the combination and application of two wellcombination and application of two well-known machines, with some improvements, whereby cotton is ginned with great economy; whereby the cotton is preserved from various injuries which it now sustains in the various injuries which it now sustains in the present system of ginning, baling, and transportation; and whereby the cotton is, at insignificant cost, advanced in condition for the market from mere cotton-lint to that of superior slivers or perfected yarns.

The "Clements attachment" was invented some years ago, but the inventor died before ne had time and the opportunity to demon-

strate its utility. The first gentleman who undertook to put it into practical use also died before accomplishing much. The invention was especially designed for use in the Cotton States and largely upon the planations. The planters of the South have been poor, their crops have always been to a great measure mortgaged for advances, and they have been in no condition to invest in machinery. Moreover, popular sentiment in those States does not run warmly in favor of those States does not run warmly in favor of cither machinery or new inventions, and this "Clements attachment," which, if cotton were a Northern crop, would long since have been in general use with all the improvements suggested by experience, has really been tested only in a few places in the South, and to a limited extent, and has probably not been even heard of by a majority of the cotton-producers. In a former article on this subject we entered into an explanation of the processes for maturing an explanation of the processes for maturing cotton by this invention. This is more exten-sively done in the letters and reports and the sively done in the letters and reports and the illustration of the machine which we publish to-day, and to which the reader is referred. But we wish to point out how great is the promise held out by this invention to the Southern States, how largely it will add to the aggregate value of their crop, and how it will aid these States in reaching a financial improvement which will place them on a convergative feeting with the Northern States. comparative footing with the Northern States.
It seems that the present system of ginning cotton is not perfect; that by the new process there is a liberal percentage more of cotton obtained; that this cotton obtained by the new process is greatly superior in quality to that obtained by the present system; and that, beobtained by the present system; and that, being fed to the machine direct from the seed, it is fresher, richer in oil, unbroken, untangled, and free from the many serious injuries it sustains in the various processes of baling and compressing, besides the waste from dryness. Much of the machinery now used in spinning-baled cotton has been devised to correct and overcome difficulties caused by the compression of the cotton and consequent weakness of the fibre, resulting from the baling. All these troubles are avoided by the new invention, which, taking the lint direct from the seed, by the one operation turns it out in the form of slivers, or, one step further, into yarn. It is claimed that these slivers are of a firmer and stronger thread than is possible from those made of baled cotton. The labor necessary to operate this machine is light, and offers employment to that most unfortunate class of the American population who are denied the opportunity of earning their own bread lest by laboring they fall to the level of the negroes. This is a new branch of labor hitherto unknown, and will give to level of the negroes. This is a new branch of labor hitherto unknown, and will give to the rural white population of the South con-tinuous, healthful, and remunerative em-

ployment without sacrifice of social position. The prompt sale for cash of cotton in the seed at the place of growth offers an oppor-tunity for small cultivators not hitherto en-joyed. Heretofore anything less than a bale of cotton was of little account to the proof cotton was of little account to the producer. Under the new system every ounce of seed-cotton can be sold at the mill for cash. Each mill will be open at all times to purchase all the seed-cotton it can. Competing utils will keep the prices well up to the standard, and every producer will find ready sale for his hundred or his hundred thousand pounds of seed-cotton. The whole present cost of hauling, balling, bagging, hooping, commissions, freights, wastage, etc., will be done away with. The cotton-mill will be at the door to purchase seed-cotton,

hooping, commissions, freights, wastage, etc., will be done away with. The cotton-mill will be at the door to purchase seed-cotton, just as the flour-mill is now ready to buy wheat. It is assumed, and the facts evidently warrant the assumed, and the facts evidently warrant the assumed, that the producer will receive for his seed-cotton as much on an average per pound as he now receives for the cotton in bale, thus saving all the present expenses from the cotton-gin to its delivery at the cotton-mills.

Without repeating all the details given in the papers we print this morning concerning this matter, we confine ourselves to the estimate that, with the "Clements attachment" in full and general operation all through the Cotton States, the Southern people will receive annually an average of eight cents per pound more for their cotton than they now receive. The value of the cotton in their hands will be advanced that much under the general use of this invention. Whatever labor may be used in giving it this additional value will be Southern labor, and the earnings will be those of a class which now earns nothing.

Taking the average annual production of cotton as equal to 5,000,000 bales of from 450 to 500 pounds each, the addition of eight cents per pound to its value in the hands of the Southern States will not fall much short of \$200,000,000 a year. The difference in value will be caused by various items, but, summed up, the difference will be that the South will produce for sale cotton-yarns instead of haled cotton; and that, owing to its superiority for wearing, this cotton-yarns instead of haled cotton, and that, owing to its superiority for wearing, this cotton-yarns will be sold at less cost to the manufacturer than it can be now made from baled cotton. The whole difference between the value of baled cotton and cotton-yarns will be added to the annual income of the cotton-producing States. This "Clements statement" will give an important to the increased planting and production of cotton equal to that given

other implements to the production of breadstuffs.

The present cost of one of these machines,
is \$3,750, and the Southern people have not
the money either to manufacture them or to
purchase them. The South is abundantly,
supplied with water-power, but steam
may be equally employed. There is no question that the machines may be improved, and
their cost so largely reduced that their use
will be greatly increased. The establishments in Ohio and in Pittsburg, and even
here in Chicago, engaged in manufacturing
machinery, have here a new and a wide field.
A machine, or a machine with engine, will
be needed in every locality in the Cotton
States where cotton is extensively grown;
and, as these machines multiply, there
will be an increased production of cotton.
The ready sale, the good price, and the cheap
labor will make cotton of far greater value
as a crop than ever it was in the days of
Slavery. The product of yarn, and the substitution of yarn as an article of commerce
for the lint of baled cotton, will give to the
growth of American cotton an overwhelming
advantage over the shorter-fibre article of
other lands. Our machinists will find in the
South as great and universal a demand for
the "Clements attachment" machinery as
has been and is now for the improved agricultural implements called into use by their
vast economy of labor and cost.

THE WILD BOOM IN IROM. THE WILD BOOM IN IRON.

The iron production in the United States seems to have gone mad, and is clearly rushing to a most calamitous result. The price of iron has been advancing since July, 1879. The demand for iron and sicel, after the long comparative stagnation, exceeded the immediate means of the manufacturers. At once the price was raised. Orders equal to the production for several months to come were soon received. Each order was followed by an additional rise in prices. Then followed a demand for foreign iron to meet the wants of the country. Prices of domestic iron and steel soon reached such figures that it was cheaper to buy foreign iron and steel, and pay the heavy duties and freights thereon, than to the heavy duties and freights thereon, than to wait and pay the advancing prices at home. The manufacturers of steel rails in Pennsyl-vania found it was cheaper to import En-glish blooms and make rails of them than to pay the enormous prices demanded for American pig. American manufacturers also began to import foreign pig iron, and found it cheaper than to purchase American pig. The British iron and steel market, which had been largely closed, re-vived under orders from America. English mills and furnaces which had put out their mills and furnaces which had put out their fires and discharged their operatives resumed business. At first they were glad to sell from at low prices. Under the strong demand from the United States they too advanced their rates, and, once in full blast and operation, they too have made the price of iron and steel as high as was possible to admit exportation and the payment of the high duties under the American tariff. The tariff has long since been disregarded by our iron and steel manufacturers; their prices are no long since been disregarded by our iron and steel manufacturers; their prices are no longer controlled by the rate of duty on im-ported iron and steel. American pig iron, which on Jan. 1, 1870, was sold in New York at \$18 per ton, commanded on the 1st of Jan-nary, 1880, \$35 per ton. This is an increase, nary, 1880, \$35 per ton. This is an increase, and mainly since last July, of nearly 100 per cent. For a long time prior to January, 1879, foreign pig iron had ceased to be imported, and now, notwithstanding the large importation of pig and other forms of iron and steel, the price is 100 per cent greater than one year ago. The present prices in this country have so stimulated prices in Europe that from manufacturers there are reaping a rich harvest, all the more grateful because unexpected and forced upon them by the svarice and greed of the American

by the svarice and greed of the American manufacturers.

It is easy to shout approvingly of this "boom," but is there not a serious difficulty behind it all? The present demand for iron and steel was a sudden one. The general revival of business included all branches calling for an increased supply of iron and steel. Our manufacturers were content with \$17 to \$18 per ton for their pig, and the prices of all other iron and of steel were proportioned to that of pig iron. These prices were so low that they, with the protection of \$7 per ten on pig iron and \$28 per ton on steel ralls, prohibited the importation of foreign iron. The advance in prices seen overeame the protective duty, and to meet this sudden iron. The advance in prices seen overeame the protective duty, and to meet this sudden and unexpected demand there has been a large importation of foreign iron and steel.

Under this increased sale at advanced prices there has been a steady, regular advance in the cost of labor. The wages of the coal-miners have increased the price of coal and of iron ore; the advance in wages of all workmen engaged in the manufacture of iron and iron goods has increased the cost of production. As each advance in the price of iron takes place there is a strike and a demand, and an increase in the rates of wages from the coal and ore digger in the mines to the last laborer or mechanic that handles the finished product. The workmen naturally and justly demand and will have their share of the enormous profit reaped in the iron trade at the expense of the consumer.

Of necessity there must be a limit to the price which the consumer can afford to pay for iron and steel. When the sudden demand has been in a measure supplied, when ex-

to the expense of the consumer.

Of necessify there must be a limit to the price which the consumer can afford to pay for iron and steel. When the sudden demand I has been in a measure supplied, when existing orders, extending, parinas, to May or June next, shall have been falled, the high prices will cause a serious reduction in the consumption until prices recede. When this decline in the consumption of iron and steel, because of their excessive charges, takes place, the manufacture of all other goods in which iron and skeel are employed will also decline, and for the same cause. The decline in consumption because of enominous prices will force a reduction of production, and a reduction of the cost of production, and a reduction of the cost of production, the prices of force of production. The prices of force in the present prices and their cost of production. The prices of force in the present prices and their cost of production and steel will pour into the country at such radiced prices as the market will bear. Them will begin the troubles of the men who have run up the prices of front osuch extravagant rates. They will have to reduce the cost of production. This reduction who have run up the prices of front osuch extravagant rates. They will have to reduce the cost of production. This reduction who have run up the prices of front osuch extravagant rates. They will have to reduce the cost of production. This reduction who have run up the prices of front osuch extravagant rates. They will have to reduce the cost of production. This reduction who have run up the prices of front osuch extravagant rates. They will have to reduce the cost of production. This reduction who have run up the prices of front osuch extravagant rates. They will have to reduce the cost of production. This reduction of the reduction of t

erious disasters, not easily avoided or ren edied, both to employers and employed.

ALL RAIL FROM CHICAGO TO MEXICO.

We consider the railroad now in course of building by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Pé Railroad Company one of the most extraordinary cases of private enterprise, and promising more political and commercial benefits than anything of the kind yet accomplished. Of course, this road is but a natural extension of the railroad system of the United States, which is peopling States, planting the desert, leveling and overcoming mountains, and drawing the whole country into close commercial union; which is placing a market at the readside of every farm on the most distant plains, and establishing a neighborhood interest between the people of every section of the broad Republic. Nevertheless, this special railroad is doing a special work; it is extending the commercial and social interests of the United States, and placing Portland, in Maine, in closer relations with the Gulf of California than existed thirty years ago between New England and Chicago. It proposes to extend the railroad system of the United States to the Pacific coast of old Mexico.

This road connects at Kansas City with all the lines leading to Chicago and the Eastern We consider the railroad now in course

States to the Pacific coast of old Mexico.

This road connects at Kansas City with all the lines leading to Chicago and the Eastern States. It passes through Kansas and the vast Territory of New Mexico to El Paso, on the boundary between the United States and Mexico, and thence, under a favorable arrangement with the Government of Mexico, southwesterly to Guyamas, on the Gulf of California. This road from one end to the other will be built and put in operation through the aid of private capital, and without any subsidy in money or bonds. In fact, the road will be built mainly over routes long since surveyed, but on which no work was done because the companies owning them had no capital of their own, and sat down waiting, like paupers, for a National subsidy.

down waiting, like paupers, for a National subsidy.

The original road of the Atchison, Topeks & Santa Fé Railroad Company has been so far constructed that it will strike the Rio Grande River at San Domingo on or about the 1st of February, or in less than thirty days from this time. Contracts have been let for building the road 175 miles down the river from that point towards the Maxican line. In the meantime, the Company has begun operations building the new road east and north from Guyamas, so that work on that part of the route in Mexico will progress at both ends at the same time. It is confidently expected by the Company that the road will be completed to the Gulf of California in eighteen months from this time, or about the 1st of July, 1881.

Nor is this grand achievement the only one

about the 1st of July, 1881.

Nor is this grand schievement the only one promised by this same enterprising company of private capitalists. From the City of Albuquerque, in New Mexico, the Company has unifed with an old organization having a charter and the right of way to build a road along the 35th parallel, westward, through Arizona and California to the Pacific Ocean. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company have undertaken to begin and complete this railroad, which will find its Pacific coast terminus at San Diego, which has a harbor of equal convenience with that of San Francisca. This road will be commenced shortly, and, it is expected, will be in operation by January, 1882, only two years hence. Whoever will take up the map of the United States and trace thereon the routes of these Whoever will take up the map of the United States and trace thereon the routes of these two railways cannot fall to discover their importance, especially in the grand future of the commerce of the Pacific Ocean, one a through, direct, and almost air line railway from the entire Atlantic States, and from Chicago as the great distributing point in the teeming valley of the Western States, through Northwestern Mexico to the Guil of the teeming valley of the Western States, through Northwestern Mexico to the Gulf of California, and the other a route to the great harbor of San Diego, in the southern part of California. No one can mark this peaceful invasion of Mexican territory without understanding the effect of introducing American industry, American capital, American law, and American security for life and property, with an American population, into that part of the sister Republic. The part of Mexico through which this railroad will run is rich in gold and silver mines, has an abundance of wood, and is capable of being made sustaining to an industrious populamade sustaining to an industrious population. It is now almost uninhabitable for the want of reads and the want of the means of transportation. The railroad to Guyamas will put, practically, an end to this difficulty. Population, American and Mexican, will flow in. Mexico will be compelled to liberalize her terrible tariff, and the port of Guyamas as well as that of San Diego will furnish more convenient and shorter routes to Australia and that part of the world than can be found elsewhere.

The effect politically of Americanizing that northwest corner of Mexico will rapidly extend to the other Mexican States on the Pacific Ocean. It will operate beneficially upon Mexico generally. It will furnish an illustration of what civilized commerce may do in regenerating whole regions of productive country now abandoned to the freebooter, to idleness, and to semi-barbarism. made sustaining to an industrious por

From 8,000 to 10,000 man he aspended work and involved heir families in distress in these preposterous and impossible the loss of wages may be fair at from \$16,000 to \$20,000 a da strike were to end now, a t it pay? That is the question leaders would have put to the leaders would have put to the strimust have become apparent to the telligent members of the Union packers will not accede to the unureasonable dictation of the one secret organization. The strikers ample opportunity to ascertain the sentiment does not approve of the in and preposterous conditions which the learned in a short time, that sufficient to attract other men and that their places can be, as been to a large extent, supplied strike should be abandoned to-day,

independent workers who have enduring ostracism and braved the threats of a strikers; the longer the strike shall contain the larger will be the number of but who will thereby be permanently many what has been lost by idleness and a son of business to other competing cities never be regained; every additional to the strike will simply entail new loss a crease the number of those who cannot to secure their old places when the anahall be finally abandoned.

Unfortunately for Chicago, the butter strike threatens a more general and more strike threatens a more general and more and the strikers for the time being. In pork-macking industry has become the mapicuous feature of Chicago's winter be spicuous feature of Chicago's winter be seen to the strikers for the time being the pork-macking industry has become the mapicuous feature of Chicago's winter be seen to the strikers for the time being the spicuous feature of Chicago's winter be seen to the strikers for the time being the spicuous feature of Chicago's winter be seen to the strikers for the time being the spicuous feature of Chicago's winter be seen to the strikers for the seen to t

portion of those who are out of employ could regain their places, because the pa-cannot in equity and justice throw on

pers-packing industry has become the a spicuous feature of Chicago's winter be ness. The grain-trade of this city is mous and constantly growing, but other can also boast of progress in this brust In the case of perk-packing, however, pe cago has had the promise of almost a nopoly. During the last year the entire to has packed about 11,000,000 hogs, and of the Chicago alone has belief a second Chicago alone has killed 5,100,000, or one-half of the whole. Aside from labor bles there is no reason why the centrality of the perk-packing industry in this city sha not continue. But the Stock-Yard are construed by the packers as warm that they should, in self-detense, decima the business. They now believe the firm will always be danger of a general interption of their business through a Communic combination, if it be concentrated in the mat any one point. This conviction will open towards increasing the packing business St. Louis. Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Perk Kansas City, and many other point, at the expense of Chicago, which was otherwise scene all the accretion of the dustry. This loss, or at best the cessions bles there is no reason why the ce otherwise secure all the accretion of the dustry. This less, or at best the cession a great increase, will affect not metal a packers and their employes, but the consistent men, the banks, the transportation be ests, the merchants, and the workingment ployed by all those who benefit fruit a growth of trade in Ohicago. It may be such a consideration will have no influe over the strikers as a mass, but a further oregard of it by their leaders, who are integent enough to comprehent the extent of futury the strike is inflictly upon force munity, will show how utterly selfats misminity, will show how utterly selfat

scrupulous they are.

Westlicks Post, take the same view. On the ject, the New York Republicaner, the legerman Republicaner of the East, so opposition to the Grant movement amore class of persons is very pronounced, and many of those papers would support the cratic candidate as against Grant, unless been a Confederate or a netorious "On head." The Republicaner is of the opinion since the German American element hold key to the situation in seven Northern Sisviz.: New York, Ohio, Indians, Illinois, wish, Michigan, and Minnecota,—common and prudence should prompt the leader have the machinery in hand, to take this distance into the most serious consideration.

Among the reasons that the Litchfield Monitor sives for desiring the nomination of the R. B. Washburne as a candidate for dent are (1), that "his nomination would fitting recognition of that strict interity as a member of the National House of sentatives, earned for him the honorable in the Guardian of the National Treasury; it would be a pleasing tribute to the stand publicanium of our German follow-officer in the potter of society, with which he showed himself to triall accord amid the terrible scenes of the guantistic rising in Paris, notably in his reperson to the Architehop of Paris, to wind defiance of the mob, he offered words of lance and gave the hand of friendship."

defiance of the mob, he offered words of defiance and gave the hand of friendship."

The New York Sun stops the cry of the long enough to tell the Democratic party plain truths. It tells the Democratic that the plain truths. It tells the Democratic that the side is not as strong as it was in 1876, and he campaign of 1880 will be a different after fought on different issues from that of Carpethagism has been eliminated from South, and the people there have subject light of local self-government to its falled tent. It says that the intimidation of the land the use of tiesue-ballots have hurt the people that a worse blotch upon the reputation many Democratic States is the taint of reputation. The Sun fears that the people have in faith in the Democratic professions of rest that won the popular majority in 1876, with the prestige of that success has been followed by a series of blunders.

The Richmond (Va.) State (reconstructions)

The Richmond (Va.) State (reconstruction) has denounced the Maine frend the start in vigorous and manly language its last issue it returns to the subject arise says that the Virginis Board of State Carriers, all of whom have been turned out of emight easily have found enough of testings in the returns to have counted out of publicans and Readjuster Fusionists, when all stretching the law, and the State would been kept in the hands of the Conservand, even though it had caused violent tumult, they could have rightly main themselves in this great wrong, and much fer than Garcelon in Maine. But they once thought of perpetrating a crime of

ter than Garcelon in Maine. But they once thought of perpetrating a crime enormity.

The champion convict-pardonar United States is Unde Dick Bishop, who during his one term as Governor no less than 245 criminals. His Repreducessor pardoned only 178, which upon his head much severe criticiss Blackburn, of Kentucky, comes no Bishop in the line of pardoning, and himself for his action by saying that have been guilty of some crime. Of that this small-pox propagator has had of remores?

In another column will be found recalling the circumstances of the Willard C. Flags, of More, who was On Internal Revenue for the Aiton Distributions of the circumstances of the remores that his default was techniqued and that, his widow and children.

rings has been dead solar vas te-real, and that his widow and dust claim of restitution against ment. Of this fact The Transit or Col. flusterd Wilson, who we

erred to recites the partic at omits to olte the prece relieved by the Dog erent deficits in

hrough State and Clark street his opinion.

"The editor of the Km Chrusick has been explaining the four-bon persuasion plantation manners." He is the manners of a bully who trustalons by the arts of a bully stol in his air-pocket with wan who does not agree with questions. Many young men in plantation manners when york, at around the saleon whicky and talking politics, clothes that need patching, a near parents.

Arren the decision of the of Maine it was only necessary and counted-out members who it have walked into the Hall of the House and taken possess and kept them. If the usurpers to suncand hold the seats of the bers they would have been in wrong-doers and trespassers,

WHILE the Chicago elevato bursting wife grain, it is only of the predigtous agricultural properties and a million bales than ever be so grop is 12,000,000 pounds grays grop is 20,000 begsheads at

Naws from the pineries is ing. Warm rains have visited and, the sleighing has been ruped of a fine cut of logs has ulumbermen and mill-owners. Many are of the opinion that different cut of the column of the column that different cut of the column that different cut of the cu

Ir the growth of a new dication of the prosperity of St. Paul was in a very flo The Puncer-Press in its e condit to the handsome town listed, and an honor to the p the press Northwest.

Gov. Committee of New Young to Republicans very much with most some of his first annual loss papers that supported his part in terms of warm prairies.

Warn the stock of the Ch ten & Quincy Railroad goes w \$1.34, as it did recently in one of the engineer of the stock tra-throttle-valve wide open. SPEAKING of the proposal of erect a bronze statue to Judichmond State observes that rected in honor of the Illinois nake a cerner in brass.

Twe New York Sun calls

A DEMOCRATIC paper thinks be dwarfed by going to the Senat most people as if Allen G. Thu somewhat dwarfed by going out.

It is stated that R. J. Oglesh a private letter to

A TRIEND of Jeff Davis so Confederate President does not it selon business.

A SOUTHERN paper properly on and his Council the Great America.

Gov. GARCELON is not the final advice and then refused to:

PERSONALS.

his will by Gen. Wool for his been created in the ceme Emperor William has or dot salone william has on in wedding be devoted to the as by the famine in Silesta. If Perkina, in his Jersey Cit from humorists are great the salone to show that all assessarily great humorists.— Journal

distressing incident occur-election in Boston, at al, one lovely counture dep

The interest manifested by the public in the disappearance of little Charley Ross would naturally lead one to the opinion that such cases revery rare in the United States, and yet the revery rare in the United States, and yet the statistics of the police office in New York City how that over 200 mysterious disappearances have occurred in that city during the past year. If it has long list were added those of other cities the number of persons who drop out of the thin this way would be swelled to signest insection of them many of them many contracted, but much the larger number murdered, but much the larger number subty adopt this way of escaping from sestic troubles, bad debts, and the result of dand criminal deeds.

According to the Baltimore American, at city is worse governed than Chicago. It ares the police with being very anxious, appendit, to enforce the Sunday laws against the cran population. Meanwhile the gamblers without a pretense of concealment or cree, and seem to enjoy official protection, states that the license of \$500 that the gamblers used to pay into the Sherif's office has been does do \$200, and that there is no city in the close where gambling is carried on so securely, dopenly as in Baltimore. If the editor of the series could make a tour of inspection rough State and Clark streets he might alter a opinion.

Tus editor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) The editor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) provide has been explaining to a brother-edor of the Bourbon persuasion what is meant by
plantation manners." He says that it means
to manners of a bully who tries to enforce his
plained by the arts of a bully. He carries a
total in his hip-pocket with which to shoot the
ten who does not agree with him on political
positions. Many young men in the South adopt
plantation manners "when they refuse to
ork, sit around the saloons drinking poor
hisky and talking politics, dress in seedy
lothes that need patching, and live on their
cor parents.

ar this distance from the scene of opera-ne, what the Republican leaders about Augus-Me., most lack is sand. They appear to have sand in their gizzards, and their livers are too ite. That they should have stood by sucking ate. That they should have stood by at flagers while the usurpers took possession the seats which the opinion of the Supreme our and the votes of the people awarded to the stood of the people awarded to

on the decision of the Supreme Court due it was only necessary for the left-out muted-out members who had been elected and counted-out members who had been elected to have walked into the Hall of the Senate and it in House and taken possession of their seats and kept them. If the usurpers had attempted to make and held the seats of the elected members they would have been in the attitude of wrong-doers and trespassers, and could have been dealt with summarily.

Warner the Chicago elevators are literally bursting with grain, it is only one indication of the predigious agricultural prosperity of the rear fust closed. The cotton crop is larger by half a million bales than ever before; the tobacce crop is 12,000,000 pounds greater; and the sugar crop is 120,000 hogsheads above all previous rields. The excess of wheat is 20,000,000 bushels, and of cora, 100,000,000 bushels.

Naws from the pineries is very discourag-ing. Warm raios have visited those regions, and the sleighing has been ruined. The pros-port of a fine cut of logs has vanished, and the lumbermen and mill-owners are despondent. Many are of the opinion that it is now too late in the season to repair the damage.

The Philadelphia Times says that the city authorities have been foolish enough to pay over a million and a half of debt that nobody wanted paid, and hold as idle belance of \$1,362,575 in the blaking Fund of a Treasury whose warrants are dishonored, while the city owes over two millions to the schools and needy claimants.

first decidedly opposed to the nominated of Grant for a third term, and the Grant so of Missouri, headed by the St. Iou like Post, take the same view. On the the New York Republikaner, the least and Republican organ of the East, say the sition to the Grant movement among the of persons is very pronounced, and

champion convict-pardoner of States is Uncle Dick Bishop, of Onle States is Uncle Dick Bishop, of Onle States is Uncle Dick Bishop, of Onle States is then 945 criminals. His Republicance of States in the line of pardoning, and cooper of the saction by saying that all of the saction by saying that all of the samuel-pox propagator has had a minore ?

Ir the growth of a newspaper is any in-dication of the prosperity of a city, it looks as if St. Paul was in a very flourishing condition. The Poncer-Press in its enlarged form is a credit to the handsome town in which it is pub-lished, and an honor to the newspaper press of the man Northwest.

Gov. CORNELL, of New York, has pleased a Expublicans very much with the ability and of sense of his first annual message. Even one papers that supported him under protest sak in terms of warm praise of it and its

When the stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad goes up from \$1.26 to \$1.34, as it did recently in one day, it looks as if the engineer of the stock train had pulled the

SPEAKING of the proposal of David Davis of creet a bronze statue to Judge Marshall, the lichmond State observes that if one should be rected in honor of the Illinois Senator it would make a corner in brass.

The New York Sun calls upon Blaine and Berman to come out boldly and denounce the third term. Rither of them might also come out and boldly denounce the candidacy of any other man but himself.

A DEMOCRATIC paper thinks Garfield will be dwarfed by going to the Senate. It looks to nost people as if Allen G. Thurman would be conswhat dwarfed by going out.

It is stated that R. J. Oglesby has written a private letter to a political friend in which he declares that he will not be a candidate next fall for Governor.

The Freeport Journal says that a good many Republican newspapers are not indorsing for Collom for re-election.

A PRIEND of Jeff Davis says that the ex-confederate President does not indorse the Gar-

A SOUTHERN paper properly styles Garce-and his Council the Great American Klepto-

Gov. GARCIELON is not the first man who PERSONALS.

Treat Lestie is seriously ill. tices fees in the Hayden trial have been the State of Connecticut \$7,000.

In Miller has abandoned the poetic and become a stock speculator in New

The sixty-four-foot shaft of granit provided in his will by Gen. Wool for himself and wife just been creeted in the cometery at Troy. The Emperor William has ordered that the The Emperor William has ordered that the set of \$20,000 collected on the occasiom of his same wedding be devoted to the relief of suf-

Ill Perkins, in his Jersey City lecture, said

THE LUMBER TROUBLES SETTLED.

atressing incident occurred during the election in Boston, at which women one lovely creature depositing a ouri-tie ballot-box instead of the ticket she

in the ballot-box instead of the ticket she made to vote.

Ir. Archibald Forbes was to have lectured for on the evening of Dec. 22, but the audionate declined to listen to a single word from For days past the city has been covered a phased calling attention to letters reviling from mic written by Mr. Forbes in 1875, an Mitchel was candidate for Tipperary. The was accordingly filled with a hostile audionate of the lecturer. He record, and the gas was turned off.

THE RAILROADS.

Further Facts Regarding the Trouble About Lake Business.

General Disposition to Arrange Percentages to the Disad-vantage of Chicago.

Traffic Settled by Arbitration.

tral Management Covering Many Years.

eme by Which Jay Gould Tried to Break Lake Shore Stock.

CAN'T MOVE THE LAKES.

The difficulties regarding the division of the business from Eastern seaboard points to St. Louis, and the attempt to include the lake business from those points in the percentages of the Chicago roads, are of a more serious nature than was at first supposed. As was stated in yesterday's Targure, the trouble was brought on by the demand of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for a share of the west-bound business to St. Louis. The Joint Executive Committee allowed the claim of the Burlington, and decreed that this road should be allowed \$% per cent of the business. Of course this amount had to be taken from the percentages of the other roads, which comprise the Vandalia, the Wabash, the Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Ohio & Mississippi, and the Chicago & Alton. All these lines run di-CAN'T MOVE THE LAKES. be Chicago & Alton. All these lines run direct to St. Louis, with the exception of the Alton, which runs via Chicago. In justice, the percentage allowed the Burlington should have been taken alike from the various roads But the Wabash, with its usual hostility to But the Wadash, with its usual nosumy to-wards Chicago interests, demurred against the St. Louis roads giving up snything, and claimed that the Burlington share of the business must come out of the percentage of the Alton, which is the only Chicago road that previously received a share of the west-bound business to St. Louis, on the ground that the Chicago roads received a large amount of St. Louis business from the lakes, which, of St. Louis business from the lakes, which, in the opinion of the St. Louis roads, should be included in the percentage allowed the Chicago road. Breposterous as this proposition was, the trunk-line managers, with their usual eagerness to please the Southwestern routes, and particularly the Wabash, decreed that the entire 8½ per cent allowed the Burlington must be taken from the Alton percentage. This reduces the percentage of the Alton from 12 per cent to 8½ per cent. As the former figure was considered.

SLEEPING-CARS.

The last number of the Railway Age has the following elaborate article on the superiority of the Pullman sleeping-cars:

The sleeping-car is a comparatively recent addition to the appliances for railway travel, and yet it has become one of the most indispensable. The railway in this country that does not run "sleepers" is either very short or very poor indeed. All companies agree that this equipment is necessary, but there is some difference as to the method by which it is to be procured and operated. Some managers hold that it is better for their companies to operate their own cars. They reason that if the business is profitable to sleeping-car companies it must necessarily be profitable to the railways if carried on by them. Experience through a series of years, however, seems to have convinced nearly all the railway companies that the interests of their stockholders and the comfort of their passengers are best subserved by placing the sleeping accommodations in the charge of a separate organization. The appurent advantages of the latter plan lie in the greater system and perfection of detail which naturally—perhaps not necessarilly—result from directing the whole attention to one branch of the science of transportation; in the ability to operate on a smaller average of profit by reason of doing a largely-extended business; and furthermore in the important fact that nearly every railway is now part of one or more, through lines, making per cent. As the former figure was considered quite unjust to the Alton, of course is would not be satisfied with the latter, and it promptly informed Commissioner Fink and the trunk-line managers that, rather than accept the last figure, it would do without anything, and they might dispose of its remaining 8½ per cent as it saw fit. The injustice of the action of the trunk lines is best shown by the fact that the Alton on the east-bound business from St. Louis has been awarded the same percentage as the Wabash, Indianapolis & St. Louis and Vandalia Roads, yet on the west-bound business the above three St. Louis roads get 23 per cent each, while the Alton is allowed but 8½, although the capacity and facilities of this road are the same on west-bound as on east-bound business. How the trunk-line managers could for one moment listen to so absurb claim as that put forward by the Wabash, that Chicago should have but 18 per cent of the St. Louis business, no matter now many roads shall have to share it, because Chicago got considerable business from the lakes, and, therefore, are entitled to little or nothing from the rail routes, is be-

man enterprise, as well as by the pressure of competition among different roads, to rebuild and refit all its old cars according to the latest models.

The terms upon which sleeping-car companies operate railway lines are probably not generally understood. The Pullman Company has a form of contract common to different roads, of which the principal provisions may be given as follows: The Pullman Company owns the cars, maintains the upholstery, bedding, and carpets, and the appointments pertaining to a sleeping-car and not belonging to the ordinary first-class day car, and aguarances the railway company sayainst damages from negligence of Pullman employes and imperfect construction of the car and its appliances. The railway company keeps the outside of the car in good order, renewing paint, etc., as needed, repairs all damages from accident except those originating from imperfect construction and maintenance, or from carelesments or neglect of sleeping-car employes, furnishes and applies the lubricating material, furnishes icc, fuel, and material for lights, and washes and cleans the cars.

The Pullman Company, in consideration of providing the cars used by the railway company for transporting its passengers, and for which the railway company roceives all the ticket fares, is entitled to receive the proceeds from the sale of berths and seats. But it is further provided that when the revenue from these sales equals an average of \$7,500 per car per annum, on all the cars upon the line, then, while such average continues, the railway company is relieved from the expense of maintaining the cars. The railway company reserves the option for a given time to buy three-fourths or less of the cars and equipment, and to share proportionably in the results of the business.

These provisions seem to be fair to the railway companyes, as they are thus enabled to give their passengers the use of magnificent cars without any outlay of enplatal, and without even the expense of interior maintenance which attaches to ordinary day co

SLEEPING-CARS.

from the lates, and, therefore, are entitled to fittle or nothing from the rall roites, is beyond. comprehension, unless it is explained on the ground that the trunk-line pools have been gotten up for the simple purpose of destroying the advantages and the prestige Chicago has enjoyed thus far, and relegate it to the position of an inland town. The business received by the Chicago roads from the lake and canal is just so much business originating at Chicago, and none of the interior cities are entitled to any share of it. Suppose the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Illinois Central and Chicago, Rock Island & Facific, all of which have good routes to St. Louis, should come in and demand a share of the west-bound business to St. Louis, as they would certainly have a right to do? In case their claim was allowed, of course their share would have to come out of the 12 per cent heretofore allowed to the Alton, and the St. Louis lines would still continue to divide 85 per cent, because Chicago has the lakes, and can apply the business going to the Pacific via the Eastern roads and the Pacific Mail Line, should be added to their percentages. The Iowa pool lines might, with equal justice, demand that the business going to the Pacific via the Eastern roads and the Pacific Mail Line, should be added to their percentages, because they would get it all if the Eastern roads did not receive such business.

The Chicago managers are decidedly slek of the partiality thus far shown by the trunk-line managers; but they are decidedly slek of the partiality thus far shown by the trunk-line managers; but they are decidedly slek for their rights. They have, of course, no reunedy as regards the west-bound pool can hold together very long. Such a result would necessarily inflict much damage upon the roads, but the trunk lines while he was a long the roads but the trunk lines and the pacific via the partiality thus they should be learn that water cannot be made to run upi the hill, or, in other words, that they cannot remove the lakes ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.
Archison, Kan., Jan. 9.—General-Manager
Strong, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé,
accompanied by Assistant General-Manager
Manchester, arrived here to-day, and completed arrangements for the erection of a
grain elevator of the capacity of 250,000 bushels, and for a mammoth freight depot to be
built of stone, 300x70 feet, and two stories
high. Nearly all of the officials of the Missouri Pacific Road were in the city to-day, including General-Superintendent Talmage
and General Freight-Agent Hill. Several of
them went West over the Central Branch
Division. Arrangements are being made for
greatly enlarging the machine-shops of the
Central Branch Division in this city. ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

COAL BOAD. COAL BOAD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—Articles of incorporation were to-day filed with the Secretary of State by the Illinois Coal-Mine Railroad Company, which have already been recorded in Cook, Kankakee, Lake, Du Page, Will, Grundy, and Kane Counties. The corporators are R. B. Mason, R. P. Derickson, C. C. Bonney, A. B. Mason, and C. C. P. Holden. The proposed road is to run from Buckingham, Kankakee County, to Turner Junction, and thence to Wankegan, with a branch or other connection to Chicago. Capital \$50,000, which may be increased to \$500,000. The object of the Company is evidently to afford quicker and cheaper transportation for the immense quantities of coal required for the country north and west of Chicago, now largely carried through that city.

THE LUMBER TROUBLES SETTLED.
The arbitrators appointed in accordance with a resolution passed by the Southwestern Railway Association, at its last meeting in this city, to settle the difficulties in regard to the division of the lumber business from points north and south of Keokuk to Missouri River points, held a meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel,—all the three members, Messrs. Weyerhauser, Toll, and Carpenter, being present,—and adjusted the difficulties for the settlement of which they were appointed. Their decision has not been made public, and probably will not be until the next meeting of the Association, which will be held in this city on the first of this month.

It has leaked out, however, that the de-THE VALPARAISO BOAD. Byeesel Dispects to The Chicago Pribus.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 2.—The citizens of Morris are taking hold of the Valparaiso Railroad project in dead earnest. The Committee appointed at a recent meeting to consider the subject, met the other day with Mayor Barr in the chair, and after a general expression of opinions, decided "that such a road would be of great advantage to Morris and the surrounding country," for several obvious reasons. A resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a committee of five to

ict & Valparaiso Road at some point is ill County, and Mayor Barr named Messrs H. Goold, P. A. Armstrong, S. B. Thomas

the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw and the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroads. The Company that has been organized to purchase the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw at the foreclosure sale on the 20th is composed of those who own a controlling interest in the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska. After the purchase the two roads will be united, the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska extended west to Council Bluffs, and the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw east to a connection with the Wabash, forming a trunk line of these three roads, the combination backed by the Wabash, which will, by this consolidation, secure control of several hundred miles more road. At the annual meeting of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska the other day the Board of Directors was elected with this consolidation in view.

ANOTHER GOULD TRICK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Last Sunday night in the corridor of the Windsor Hotel, Jay Gould approached two newspaper men, not connected with his official organ, and informed nected with his official organ, and informed them of the intention of the Wabash Railroad Company to build a new line of road from Toledo to Buffalo, in opposition to the Lake Shore Railroad. He was so anxious to have the item published Monday morning that they became suspicious, and said nothing about it. The story was used next day on the street to break down the price of Lake Shore. It was announced to-day, and Russell Sage, on being questioned, confirmed it, that an arrangement had been concluded between the Wabash and the Lake Shore Companies for interchange of traffic. The terms were, Mr. Sage said, eminently satisfactory to the former company. It is not an exclusive arrangement, the Lake Shore Company having the right to receive from and give business to other roads, as before; but special terms have been agreed upon on all business passing between the parties to the contract. Mr. Sage declined to furnish any further particulars.

BURLINGTON & MISSOURI. BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 9.—An important agreement was entered into to-night between the city and the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, by which the city conveys to the railroad company a strip of land along the river front in the southern land along the river front in the southern part of the city, and grants the right to erect machine-shops in the western portion of the city, the consideration being \$50,000, to be paid by the railroad company, and which is to be applied by the city for the construction of various sewers that will materially improve the imperfect system of drainage now existing. The railroad company also agree to erect a new passenger depot to cost not less than \$60,000.

ERIE'S EARNINGS. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The managers of the Erie Road have commenced to furnish turn for November shows net earnings of \$568,198.31, against \$518,081.42 for the same month in 1878. Plans for the reorganization of the Atlantic & Great Western Company have been perfected. The gauge of the road is to be reduced to conform to the standard of other lines, and the Company is to be managed by London Trustees, who will run it independently of any other, seeking at the same time to work in harmony with all connecting lines.

NEW YORK CENTRAL. New York, Jan. 2.—The members of the New York Central syndicate say that since New York Central syndicate say that since the date of the original purchase a committee, consisting of Drexel, Morgan & Co., L. Yon Hoffman & Co., and William L. Scott, have, with the consent of Mr. Vanderbilt, made a thorough examination of the affairs of the Company for the past twenty years. They refuse to make the results of the examination public, further than to assert that they were satisfactory to themselves.

EDWARD GALLUP. Boston, Mass., Jan. 9. Edward Gallup has declined the position of General Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, with headquarters at Chicago, and will remain at the head of the passenger depart-ment of the Boston & Albany Road. ITEMS.

Some of the counties in Kansas south of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad are voting aid for the building of a road from Wichita to Kinsley.

Wichita to Kinsley.

The Chicago & Northwestern and other Western roads have notified thir agents to receive no more grain for elevator-delivery in Chicago until further notice, as all the elevators are filled to their utmost capacity.

It is claimed that Gould has been induced to look favorably on the project of building a road from Gainesville, the present terminus of the Denison Pacific, to the Southeast through Fort Worth, Cleburne, and into the City of Mexico.

The New York Tribune makes the follow-

through Fort Worth, Cleburne, and into the City of Mexico.

The New York Tribune makes the following comments on the sale of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad by the Purchasing Committee appointed by the English bondholders: "The purchase in behalf of the bondholders of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad is a part of a scheme for its reorganization. The full particulars of the plan have never been made public, but in its principal features it is said to represent that adopted in the reorganization of the Eric Railroad. It is understood that English and Dutch bankers have agreed to turnish the funds for the purchase of the property, the reduction of the gauge to the standard width, and for paying liens and expenses. It is a part of the plan to build extensions of the road east from Salamanca, and to a Chicago connection from Dayton. The road has been placed several times in Receivers' hands, from which it was released several times to be leased to the Eric Road. The last lease to that Company, which was never executed, was made in 1874, and in December of the same year the road was placed again in possession of a Receiver."

Thomas Bayley Potter's Gift to the Son of Abraham Lincoln.

Correspondence New York Bersid.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, M. P., has just forwarded a pretty and interesting present to the son of the late President Lincoln. It consists of a handsome and curiously bound edition of Robert Burns, in two volumes. The covers are of a fine and beautifully polished straw-colored fancy wood, known as the wood of Mocklin, Dumfrieshire, where this fancy binding was executed. On the outside of the upper cover of each volume, printed on the wood, is an engraving of Pitnacree, a picture sque spot in the Highlands, where Mr. Potter had a residence some four-teen or fifteen years ago, when this little present was made ready to be sent to the then President of the United States. On the outside of the under cover is an engraved portained in a small velvet-lined box made of the same fancy Mocklin wood, the picture of Pitnacree being impressed on the top of the box, while on the front of this pretty casket runs the inscription. "From Thomas Bayley

Mr. Dillon was speaking, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher appeared on the platform and was received with an outburst of applause was received with an outburst of approximation which was again renewed, and the cheering lasted several minutes. Mr. Beecher spoke of the rich prairie-lands of the West, teem of the rich products of the rich products. ing with corn and other products that generous America would send to the distressed people of Ireland. Some of the papers, he said, had proclaimed that America's duty was done when she contributed to the starving people. After that they were to stop. He held that the man who stopped there was not worthy the paper. who stopped there was not worthy the name of a man. He did not believe in the Governof a man. He did not believe in the Government of America interfering, but he believed in the organized voice of the people protesting against the unjust Land laws of Ireland. He spoke of the interference of Gladstone in behalf of the prisoners in Naples during the reign of Ferdinand II., of the interference of England in the affairs of Turkey, and of her outspoken condemnation of the system in America which held 4,000,000 of slaves in bondage. Mr. Beecher said the time was coming when the common people would rule everywhere. The tyranny of monopolists and capitalists in this country was no better than the tyranny of the land. monopolists and capitalists in this country was no better than the tyranny of the landlord system in England and Ireland. The time was coming when the people who tilled the land all over the world would own it. There was a limit to vested right. The vested right of the French aristocracy had disappeared. The vested right of the great monasteries and numeries in England had disappeared. Mr. Beecher said he believed in the agitation of the land question in Ireland. If asked whether he believed in armed opposition, he said he would not give any counsel on that subject. It was not for him to give counsel to an Irishman about armed opposition. Mr. Froude said the Irish had for 80 years been rebellious; that they were a hard people to govern. He hoped they would be factious and uneasy until they got what they wanted. Mr. Beecher concluded by wishing Mr. Parnell success in his mission. Addresses were also made by Messrs. Robinson, McGuire, and Hickey, and resolutions were adopted requesting the Mayor to appoint Committees of three in each ward to collect funds for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE. New York, Jan. 9.—Parnell has issued an address to the people of America asking for contributions to alleviate the distress in Ireland, and stating that all subscriptions col-lected for relief purposes may be forwarded to the Tressurers, Drexel, Morgan & Co., of this city, who will forward the money to the Treasurers of the National Land-League in Ireland.

PARNELL'S MOVEMENTS.

New York, Jan. 9.—Parnell has just been occupying considerable time drawing up an appeal to the American public. It has been decided to establish a Central Committee, which will receive gifts from all parts of the country for the relief of the Irish poor fund. This fund will be called the Irish Famine

Mayor Cooper has contributed \$100 for the fund.

Mr. Parnell was vehemently cheered in Jersey City last evening, and considerable money was raised for the relief of the distressed Irish people.

All the receipts at the meeting to be addressed by Parnell at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, this evening, go to the Irish Relief Fund.

DUBUQUE WANTS HIM.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Provens.

DUBUQUE, Is., Jan. 9.—A large meeting of Irishmen was held this evening for the purpose of raising funds for the suffering Irish. A committee, consisting of the Hon. W. J. Knight, Otto Junkerman, M. Brown, Gen. Jones, Sheriff Ferring, Gen. Trumbull, D. C. Wilson, J. Derry, and P. Kavanaugh, was appointed to meet Parnell in Chicago and invite him to come to Dubuque on the 21st inst.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Parnell visited the Cotton and Stock Exchanges to-day with John J. Kiernan and made an appeal for the poor of Ireland. A subscription will be opened at both places for the Irish Famine Relief Fund.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS,
NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Arrived, steamship
State of Nevada, from Glasgow.
London, Jan. 9.—The steamers Algeria
and Olympia, from New York, have arrived MOVILLE, Jan. 9.—Arrived, Manitoban,

FINANCIAL.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 2.—Marsh Bros., flour merchants, have failed. Assets, \$4,631; llabilities, \$4,638.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 2.—Truett, Sons.& Morgan, proprietors of the Rose Bank Nurseries, assigned to-day. Liabilities, \$33,000; assets unknown. The ereditors principally in Nashville.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The reception to Par and his associate champion. This excessive cheering frequently led to untimely outbursts of applause which drowned some of the well chosen periods of the speakers. Mayor Howell presided, and was surrounded on the platform by many prominent citizens of Brooklyn. Mr. Parnell was received with nprogrious applause. He read a telegram which he had received yesterday from Michael Davitt, the agitator, who was recently released from prison. The telegram was dated from Carraroe, Connemarra, Irelandand set forth that the disturbances had cea ed, that the people had been victorious, having prevented the serving of 124 ejectment processes, which could no now be served because the period in which it was legal to serve them had expired. Mr. Parnell then made a statement of the Irish land question, and of the remedies which he proposes in order to cure the evils which he claimed to be inherent in the present system of letting land in that country, similar to those he has

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, norther warmer southerly winds, clear followed by partly cloudy weather.

For the Lake region, Tennessee, and Ohio Valley, westerly winds, back to a followed by stationary or higher temperature, rising followed by stationary be or partly cloudy weather. Mr. Dillon was next introduced, and devoted his speech, for the most part, to a criticism on the land agitation in Ireland re-cently written by Lord Dunraven. While ite, I cheerfully recomminguid Extract of Beef. ST. JACOB'S OIL.

The Great German Remedy. AMERICANS, GERMANS, FRENCHMEN. SPANIARDS,

SWEDES. HOLLANDERS, DANES, BOHEMIANS, PORTUGUESE, POLES,
And the people of every nationality
UNDER THE SUN,

UNDER THE SUN,
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headasina, and all similar bodily pains and allmenta. Druggists sell this Great German Remedy at 50 CENTS.

STACEY HILL, Esg., of the Mt. Anburn Inclined Hallroad, Clacimanti, C., says: "Un-doubtedly it is a remarkable medicine."

Many people think that hid gloos must be made in Europe to be good. A trial of the



concince you they are the best in the world Made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG and

For Ladies and Gentlemen!

No. 91 Washington-st.

Chas. Gossage

& Co.

New. Choice, Cheap!

HAMBURGH

Embroideries!

10,000 Pieces

"At Prices Less Than Lasi

Notwithstanding the marked a

"We Open the Season of 1880"

With a magnificent stock of Embroideries at even less than usual prices!

Our Embroideries are manufactured to our own order from special patterns, of superior cloth, firmly worked, and will give satisfactory service.

We assert with confidence

"25 per cent Cheaper"

than equal qualities can be

Large Sale of LADIES' MUSLIN UN-

Chas. Gossage & Co.

NEW LIGHTS.

Revolution in Gas Lighting!

NEW PETROLEUM LIGHTS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Can be had on application. Companies equipped with these lights can soon and forever control the gasligh business of any locality. No better opportunity for the nafe and profitable investment of capital can be found in any market. The closest investigation by the best expects is invited.

THE WORLD'S LIGHT HARPS. Ch., 116 and 118 Dearborn-st., Calcago, III.

PETROLEUN GASLIGHT 60 TO SO: PER 1,000 1

PNEUMATIC LIGHT 40 TO 50c PER 1,000 1

that they will be found

bought elsewhere!

DERWEAR next week.

in foreign cost of these goods,



MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP For all Diseases of Children, such as Testing, Wind Colic, Diarrhose, &c., is a safe, wind Colic, Diarrhose, &c., is a safe, or all property of the colice ing, Wind Colic, Diarrhosa, &c., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remady. It andrauste pums, reduces all inflammation, and not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomath and howels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Never did we know an instance of disastifaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations.

Directions accompanying each Bottle.

BY-GUARD AGAINST counterfest, poor, worthless and unprincipled instantous, which are sometimes throut upon the un-

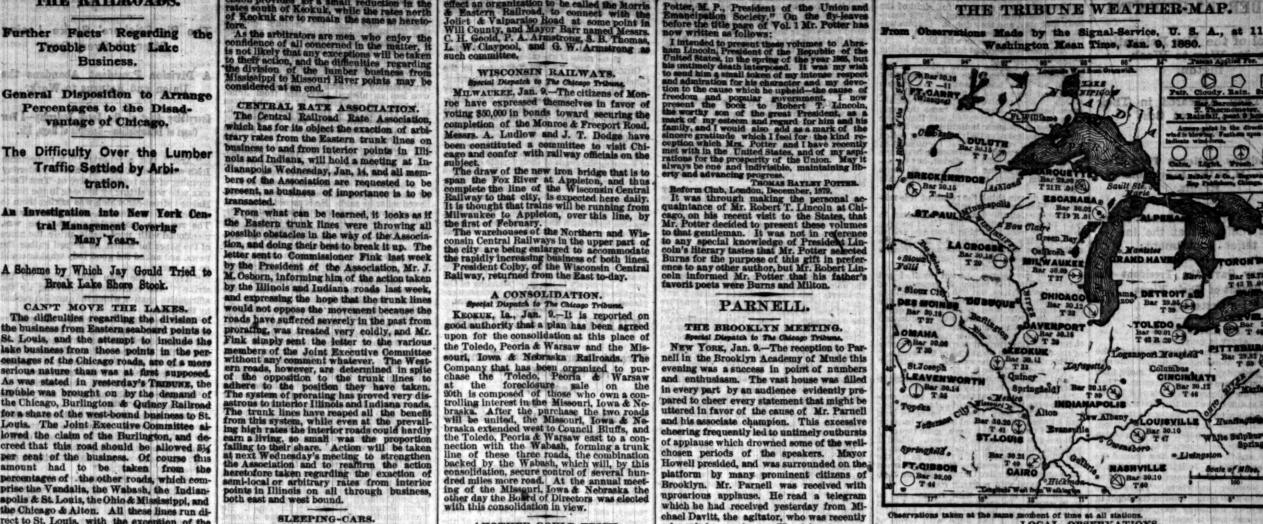
worthless and unprincipled imitation, which are sometimes thrust upon the unwary by reason of their large profits.

Whose quanties unless the fee-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York,

KYCELLEN

25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES.-25c.

SHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving all Pain, Internal and External SPUGE COMPITS, for Bradienting Worms in Children, (Unfailin HORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Tor



MURDEROUS REDSKINS.

Arrival of the Ute Delegation on Its Way to Washington.

They Appeared in Their Semi-Civilized Cos-

Gen. Adams Believes They Mus Go-It Is the Inevitable Result

The Board of Indian Commissioners Indignant at the Interior Department;

ad They Gave the President the Benefit of Their Views Yesterday.

IN CHICAGO.

ARRIVAL OF THE UTES.
he Ute delegation, twelve in number, who
bound for Washington, passed through
city yesterday, and attracted more than
ordinary share of public attention. They
ved by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
road at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and for Washington last evening via the Pitts-g, Fort Wayne & Chicage. A Tripune orter met them at Joliet. The train which late, and the result was that around the of the most motley crowds that could be ped together anywhere. There were a 1,500 to 2,000 people around the dépôt in little town, including men, women, and dren, and not a small percentage of ans. The town clock tolled the hour of 3 as the locomotive halted at the water k, which is probably 100 feet west of the et dépôt, and at once there was a rush and crush for it. Passengers trying to on or off were jostled and hustled aside, mob literally took possession of the car thich the ten Chiefs were. They stood cushions of the seats, on the backs, window-sills, anywhere where a foothold lid be had, and the employes were almost pless against the crowd, which hooted, led, and acted boisterously generally. The in after the locomotive-tender had been in started for the depot, and the crowd it to increase. There was but one way rid of them, and that was to start the which was done. Such a scampering he platforms of a train in motion was er before seen. The speed on starting skept very slow, and thus nobody was thanks to a careful conductor and engi-It was nearly a mile from town before

st man from Jollet got off the train. s soon as the reporter boarded the train met Mr. William H. Berry, who is dismg clerk and interpreter at Los Pinos y, Colo,, and is in charge of the Utes. m a full-blooded Ute," said be, as Tirz

olet of the road since he started, and o vote the news-gathering fraternity a "But," said he, "Gen. Adams is on and I'll turn you over to him. Howwill give you all the information I

There are twelve of the Indians, including Ouray and Chipita, his wife; Wash, r-Chief, in charge of the Indians; Al-ra, Galota, Joe-Nick, Lieblo. These oc-Nick, Lieblo. These compangres. Of White

"You are on your way to Washington?"
"Yes, sir."
"What proposition have you to make?"
"I don't know."
"What will you do about the Indians demanded of you engaged in the White River outrages?"
"I don't know."
"Will you cede your reservation?"
"Can't tell."
"Willing to give it up?"
"In part."
And here Ouray stopped.
Mrs. Adams said that he did not propose to state his case until he got to Washington. Chipita, Ouray's second wife, has a very kindly-appearing countenance, and has shown her friendship for the whites on more than one occasion. She had her long black hair hanging naturally about her head, and on her wrists were large silver bracelets. She was dressed in a semi-Indian costume, including the blanket. She was in poor health, and as handsome watch and massive silver chain. The other Indians were dressed in a variegated attire. For instance, Alliandra had a beautiful pair of silver rings in his ears, about four inches in diameter, elegantly set with two blue buttons. His hickory shirt was covered by an undershirt of navy blue. His vest was of black cloth, his hat was felt, and his feet were incased in mocassins, while his legs were concealed in a beautiful pair of red flannel drawers. All of which was topped over with an Indian blanket. This costume practically describes them all, except as to the variety of colors. In some cases the shirts were red and drawers blue, and vice yersa.

Gen. Charles Adams, the Special Agent sent to negotiate with the Utes after the White River outbreak, does not look like the intrepid and daring man that he is. He is perhaps 38 or 40 years of age, and is pleasant a gentleman to meet as could be found anywhere.

"The Colorado papers have somewhat miscepresented and abused me," said he, "accusing me of being the friend and attorney of the Utes. I was their Agent five years, and then they were as peaceful and quiet holians as we had on the Continent. I believe that the Utes must go. It is the ineverable result of civilization. It is the history of all the States, from Massachuse

"What do you think the result of this mission to Washington will be?"
"They go there to make arrangements to cede their reservation. The Utesl propose to make the most favorable demands, and to sak especially for pardons for the Indians guilty of the White River massacre. That is one of their most important conditions."

"Do you approve of that?"
"Not by any means. Listen until I get through. The Ute nation is composed of four different tribes, but one of which has had trouble with the Government, and the other three have been peaceful and quiet. The White River Utes are still hostile, and in the mountains, and the other Indians waive a great many of their rights in order to have the Go vernment parden those guilty of the murders and outraging of the women."

best manner of procedure. When we learned the women were alive Ouray urged me to go INTO THE HOSTILE CAMP and endeavor to obtain their release, and to go in person. In order to show that I went by his direction, he sent with me his principal Chief. If I had gone with terms of peace, which they demanded, there would have been no trouble in obtaining the release of the women, but I thought that if anybody could get them that I could. Had I known that the women had been outraged I should never have gone. I told them what I wanted—an unconditional surrender of the women, and that if they were released the movements of the troops would be stayed. There was a good deal of discussion, and it was finally decided by them to allow me to take the women with the. When I came to the hostile camp I asked each woman individually if their persons had been violated, and each of them said no, and that is why their statement came to be telegraphed East to that effect. When four weeks after, the Commission examined these women under oath, I was both shocked and surprised at the statements they made, and the shocking facts came out for the first time. Mrs. Price for a long time refused to answer, and cried, and threatened to kill herself if the fact of the outrage were made public. And it was simply to save the reputations of the women themselves that they did not give the facts to the reporters. I told the women that as soon as the testimony was submitted to Congress the facts would come out. I promised to keep it quiet as long as I could, but the women claimed in the testimony taken by the shorthand reporter that the women that as soon as the testimony was submitted to Congress the facts would come out. I promised to keep it quiet as long as I could, but the women claimed in the testimony taken by the shorthand reporter that this was a private matter of their own, and that it was their own will and desire not to make it public. As far as the facts are concerned, I cannot say anything now as to how they were outraged. That will come out when the testimony is published. There is no use of further denying that the women were outraged. There were four men who are implicated in it, and they would have been delivered up if the Colorado papers had not stated that they would be hung if the people got hands upon them. I believe that they will yet be surrendered if the Government insists upon it and sends sufficient troops to protect them from mob law."

"Who committed the outrages?"

"There were twelve of those engaged in the White River massacre and outrages that we demanded. Of these Douglas outraged Mrs. Meeker, Pah-Son outraged Miss Meeker, and Ouch-Ta-Pit and Johnson, Mrs. Price. I would never allow them to be pardoned if I could help it. During three weeks these women were compelled to live as the soulwars.

would never allow them to be par could help it. During three w

women were compensed in the act squares of Douglas, Pah-Son, and Guch-Ta-Pit. They lived with these men, cooked and slaved for them, and were continually outraged. It was this fact which saved their lives. It is hard to say who led in the massacre, burticipated. We have the testimony of these women sufficient to consict the twelve. They were seen in the evening with rifles in their hands, and afterwards plundering the store, and it is undoubsedly proved that they were in the fight and guilty of the murders."

"What was the origin of the trouble?"

"What the real original cause was it is hard to tell. The Indiana claim that they were treated badly. I don't believe that story. They are as good liars as white men when their interests are at stake. At the same time I don't think that the Uses have been trolated.

"But what will be the result of it all?"

"The Uses must go. But I don't altogether believe in murdering them and, hunting them down relentiesly with soldiers. In it is in a peaceful way. I am edition to the it is in a peaceful way. I am edition to a condition to cope with the Indians at this time. In coming from Los Pinos to Alamosa five soldiers

HAD THEIR FEET FROZEN,

and Gen. Hatch, in command of the escort, could not secure hay and core neough on the way to feed his eighteen mules comprising his teams. It would have been found very humiliating on the part of our Government if it had not been able to successfully cope with the Utes in warfare, and the fact is, under the circumstances, it could not have done so, The reservation is necessary to the State of Colorado. I propose that each indian family have settled on them in severalty a homestead of from 160 to 300 acres, and that is in part that Ouray propose that each indian family have settled on them in severalty a homestead of from 160 to 300 acres, and that is in part that Ouray propose that each lindian family have settled on them i

just, and endeavor to explain to the Washington authorities the causes that led to the late deplorable emeute.

Mr. Mears is too old a frontiersman to say one word in extenuation of the crimes of the savages, or to make any attempt to gloss over the outrages of the Utes. He has no word of excuse for that, and would be one of the first to visit the direst vengeance upon the heads of those deserving it. He knows too well the perils of border life, and has seen too mach of Indian warfare, to lead him for one moment to justify any act of aggression; he speaks in most stalwart condemnation of the doings of those renegades, who are now at liberty; but he says that to attempt any open punishment of them at this juncture would lead to most disastrous results. Had the renegades, or "star" Utes been brought in, they never could have reached Alamosa alive, for the feeling of the Colorado public is so thoroughly aroused that they would have taken the punishment into their own hands. This done, the Indians would have raided every settlement in the mountains. These are many, and unprotected by soldiery. Put troops over there, he says, to guard the citizens; then get these despicable savages and start with them for Washington if they are wanted there. His word for it, the trial would never "take place outside the State of Colorado," and no serious results could be apprehended.

The Indians came across the new portion of the Rock Island Road, opened Jan. 1, from

of Colorado," and no serious results could be apprehended.

The Indians came across the new portion of the Rock Island Road, opened Jan. 1, from Kansas City, through to Chicago. At Pueblo, Mr. J. M. Edgar, Passenger Agent of the road at Denver, Colo., took charge of the party, and was met at Marseilles, Ill., by Mr. E. St. John, General Passenger Agent of the road. The Utes left last night via the Fort Wayne Railway for Washington, in charge of Mr. S. M. Demmond, the General Traveling Agent.

of Mr. S. M. Demmond, the General Traveling Agent.

As early as 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon crowds commenced to gather inside of the Rock Island Depôt, where it was expected that the Ute delegation was to arrive. The train was due at \$2.40, but it did not come into the depôt until nearly an hour later. The Utes are Indians in whom a great deal of interest is centered at this time from the recent outrages they have committed. Their expected arrival had been well announced through the press dispatches, and the crowd that awaited them was something marvelous. There was a packed host of humanity inside of the depôt that could not have animbered less than from 5,000 to 8,000 They thronged the depôt, the sidewalk, around the entrances, and the omnibuses. They were everywhere. Capt. Ebersoid had a large force on hand to keep back the crowd from the track and the cars, and they had their hands full. When the train came in sight the crowd rushed for it, but were successfully kept back. The police succeeded in clearing a passage-way to Pacific avenue, through which the Indians, led by Jack, came out in goose file, and were hustled into a bus. The crowd made one grand rush for the sidewalk, and surrounded that bus. They howled, they hooted, yelled, and made cat-calls. They called "How" to the Indians, who "howed" in response. Then they yelled again, but the Indians were not there: the "bus had turned Van Buren towards Clark street, with a large crowd of boys following in its wake. It made a circuit, and finally dumped its load at the La Salle street entrance of the Grand Pacific Hotel. Here there was another grand rush of the crowd, who soon filled the corridor. The Indians were at once piloted to Room 130, and when they were safely out of sight the crowd commenced the imitation war-whoop. However, as just stated, they waited until the braves were out of view. A great many who came to the depôt to see the show were disappointed as the Indians were hustled out so as just stated, they waited until the braves of those engaged in re and outrages that e Douglas outraged traged Miss Meeker, huson, Mrs Price. I to be pardoned if I three weeks these to live as the squares of the waited out to the depot to see the show were disappointed, as the Indians were hustled out so rapidly that but little chance for a sight was given to anybody. The Indians rather relished the notoriety, and Jack, the White River Chief, was led to remark, "That big village; heap to live as the squares with the work of the waited until the braves as just stated, they waited until the braves as just as just stated, they waited until the braves as just as just stated, they waited until the braves as just and they waited until the braves as just as just as just stated, they waited until the braves as just remark, "That big village; heap wigwam; much people." The rest kept their mouths shut, looked on, and wondered. The Utes, apparently, are not quite as stoical as other Indians, and they are much cleaner and better dressed than any savages that have yet shown themselves in this city.

While the Indians were at the hotel they were visited by a large number of people, and when they left for the Fort Wayne dépôt, at 8:30 o'clock last evening, there was a large crowd present, many of whom? followed to the dépôt, and did not leave until the train pulled out at 9:10.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna. THE CHOICE GIVEN TO THE CAPTIVE WOMEN.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The "dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer," copied in this morning's TRIBUNE, does, I have no doubt, very serious wrong to the women who were lately captive among the Utes, since it gives the impression that they chose dishonor rather than death, when all the probabilities are that the only choice given to them was that of a master, or of that indiscriminate outrage resorted to by the Sloux, as the means of securing the death of their female captives, from 2½ years old and upward. By the rules of all savage people, a woman without an individual owner is the common property of the tribe; and this is the reason that Chris-

By our Indian customs, that particular JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

TRAVELING LUNATICS.

Twenty Insane Persons Transferred from Jefferson to Kankakee.

Peculiarities of Some of the Patients-Scenes and Incidents of the Trip.

Twenty lunatics were removed yesterday to the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee,—the first installment from Cook County's Asylum at Jefferson to the large, coomy, and well-arranged quarters in the State's new building on the banks of the Kankakee, Jefferson is, and has been, notoriously overcrowded for a long time past, the arrivals constantly keeping ahead of the number of those so far cured as to entitle them to discharges. The new institution, however, by a vote of its Trustees, recently its mentally-deranged citizens, and to give

A QUIET, PLEASANT HOME in a brand-new building supplied with all the conveniences found in the best institutions of the kind in the country. There were already twenty-six inmates of the hospital,—five from Kankakee County, four from Will, four from Livingston, three from La Salle, two from Lee, one from Iroquois, one from Vermilion, one from Coles, one from Knox, one from De Witt, and two from Edgar,—and Cook County's quota, therefore, swelled the insane population of the new Asylum to forty-six. None of the new-comers were of have been that way at times,-and the transfer, with its accompanying change of air, scenes, and other surroundings, will in all probability hasten the period of their cure and subsequent discharge.

The patients left Jefferson yesterday morning under the care of three capable attendants at 5 o'clock, and were driven to the city over the horrible country roads in one of the Asylum ambulances.

THE NAMES OF THE UNFORTUNATES Robert Hall, Henry Wisler, E. Jurgensen, William McGraw, Robert Seeber-man, Peter Wicklander, Adolph L. man, Peter Wicklander, Adolph L. Meyer, George Weber, Joseph Hensler, Michael Friedhoff, Charles E. Case, Patrick Dougherty, Charles Eschert, Issaac Erickson, Michael Cleary, Thomas Götschius, S. L. Atherton, Richard Keegan, Charles Pratt, and Adelph Triebe. Dr. Spray, the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, took the early morning train for Chicago, and met the attendants and their weakand met the attendants and their weakminded charges at the Illinois Central Depot,
at the foot of Lake street. The party occupled the smoking-car on the morning train
for Kankakee, the twenty patients occupying ten seats, two to a seat, and wearing
neither "bracelets" nor strait-jackets to
keep them within bounds. It was here that
THE TRIBUNE reporter, detailed to make the
trip, found his future travelling companions
comfortably disposed and waiting for the
train to pull out.

The run down furnished

A COUPLE OF INCIDENTS

were visited by a large number of people, and when they left for the Fort Wayne depts, at six o'clock hat evening, there was leaved to the depts, and did not leave until the train pulled out at 2.6.

THE COMMISSIONERS.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD'S MEETING-Report Depts at 2.5. Changes Priseas.
WARIER GYON, D. C., Jan, D.—At the meeting the prisease of the Commissioner of the Missionary bodies were again present, all the chief religious demoninations, except the Episcopalians and Roman Catholics, being represented. The gathering resembled it soon became evident that the conference of the Missionary Secretaries last evening had wrought them up to a determination to make a frank exposure of their grievance sagnists the Interior Department in terms had briefly embodied in writing the view which, they desired to express to the President today, and this part at once became the subject of a discussion, were printed in fur. The president today, and this part at once became the subject of a discussion, were printed in fur. There was, in addition, an expression of opinion that while boosting-schools are useful as a temporary change of the discussion is a temporary change of the discussion while a continuous to the confinence of the secretaries that while boosting-schools are useful as a temporary change of the confinence of the secretaries the secretaries of the secretaries the secretaries of the secretaries

of good-will to men. His particular fan yesterday was that the world's clima was growing appreciably, milder year I year, under the workings of a coloss scheme for heating up the universe by mean of monster furnaces, so constructed as tadmit of the dissemination of the heat in the form of "spray" from vast tubes. Col. Sellers is simply nowhere to the little fellow who has an alleged revelation from Jehovah, and who graduated, by the way, from Union College, New York, in the class of '57. Not the least interesting part of his story, told in the best of English, was that portion which describes what had been done by the Cook County coal contractors towards adancing the success of his Titanic, warmingen in this particular section of the universe. A GRADUATE OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

with a shaved head, and his peculiarity consists of "catching devils," as he calls it, "and pluching their heads off between his fingers."

None of the others were possessed of any remarkable peculiarities, the majority of them appearing to be merely so many dull, stupid, human clods, even more pitiable, in one sense, than the more highly-gifted ones with unusually lively imaginations. All seemed to be pleased with the change in their location with the exception of Leary and Case, who, wonderful to relate, appeared to regret the move from the old rookery at Jefferson. Case, particularly, evinced his displeasure at the transfer when the party reached Kankakee, about a quarter to 11, and were met. by a gaping, open-eyed collection of villagers and rustics. The patients necessarily became somewhat mixed up in the crowd, and when Dr. Spray counted those who had gotten-into the buses there was one missing. After looking over the platform, and failing to find the odd man, he jocularly remarked on its being impossible—in Kankakee—to pick out a lunatic from a crowd of ordinary people. This, of course, provoked several retailatory sallies, and the Doctor was informed, among other things, that he would do pretty well himself to take the place of the lunatic who was lost. The chaffing was given and taken in good part, and, while it was going on, one of the attendants saw the missing case standing nonchalantly back in the crowd with his broad shoulders holding up the depot. He was instantly called out, and came forward with a more or less sheepish look suffusing his face. The 'buses started, and the toil-some ride over a mile of the worst road under the sun was nade all the more disagreeable by a pelting rain. At last the caravan drew up in front of the new hospital, and a few moments later Dr. H. M. Moyer, the Assistant Superintendent, was giving directions as to the disposition of the new-comers, Dr. Dewey, the Superintendent, was giving directions as to the disposition of the new-comers. Dr. Dewey, the Superintendent, h

OHIO INDUSTRIES.

Report of the Labor Con COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 9.—The Comm of Labor Statistics submitted his annual re-port to the Governor to-day. Following are some of the interesting statistics in the report: Number of coal and coke furnaces and charcoal furnaces in blast, 63; number last year, 53; number of hands employed, 5,965; last year, 5,158; capacity of 68 furnac daily, 1,937 tons. There are 47 rolling-mills in the State, 31 of which are in operation, employing 7,784 persons. In 1878 nails were \$2,15 per keg; in 1879, \$4.25 per keg. The production of coal during the year is estimated at 5,000,000 tons, employing 14,000 persons. The highest wages paid per month to miners is \$47.75; the least, \$25. Sixteen glass-manufactories are in opera-tion, employing over 1,000 persons. Gas-works are in operation in towns, with a capital invested of nearly \$9,000,000.

The report closes with the following recom-The report closes with the following recommendations for the passage of laws:

First—To prevent the employment of persons to run stationary engines who are not thoroughly competent.

Second—To provide for the inspection of factories and workshops in relation to their safety to persons employed therein.

Third—To provide for the incorporation of

Third—To provide for the incorporation of a cooperative manufacturing association.

Fourth—To provide for the appointment of a Commissioner to act in conjunction with the Commissioners from other States on the question of prison labor.

Fifth—That a sufficient appropriation be made to this Bureau to enable it to employ the necessary assistance to more fully carry out the objects of its organization.

Mil. Waukee, Jan. 9.—According to advices received here to-day, the mild weather of the past week has carried off all the snow in the pineries, except in the extreme northern portion, bordering on Lake Superior. These snow had fallen to the depth of three feet previous to the thaw, and, as the weather has at no time been as mild as in the region farther south, most of it yet remains upon the ground. Between Stevens Point and this city the low lands are reported to be covered with water so as to resemble lakes, in some places miles in extent. Up to the present time little or no damage has resulted from freshets, such as broken dams, wrecked bridges, etc. The Oshkosh Northwestern of last evening, however, expresses a fear that the Post Lake dam, in the Upper Wolf River country, has been carried away because of the immense volume of water that is rushing down Wolf River, carrying before ice and logs alike. The Northwestern says that lumbermen acquainted with the condition of things can only account for the flood by the supposition that Post Lake dam has been carried away. About three weeks ago the Upper Rice Lake dam booke, letting a large volume of water down into Post Lake, thus swelling still further the already large body of water held by that lake. The loggers below Post Lake are taking advantage of the freshet to get their product down stream.

gers below Post Lake are taking advantage of the freshet to get their product down stream.

A MILLIONAIRE'S LEGACY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 9.—When the death of Leonard Case, the millionaire, occurred, Tuesday last, it was not known by his friends that any will or other disposition of his property had been made. But to-day his attorney, Henry G. Abbey, filed in the County Auditor's office deeds executed in 187% in which the deceased donates the City-Hall, his residence, and valuable property adjoining, together with a large tract of land on Case and Scoville avenues, for the purpose of founding an institution of learning to be called the Case School of Applied Sciences, and located in Cleveland, at which shall be taught, by competent professors and teachers, mathematics, physics, engineering, mechanical chemistry, economic geology, mining and metallurgy, natural history, drawing, and modern languages. The property given is valued at \$2,000,000. Concerning the remainder of the estate, valued at about \$8,000,000, nothing is yet known.

STERLING'S SOUR-MASH.

about \$8,000,000, nothing is yet known.

STERLING'S SOUR-MASH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 9.—During the year 1879 the distillery of John S. Miller & Co., in this city, used 213,206 bushels of corn, 56,678 bushels of rye, and 2,649 bushels of barley, or a total of 396,598 bushels of grain. From this was made 1,582,012 proof gallons of alcohol, upon which was paid a tax of \$1,428,888.30. As large as these figures are, they only show a part of the money which is paid into the revenue office at this place. The Collector's office has recently been removed from its old quarters to new apartments in the Patterson Bank Building, and things look as if Collector Jones had gotten over his fit of ill-temper, and had concluded to let the office remain where it belongs.

A WORD TO WORKERS.

If your avocations are mentally or physically laborious, if they subject you to exposure in inclement weather if they confine you to the desk and are of a mature to involve wear and tear of brain, and nervous strain, you may occasionally require some removating tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you, it stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body, and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, which it very often is with people whose pursuits are sedentary, renews the Juded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials, which consist in the hearty indorsement of persons of every class of society, are most courtuine, Admirably is it adapted to the medical wants of workers.

ON THE WANE.

The Pig-Stickers' Strike Losing Strength Every Day.

A Division President Abandons the Union and Returns to Work.

Everything Quiet at the Yards Testerday—A Few Cases of Intimidation—Receipts of Hogs, Etc.

"Aren't you a reporter?" a respectable Irish woman of middle-age asked yesterday morning of the representative of The Tribuxe who was sitting by her side in the South Halsted street-car which was taking them to a common destination,—the Stock-Yards. The reporter acknowledged that he was, mentioned with pardonable pride the name of the paper for which he helped gather the news, and asked the good lady what he could news, and asked the good lady what he could

do for her.

"Are you the man that writes up the strike?" she continued, following up the

by the query:

"Now, you have been giving the packers and the Union—especially the packers I will say—a fair show, but you have never given any of the strikers' wives a chance to hav eir say at all. Now, don't you suppose there's a good many of us women have LONGER HEADS THAN OUR MEN?"

"I have no doubt of it; but are you the "I am; my husband has been out of work now for two weeks. He worked in Armour's, but the Union got hold of him, and devil a penny has he earned since then."

AThen I suppose you are suffering in con-equence of the strike?"
"We are not. We have our own house and lot right over near Dexter Park, where the meeting was yesterday, and besides that we have enough to live for quite a while yet without asking help of anybody."

"Your husband earns big wages, then,

when he's working?" "He does not. He's one of the \$3 men

day—are almost all a hard-up lot. That's the reason why the Union has heldout so well in the strike."

"How do the women like the strike?"

"We don't like it, and we don't believe in it. The men think we are 'leather-heads,' but they can't make us believe that it's right for the Union to want the packers not to hire the men they want. Do you suppose I would let another woman come into my house and tell me just how I must run' it; tell me how I must take care of the children, what I must give them to eat, and what clothes it will be eatered.

""Ho hat clothes a the eatered it will be eatered in the eatered it will be eatered it will be eatered it."

"I don't need to. He looks at the strike give eatered it."

"I don't need to. He looks at the strike give eatered it."

"I don't need to. He looks at the strike give eatered it."

"I don't need to. And he held out as long as he could. He belonged to one s

CONSENTED TO JOIN THE UNION." 'Why don't he leave it and go back to work?"

"He wouldn't do that, and I wouldn't want him to. He took the oath when he joined the Union, and he is a man who respects his word, let alone a solemn obligation."

"Wouldn't you like him to be back work-

"Of course I would, and so would he; but he won't move until the Union does."
"Have you any family?"
"I have five children. I have a boy that is old enough to go into the packing-house, but I have him at school. It's better for him to be there, as long as we can afford it, than to be among the guts and dirt of the packing-

nouse, Sesices, the boy's would knock out of him if they caught him coming from work."

"I should suppose your husband is a sensible kind of a man; now, why don't he stand up in the Union and try to get them all to "He wouldn't dare to. He's no speaker; and anyhow he'd have no show. If the resist would go to work he'd follow quick enough," "Suppose the strikers' wives were admitted to the Union, how long would the strike last then?"

"Devil a day. They'd vote to go to work the first meeting. They wouldn't bother talking about what was right and what was wrong. They know that the packers are strong and determined, and that they will never give in; so, of course, the sooner back to work the better for all parties."

"I stere much poverty and suffering in the homes of the strikers?"

"I cannot tell you. I stay at home myself. If they can do as I do, though, they ought to be able to get along. When I he yought to without it, but I guess there's a good many that run on credit are.

"PRETTY HARD PUSHED JUST NOW."

"Do you think the men will soon give in "If they knew what was good for them they would. Ent it's hard to tell. The way they shouted at the meeting vectory didn't look like going back a bit, did it?"

The reporter confessed that it did not, and then, the tables being turned, he was invited by the lady to give his views on the subject, the invitation being strengthened by her assuring him that he looked like "a sensible young man," and that she had the fullest faith that what perpohesied would be certain to come true. With a very clear impression on his mind that he fand aiready a couple of times predicted the end of the strike, and broken its backbone a couple of times more, the reporter declined to venture a prophecy, and, thanking the lady for her interesting, if not valuable, information upon how the strike looked from a feminine standpoint, the reporter bade her good morning, and any couple of the strike, and they could not a subject, or a representative of a packer, nor a presentative of a packer, nor

"What do you think of the merits

along. The attempt to force employed hire men at the dictation of the employed been tried over and over again, and has a succeeded. There never was a case in with demand was more preposterous than present, or in which there was less changits being successful."

AMERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Patrick.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The contracts the American Union Telegraph Company with the Pennsylvania Company is only question of a few weeks. The West Union has now thirty-four contracts with the Pennsylvania Company relating to the Pennsylvania Company relating to the Pennsylvania Company, and its Directory of the Pennsylvania Company, and its Directory of the Pennsylvania Company, and its Directory of the Pennsylvania Company, and the best that we been for some time trying to american the business arrangements down to bring the business arrangements down to bring the business arrangements down to be been for some time trying to american pennsylvania on the best that we stern Union can expect is a contract giving them equal facilities and the poles along main line, and rents the use of them to western Union. It also owns a part those between this city and New York. Telegraph Committee of the Board again to-morrow, and will soon disposit the Western Union offer will be taken up it is probable that the new Company will afforded the same facilities as the old the same restrictions.

MILWAUKEE MARINE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9.—To-day the school Guido Pfister was chartered to load wheat for Buffalo at six and one-half emitted to the Chicago Tribus.

The propeller G. J. Truesdell receive new wheel in Wolf & Davidson's dysesterday. To-day the steam-barge Will Crippin is in dry-dock for repairs upon pump feed-pipe.

The schooner Narragansett, owned Messrs. Wolf & Davidson, has been still with the view of reconstructing the half as to bring the classification of the work with the view of reconstructing the half as to bring the classification of the work with the view of reconstructing the half as to bring the classification of the work of the A 2 standard. This will require new frames, new ceiling, stanchions, and deck. The cost of the work will as stocks at their yard, and nearly complete steam-yacht, forty feet long, which is supplied with a six by six cylinder.

Messrs. Wolf & Davidson have as stocks at their yard, and nearly complete steam-yacht, forty feet long, which is supplied with a six by six cylinder.

This little craft is to do service on River in connection with the old Bairs dock and shipyard, now controlled by Wolf & Davidson and other Milwam This specimen of enterprise rather dianything of the kind yet exhibited to cago shipbuilders.

THE WHEAT CROP.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 9.—The roads in Southeastern Iowa, which has almost impassable since New-Years, ginning to improve a little. The nearly all out of the ground, and clear sky and the wind has helped to surface, and this evening the meren; enough to cause a slight freeze. Vary as to the condition of the whole the surface, and this evening the meren; enough to cause a slight freeze. Vary as to the condition of the whole the surface, and this evening the meren; enough to cause a slight freeze. Vary as to the condition of the whole the surface, and this evening the meren; enough to cause a slight freeze.

KNIGHTS TEN Arrangements for nnial Encan the Visite

A TRIBUNE speak for it,—and he storial in this way: The paper says: The long-looked-for circ Committee of Arrangemen comprises of 1880 is at manufaction throughout

ion't the majority vote to accede to not you a little afraid to return

do you think of the merits

yards yesterday aggregated 12,000 as were as follows: Fowler Brothers obsford & Co., 435; Dupee & Co., 400 Packing Company, 2,500; G. W. & Co., 867; Ricker Packing Company, 2,500; Teufel & Sons, 354; Tobey cins & Co. yesterday evening no-nion employes that henceforward d to employ only non-Union t such of them that chose to re-after signing their resignation on and a declaration of inten-in any association inimical

on and a declaration of intenon and a declaration of intenon any association inimical so
of the firm might have their
if the firm manage to-day to
ree equal to the killing of the
purchased yesterday, it will
ear indication that the packet
tity dependent upon the Union
as they suppose. Latcham ar
men a similar notification yes

g.

on Packing Company, B. P.

on, and Chapin & Cudahy are

izing killing gangs with which,

favorable weather continue,

in killing on Monday morning

on basis. It is almost safe to

wext Monday the anti-Union ted ability of O'Connell, Powers, Bowlen, and the rest is going in this combination is a matter rank and file of the Union has thoroughly before they go be ass-meeting of the Association, place at the West Twelfth Street as 10 o'clock to-morrow more

the circumstances, ble to buy himsel'

ed Patrick Winn, working in ers, was beaten by a crowd of son Halsted street at 7 o'clock

ERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH.

Ital Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The contract of erican Union Telegraph Company of a few weeks. The Western as now thirty-four contracts with sylvania Company relating to different to the control of the Pennsylvalia Company, and its Directors of the remaining the company of the Pennsylvalia Company, and its Directors of the pennsylvalia contracts so as to business arrangements down to a imple basis. The Pennsylvalia ound, and never will be, to any opany, and the best that the Union can can expect is a cor-

MILWAUKEE MARINE.

tal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna

UKEE, Jan. 9.—To-day the school

ister was chartered to load v

Buffalo at six and one-half cent

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR Arrangements for the Grand Triennial Encampment. mittee Will Lodge and Dine

e Pacts for the Benefit of an Indianapolis Kicker.

the Visitors.

The last number of a Masonic journal published in Indianapolis contains an editorial headed "The Knights-Templar Pageant in Chicago," in which there are such glaring mistatements and unjust insinuations as to demand attention, though the purpose of the criticle is evidently to get some gratuitous deriang. A Tribuxe reporter yesterday and the paper to a member of the Financial committee.—a gentleman who is authorized -a gentleman who is authorized or it,—and he went through the

speak for it,—and he went through the thrial in this way:
The paper says:
The long-looked-for circular from the Chicacommittee of Arrangements for the Triennial campment of 180 is at hand. At last the quantieries throughout the United States, to have been expecting to take part in this and Templar demonstration, are informed a completely they have been sold out by the completely they have been sold out by the tawe been made for their accommodation.

June 2, 1878, all of the hotels in Chicago or emgaged by the Triennial Committee, so represent the three Chicago Commandents the Grand Commandery of the State of who represent the three Chicago Commanders, the Grand Commandery of the State of Illinois, and the Right Eminent Grand Commander. They caused an open letter to be orepared and published in the secular and fasonic press Oct. 22, 1878,—a copy of it ippeared in The Tribunz,—announcing the easons for such engagement, and setting hem forth in detail. Therefore at last fam. 5, 1820) could not have been the first normation which this Masonic paper reserved of such engagement.

The Indianapolis paper further says:

The Indianapolis paper further says:

The Indianapolis baper further says:

The Indianapolis paper further says:

The Committee to perfect this plan, but, hay-be taken the bull by the horns, they held on mill there was nothing left of him but the end his tall. Their first grand move was to fore-tall any other arrangements by combining with all the brees in Chicago to make no contract ex-

is tail. Their inst grand move was to fore-it any other arrangements by combining with the hotels in Chicago to make no contract ex-through the Committee. The ostenible proce of the arrangement is to secure to all visiting Commanderies ample accommoda-nast reasonable rates, the real purpose-to-ited prices and to secure to Chicago the east of special rates that might otherwise we been obtained by the visiting Command-

That is an insult to the citizens of this "The is an input."

"The plan does credit to the gentus of the liminent commander of Chicago Commander, who would not permit his Commandery to bury a distinguished deceased Sir Knight uniess all repeases were fully guaranteed to be paid before the sad duty was performed."

"That was one of those unfortunate occurrences which will happen in the best regulated families, but for which the Tempiars of Illinois are in no way responsible, and making mention of the fact in this connection is a direct insult to all the Tempiars of Illinois and of this city. The three Chicago Commanderies, which number about 1,000 men,

for the reputation which they enjoy for hospitality and generosity, and their membership embraces certainly some of the best citizens of this city, who represent all swenues of trade and every profession.

"After giving a list of the hotels and the rates at each per day, the Committee furnish the cheerful information that "there has been no advance over the ordinary rates charged." Ordinary rates give one man a good room at the best hotels at from \$2 to \$4 per day."

"Yes, when the hotels are not full of folks, and there is no demand for rooms, as in summer, or when they have plenty of accommodations.

"In this combination two men are required to steep in each bed, and as many cots will be put in each room as space will permit."

"Combination presupposes collusion; col-HAVE WORKED HARD

"Combination presupposes collusion; col-insion means deceit. That is an absolute in-suit to any Templar. The words should never-have been uttered by a Templar, and are certainly a disgrace to the man who penned them. How can we accommodate

where the press.

When the control of the control o penned them. How can we accommodate the Temphar without doing that? The hotels have to do that. We announce in the aircular-its not a question of money, but one of accommodation—that we want to provide confortable quarters for all. That does not mean that they shall be inordinarily rammed together, but what we mean—comtortable quarters. While we want to supply them for all and will the capacity of the notice of the city is as extensive as any in the country, ref. it is not unlimited.

"No hotel would have extensive as any in the country, ref. it is not unlimited.

"No hotel would have extensive as any in the hotels in a susual thing throughout the country. Then A pollo and other Commanderies went to Cleveland they were willing to pay an awance of half a dollar or is a day, and ye sight ten in a room and were very happy in they had even as good accommodation as that. It is the custom all over the country to the advantage of crowds, because the hotels must have extra servants, and have to buy extra beds, and other things which, after the crowd is gone, are almost absolutely youthless,—representing dead capital—and save to be sold at a large discount; and consequently the hotels have to charge extra; and they don't make as much as they would if their hotels were naturally filled to their full capacity, by trying to take so many. That is the way the hotel people talk, and I believe they are houses.

A scalese grand humburg is to get the Sir time Expositionary that is the hotel people talk, and I believe they are houses.

A scalese grand humburg is to get the Sir time Expositionary that hotel people talk, and I believe they are houses.

A scalese grand humburg is to get the Sir time Expositionary that the hotel people talk, and I believe they are trying to do, the armandance and the control and they don't make as many as the people talk, and I believe they are trying to do, the armandance and the same and the control and the same

at haif a dellar. 2000. For cleanliness and convenience there must be a slop-bucket in each tent. 1,600 of them at 50 cents each. There must be servants. 200 of them, at 53 a day for fifee days. Also a foreman and five assistants at 3105. As the tickets for meals will be sold

Mointing, NOON, AND NIGHT, an accountant is easential, and he must have three assistants. We put down 275 for them. The 7,000 visitors must have something to sleep on. We furnish cots, which cost \$2 apiece, \$14,000; and the cots will have to be made. They will be useless to the maker, and will have to be sold for what we can get.—tittle or nothing. There must be 7,000 pillows. We estimate for them \$2,500. For the use of 14,000 blankets—more than there are in all the wholesale houses in Chicago—and for damage and losses we put down \$7,000. There must be an upper and a lower sheet, and duplicates, to keep the cost clean,—\$0,000 in all. We figured on their costing \$14,000, but can they be gotten for that? One set must be washed. That will cost \$140. And the food for the three days will cost \$31,000. Another item is the erection of a building to make the encampment complete, which will cost several thousand dollars.—no one can tell how much, as it has to be furnished."

"Will the people sit an the cots?"

"I hadn't thought of the item of stools. There must be some, of course. What will be done with the washowls?"

"What do you think the cost of the encampment will be, including everything?"

"About \$85,000. We may get back \$10,000, which will leave \$75,000,—we have collected about \$40,000,—thus enialling a defect of nearly \$85,000. The Triennial Committee will certainly be at a great loss. In no event can a profit be made. Instead of the Templars of Chicago trying to make those who come here pay for the welcome which they receive, the Commanderies of the city expect to do all the work, and have assessed themselves \$50,000.—\$50 a man."

The editorian referred to is regarded here as so uncalled for and malicious that the Commanderies of Chicago

CIVIL RIGHTS.

A Columbus Rectaurant-Keeper Boos
Not Recognize Them.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Columbus, O., Jan. 9.—Representative George W. Williams, the colored member of the General Assembly from Cincinnati, entered a prominent restaurant to-day, and, seating himself at one of the tables, was informed by the waiter in attendance that the establishment had no accommodations for colored people. A couple of other members of the Legislature were sitting at another table, but took no part in the conversation which followed. Mr. Williams being a lawyer, and one of the best-informed men in the House, put the establishment on record by asking the waiter:

"Are you speaking for yourself or the proprietor?"

Waiter—"For the proprietor."

Waiter—" For the proprieter."
Mr. Williams—"I wish you would be certain
of that. Will you go and ask him whether I of that. Will you go and ask him whether I shall have anything to eat or not. I am a member of the Legislature, and would esteem it a favor to dine he re."

The waiter went out, and was gone about five minutes. When he returned he said that Mr. Beck, proprietor of the place, refused to have the dinner served.

Mr. Williams then inquired of the person whether he, as the agent of Mr. Beck, and acting for him, declined to serve the dinner, and the reply was in the affirmative.

"Then," said Mr. Williams, "Fill hold Mr. Beck responsible," and got up and walked out. In the House this afternoon Representative Walker, of Logan, introduced a resolution to investigate the occurence, and report if the dignity of the House had not been insulted. The resolution was passed unanimously."

Representative Williams will prosecute the proprietors of the restaurant, charging them with a violation of the Civil-Rights bill.

FULLERTON CONDUIT.

formal Opening of the Works for De-odorizing the Borth Branch.

Inspection of the Machinery by the Principal City Officials.

Everything Works to a Charm, and All Are Satisfied.

The rain was descending in torrents as a Tribune representative halted at the end of the Clark street bridge yesterday forencon at about il. The tug Robert Tarrant jlay in the river below with steam up, ready for travel, and several men stood upon her deck. A moment later Mayor Harrison, Controller Gurney, Engineer D. C. Cregter, T. C. Courtney, Assistant-Engineer S. G. Artingstall, Capt. Charles McKay, J. Woodford, of the Water-Office; Henry Mason, of the West Side Pumping-Works; Ald. Meyer, E. F. Zobel, and others, friends of the City Administration, friends of the sentractors, and friends of everybody, to the number of about twenty, came to the stairway and looked down upon the tug, which answered the look with a sharp, defant whistle, signifying that it was ready for business. Flis Honor called from the top of the stairway, "You don't expect that I am going out on that unprotected thing in this pittless rain, do you?" An encouraging answer from the craft brought the Mayor down, and he smiled hopefully as he looked at his friends there assembled.

Capt. Richard Tarrant gave the starting signal, and the tug commenced to work in obedience to the command. The most of the party were furnished protection from the wind and rain according to their rank, but many contented themselves with leaning against the leeward side of the little cabin.

"Guess we're aground already," remarked the engineer, John Brown, who appeared as plucky as his Kanasa namesake. The scraping of the bottom of the boat in the clay soon testified to the truth of his assertions. "There, now, we've got to wait for that Division street bridge. Glad the Mayor is on board, so he can see for himself how he likes it." continued Mr. Brown, in a half solliony.

"His Honor has doubtless had the same experience on land," remarked the reporter.

"His Honor has doubtless had the same experience on land," remarked the reporter.
"I suppose you fellows are all going up to have a formal opening of the Fullerton avenue conduit?"
"That's it, I believe, if we succeed in getting there."
"I guess we'll get you there, though I havn't been up the North Branch for a good while." THE SCRNEBY WAS RICH

and varied along the route. The waters of the North Branch presented the richness and the different sights along shore presented a variety. Large numbers of men were at work upon the vessels which were laid up at their respective docks, calking their sides, repairing their railings, hulls, and rigging. Many remarks were passed by the workmen as the tag sped along.

"Guess that's a smelling committee," observed one. "Guess that's a smelling committee," observed one.

"Yes, it must be, for there's the Mayor," answered another.

"Which one?"
"Don't you see that rough-lookin' cuss, with a slouch hat on and his breeches rolled up, and a cigar in his mouth, a sittin' there in the bow lookin' as though he didn't care a d—for anything?"

"Yes, I see him."

"Well, that's the best Mayor Chicago ever had."

"Well, that's the best Mayor Chicago ever had."

Near the Division street bridge the Belle of the West was working a wind-mill pump to keep her from going to the bottom. As the tug neared her destination, the scenes of interest grew less frequent, and, excepting the rolling-mills, and now and then the half-submerged hull of a canal-boat, there was nothing to attract particular attention.

"This stream does not look navigable here," remarked The Tribune man.

"Only a narrow channel, was the larconic reply. "A member of the Public Works Department had a contract for furnishing a distillery up here with coal. He wanted to run schooners up, and so he turned in a gang of men and dredged out the channel. There wasn't no steal about that."

"Did he do it at the city's expense?"

water had lowered about two feet. It looked as though the whole North Branch might be pumped dry in iwenty-four hours at that rate. The little flatboat belonging to a distilling concern in that neighborhood would soon be left without an occupation, and its owners would be free to commence a suit for damages against the city; and the bridge-tender at Fullerton avenue, who is kept there at an expense of \$500 to the datillery, would have to look out for another job.

However, the Mayor had pity upon the North Branch and its surrounding residents, and directed that the water be turned the other way, and this was done.

The Transung reporter asked Mayor Harrison what he thought of the undertaking. He answered that so far as the work was concerned he thought the scheme was a success, but he had some misgivings as to the durability of the machinery. He thought that an engine run as fast as that was running would soon give out.

Mr. Sullivan was asked concerning this question, and he promptly assured the reporter that the machinery would in that manner

BUN FOR TWENTY YEARS

before it would wear out. He said that it was the best kind of an improved accrease.

porter that the machinery would in that manner

BUN FOR TWENTY YEARS
before it would wear out. He said that it was the best kind of an improved perpendicular combination double marine engine; the boilers might give out, but they could be easily repaired.

Yesterday may be considered the formal opening of the Fullerton avenue conduit by the city. The authorities sent up a fireman to assist Mr. Coney, who overlooked the building of the machinery, and is by contract compelled to run it for one year. The pumps were set in operation on the 24th of December, but have not been run since that time until yesterday. It is the intention to run the machinery ten hours a day for the present at least; but Mayor Harrison, who was questioned by the reporter, seemed to think that it would be necessary to keep the current continuous, by working the pumps day and night, in order to keep the river pure and clean. Afterward, however, he so modified his opinion to say that if the machinery were kept running continuously, whenever it was necessary to cleanse the river, and then allow it to stop for a time, it might work the same result. It is quite likely that the pumps will be kept going with one gang of men, working the nours a day.

The Mayor also thought that somebody would have to be employed down town, to notify the engineer which way to primp, according to the direction of the wind. The party left the engine-house and returned to the city, by way of the tug, about the middle of the afternoon, leaving the pumps at work at their endless task.

HILINOIS BAR ASSOCIATION.

ILLINOIS BAR ASSOCIATION.

Third Annual Meeting at Springfield— New Members Hecelved—Financial Statement—Annual Address of Gen. John A. McClernand—Election of offi-cers—Appointment of Committees. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna. Springfield, Ill., Jan. 8.—The third annual meeting of the Illinois State Bar Assignation be-

Special Correspondence of the Cascage Prisuma.

Springstell, D. Ill., Jan. 8.—The third annual meeting of the Illinois State Bar Assiciation began in the Senate Ghamber this morning, with a fair attendance of numbers. The Association was called to order about II o'clock by the President, Judge Thornton, of Shelbyville. Among the mambers present were Judge J. B. Bradwell, Chicago; Charles Blamchard, Ottawa: E. D. Blinn, Lincoln; Gen. Bloomfield, Bloomington; the Hon. E. Callahan, Robinson; the Hon. B. S. Edwards, Springfield; Col. William L. Gross, the Hon. Milton Hay, Springfield; Senators George Hunt, Paris, and John M. Hamilton, Bloomington; S. W. Moulton, Shelbyville; Joe B. Mann, Danville; Maj. A. Orendorff, ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, the Hon. John Mayo Palmer, Springfield; James M. Riggs, Winchester; C. A. Roberts, Pekin; Gen. John I. Rinaker, Carlinville; the Hon. E. B. Sherman, Chicago; Benson Wood, Effingham; O. H. Wright, Havana; Prancis M. Wright, Urbana; C. G. Whitney, Canton; Judge W. R. Welsh, Carlinville; H. K. Whitton, Chicago; E. E. Williams, Bloomington.

The following new members were received on

K. Whiton, Chicago; R. E. Williams, Bloomington.

The following new members were received on recommendation of the Committee on Admissions: A. A. Goodrich, Jerseyville; William A. Vincent, Springfield; Albert G. Burr, Carrollton; C. C. Brown, W. E. Shutt, Springfield; Francis H. Kales, Chicago; Robert McWilliams, Litchneid; Henry O. Billiams, Aiton; Gen. E. B. Hamilton, Quincy; C. A. Ewing, Decatur; B. Stuve, Springfield; William H. Barlow, Effingham; W. R. Loomis, Springfield; George B. Chapin, Vandalia; W. H. Manier, Carthage.

Col. Gross, the Secretary, presented his annual insancial statement, which was approved. It showed a balance of more than \$100 on hand. The time for the delivery of the annual address having arrived, an invitation was sent to the The time for the delivery of the annual address having arrived, an invitation was sent to the

The time for the delivery of the ammual address having arrived, an invitation was sent to the Judges of the Supreme Court and Appellate Courts, asking their attendance. Judges Lacey and Pillsbury, of the Scoond District Appellate Court, who were precent, were also invited to take seats with the other Judges. After some delay, the Judges of the Appellate Court appeared, followed in a few moments by those of the Supreme Court, who were received with the usual ceremonies.

Gen. John A, McCleenand, of Springfield, then delivered the annual address. The address was a lengthy one, and the author reviewed the history and fundamental principles of civil and international law, giving his ideas concerning the duty of the Bar in relation to upholding them. In the afternoon officers were elected, as follows: Presidents, Samuel L. Dwight, Centralia: E. Callahan, Robinson; Charles A. Ewing, Decatur; O. H. Browning, Quincy; Thomas Cratty, Peoria; M. Kilgour, Sterling; E. B. Sherman, Chicago; Scoretary, William L. Gross, Springfield; Treasurer, John M. Palmer, Springfield.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:

Executive Committee-Judge McCulloch, Chalrman, and L. Gross, Secretary, ex-officio; C. A. Roberta Pakin; S. W. Moulton, Sherbyville, John A. Miccheman, Surmoffield; James S. Hills, Peaster, J. B. Braser C. Cheman S. P. Blinn, Lincoln; Benson Wood, Effingham; James A. Taylor, Taylorville, On Law Reform—H. F. Vallette, Wheaton; E. B. Sherman, F. H. Kales, H. E. Whiton, Chicago; B. S. Berman, F. H. Kales, H. E. Whiton, Chicago; B. S. Berman, F. H. Kales, H. E. Whiton, Chicago; B. S. Berman, F. H. Kales, H. E. Whiton, Chicago; B. S. Berman, F. H. Kales, H. E. Whiton, Chicago; B. S. Berman, F. H. Kales, H. E. Whiton, Chicago; B. S. Berman, F. H. Kales, H. E. Whiton, Chicago; B. S. Berman, F. H. Kales, H. E. Whiton, Chicago; G. The Committee on Logal Education recommended a higher standard of qualification for admission to the Bar; that three pears study be required, and that the examination embrace the practical

cut A Little Too Low.

Special Dispate to The Chicago Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 9.—College circles at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., are much excited over a question of female toflet. Mrs. Scott-Siddons delivered a very successful reading a night or two since, and compilmented her audience by appearing in a handsome party dress. This was too much for some of the Faculty, who had never seen a low dress before, and next morning at prayers the lady was publicly and severely criticised for her unwitting offense. It is maintained by the officers of the college that by appearing in such costume she grossly insulted all who were present, and this opinion was advanced to the students in chapel exercises. The students, on the other hand, like the way the lady arrayed herself, and are indignant at the injudicious course of the Professors, especially as Mrs. Siddons was brought there by a member of the Faculty, and gave her reading for the benefit of the University.

THE MISSOURI MARSHALSHIP.

System Dispate to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2.—The fight for the position of United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Missouri is becoming interesting. The man most likely to get the nomination is the Hon. John C. McNeil, Indian Commissioner, but he appears at the same time the most likely to meet with opposition in the Senate. It was McNeil who, during the War, had ten men shot at Painarra, Mo., in return for murders committed by their brother guerrillas, and the Rebel branch of the Democracy has hated him ever since. It is deemed as almost certain that Vest will be compelled, by the clumor of a part of his constituents, to make a personal fight against the nomination. McNeil is generally conceded to be a man admirably fitted for the place, though the most unpopular man in the State with the irreconcileables. His strongest opponent is Emille Thomas, late Sheriff of St. Louis, on and a well-known Republican leader.

gentieman is one of the most deliberate of mortals in speech and manner, and has a promutaced drawl. This deliberation is only equaled by his determination. The Recorder, this gentieman, and several others were on a yachting ordino. The gentleman lay in the cabin smoking a cigar and buried in thought. There was a sudden pistol report, and the askes fell in a shower from the end of his cigar. The company laughod, and the Recorder, whose hand was recognized in the act, rolled over and joined in the merriment. The gentleman said nothing, and resumed his smoke. He thought he spied something in the Recorder's movements that indicated a repetition of the joke and quietly putting his hand down in his pocket he pulled out a derringer. Then he suddenly covered the Recorder with it, and drawled out; "John Hackett, you took a great liberty with me, and if you attempt to repeat it I shall be obliged to shoot you." The Recorder apologized, and pistols were put aside for the remainder of the day.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMBER TO USE PARTORS throughout the city, we have Established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, a lesignated below, where advertisageens will be aken for the same price as "charged at the Maisen for the same price as "charged at the Maisen for the same price as "charged at the Maisen for the same price as "charged at the Maisen for the same price as "charged at the Maisen for the same price as "charged at the Maisen for the same price as "charged at the Maisen for the same price as "charged at the Maisen for the same price as "charged at the Maisen for the same price as "charged at the Maisen for the same price as "charged at the Maisen for the same price as "charged at the Maisen for the same price as "charged at the same price at the same price as "charged at the same price as "charged at the sa J. & R. SIMMS. Bookaellers and Stationers, IN
Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOHART, Dreaster, 68 Cottage Grove-av.,
northwest corner Thirty-sfish-st.
B. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 100
West Madison-st., new Western-av.
TH. SONNICHNEN, Druggist. 38 Bins Island-av.,
corner of Tweifths.
H. C. HERRRUK, Jeweier, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 78 Island-st., corner Lincoin.
LOUIS W. M. NERRE, Printing and Advertising
LOUIS W. M. NERRE, Printing and Advertising
Louis News and Stationary Depot. 63 Fast Divisiontion of the Control of the Contr MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A VERY FINE TONED 5-OCTAVE ORGAN with stops, only set, at 85 East Indiana-st.

"DECKER BROS. "PIANOS," and a great actist recently, "are the coming piano. They are superior to all others. I always use them when ob-tainable." STORY & CAMP, Sole Agents, 188 and 100 State ESLRI ORGANS have no equal Their renown extend throughout the series discovery of the property of the pipe-organ. De not invest in a cheap, you can be a cheap, you can be a cheap, you can be a cheap, or the pipe-organ, be not invest in a cheap, you can be a cheap, you can be a cheap, but a cheap,

MATHUSHER STORY & CAMP

PIANOS have a world wide popularity. The patented improvement have proved the most valuable ever invented for the planeforts. STORY & CAMP, Sole Agenta, 186 and 190 State-PIANOS AND ORGANS
are the best low-priced instruments in Chicago. We
fully warrant them. We
sell any of our goods on
easy installments.
138 and 130 State st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BOSEWOOD PIANO. 156 and 190 State-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BOSEWOOD PIANO. 156, carved legs, 75 octave, all modern improvements; best bargain in the dity. Call at 185% West Madison-st.

Planos BOUGHT, SOLD, AND RENTED ON Commission; also tneed, repaired, and stored, Essablished 1860. WM. R. PROSSER, 215 State-st.

50 NEW UPRIGHTS AND SQUARE PIANOS of Inst-class makes to rent at 25 per month; planos of the class makes to rent at 25 per month; planos of the commission of the

BUSINESS CHANCES, A GREAT RARGAIN-THE WELL-KNOWN
A Denion Foundry, machine-shops, planing and
naw mill, engine, machine-ry, tools and patterns, at
the buildings and land, situated on side-tract o
illinois Central Railroad, in Manchester, one of th
beat towns in Iows. For particulars address PASSOJ

& SEEDS, Manchester, Lows.

FOR SALE-A WELL-ESTABLISHED PHO
tograph callery, et a burgain; parties leaving th TOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED PHOtorraph callery at a barysin; parties leaving the
city. Address A 55. Tribune office.

DUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERSHIPS
D negotiated, grocery, drug, hardware, and other
stocks bought, sold, and estohanged. J. S. KIMBALL,
DW Mashington-st., Room B.

POR SALE—HAVING PURCHASED THE BULLD—
I mes and lands intely belonging to the Scale Company, we offer our factory and land for sale, with a
wildout a 25-horse-power engine and botter, sharing,
and for sale at a law price. POWELL & DOUGLAS,
manufacturess of pumps and windmills, etc., Wanlegan, Ill.

L'OR SALE—FIXTURES AND LEASE OF A FIRST-

legan, III.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES AND LEASE OF A FIRSTciass packing-house market, doing a good business. Facilities for cutting thirty hogs a day. One of
the basi corners on the West Side. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Y W. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY WITH POST-OFFICE ATTached, in suburb six miles from Court-House,
Good chance. Will take invoice and will stock at
wholessis price, with or without horse and wagon.
Address Z S. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GENERAL PRODUCT CORMISSION;
T good location fent very low; capacity for business unlimited, with modesnic capital. I have other
business. Address A 16, Tribune office. FOR SALE-A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT CON GOING & GOOD DUSTNESS. Inquire at RE State-A gov doing a good business. Inquire at 30 Statest. EDMANSON BROTHERS.

COOD OPENING FOR FAMILY GROCERY OR I hardware store, first-class brick siore, with first-ures complete; good ceiment bottom callar, office, sic.; centrally located; most convenient store in Evanston III., for real. F. H. FOWERS.

DARE CHANCE FOR DBUGGIST—A DRUG-USING, for sale very cheap. FISKR, II ofts Block.

\$40.000 with one of the property of the block.

\$40.000 with one of Two MEN TO take half interest in machine-factory (monopoly in the United States), now funning. The surest chance for large income ever offered in this country. Only principals need see or address D. P., Room & Major Brock.

\$20.000 TO EDUD—A GENTLIEMAN WISH-PRINCE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

present with invest the above amount in a good present with invest the above amount in a good present with invest the above amount in a good present with invest the above amount in a good present with the present of the present with the present of the present with the present of the present

OR SALE-A PIEST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN A concrete rendence locality, two-story and besenced tone-front ours, with two-story brick barn. All in A SINK PRET ON VERNON-AV Annual av. Two loss on Komuth-at, and Port Lychons. Three loss on Laffin-st, near Harr ENRY L. Hills. 10 Dearborn-at. POR SALE - FINE DOUBLE STONE-FRON HOUSE, AND AND HYDE PARK HOUSE SIDE, and Asse property, by HENRY J. GOOD RICEL AI Major Black and He Cottage Grove-Guty Hunts and Hyde Park).

POR SALE - FINE DOUBLE STONE-FRON HOUSE, ici is feet from close to Lingoin Particular Terrait Suggain. HENRY WALLER JR., Description.

SUBURRAN BEAL COTATE.

FOR SALE-GREAT BARGAINS IN ACRE
property sees the Stock-Yards Seguton, and
Hyde Park; also some very desirable lots in Cakrisma
and Kenwood. J. E. BURCHELL, III Dearborn-st.,
Rosm A.
POR SALE-SEVERAL SUBURRAN PLACES
near lake shore at extraordinary bargains on easy
torms. Good house and acres for H.M. Z.S. Tribuna.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN HOLES.

S. Ecres, small froit; also, 35-acre orthard. L. O.
TOMLINSON, Reom is, 116 Washington-S. POR SALS-OR EXCHANGE-130 ACRES OF actelline timber intel in Tennesses. Easy of se-cess by rail and water. Will sail or Actobia and Major for good Chicago property. D. P., Room Major

come by rail and water. Will sell or exchange in part for good Chicago property. D. P., Room lo Major Block.

For Block.

For Stalls—OR RECHANGS—I HAVE SEVERAL FOR BLOCK and Stall and St REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED—REAL ESTATE, WITH BUILDINGS and machinery, in a country town having good shipping facilities, for a first-class plow works of. B to be then capacity by a party of three plow—maters. A dedress TE, Tribuse clico.

WANTED—MPROVED PROPERTY ON BLUE ISSAND. TO HAVE AND LOS WORLD AND TO HAVE AND LOS WORLD AND

Tribuse office.

WANTED-BETWEEN FULTON AND VAN
Deren-size, a nice house and lot for \$1.00 cash;
she that the carroll bithous or all nice stars from the condition of the condition of the cash of the West Side.
TO RENT-IN WEST MONROE-ST.-TWO-STORY
and basement stone-front bouse in very superior
condition; newly painted, arained, and richly asperior
in latest style. H. A. OSBORN, 19-La Salie-st., Room I.

TO RENT—STORY AND SAFEMENT HOUSE of ten rooms; medern impercentials, carpets and furniture for sale. Apply at 570 West Jackson-St., mar Centre-av.

TO KENT—S HAMILTON-AV.—STORY FRAME, formished of unfarmished. Apply to BOBERT H. WALKER, 12 Dearborn-et; 35 to E. and 3 to 4.

North Side.

To BENT AN ELEGANT AND BASE
ment brown stone front bouse of Ontario-st.
with all modern improvements. Ociden, SHELDOS
2 CO., southwest corner Clark and Lake-sta. West Side.

To RENT-ONE PLAT CONSISTING OF FIVE Pleasant and destrable rooms, furnished for housekeeping, except libre and china; rent 15 per month. Set Carroll-av., near Ashland.

To RENT-FLAT OF 3 ROOMS AT 38 WABASH-To RENT-FLAT OF 3 ROOMS AT 38 WABASH-TO RENT-FLAT OF 3 ROOMS AT 38 WABASH-Dos/Don-1-51, 10 to R. And 3 to 4 TO BEST-ROOMS.

TO HENT-ROOMS,

South Side.

To RENT-IN A FRENCH FAMILY, A NICE FURNISHED room, to gentlemen only, large enough for away, well heated, warra water, use of an and bath-room, all Wahash-av.

TO RENT-BIO PER WERE, WELL LIGHTED, nicely turnished rooms to gentlemen only; warm alting-room attached. 5% State-st.

TO RENT-A NICELY-FURNISHED SUITE, I rooms, new building; best of care; good downloom location; gents only. 3% Wahash-av.

TO RENT-NICELY FORNISHED FROMT ROOMS suitable for ladies or gentlemen. Translens takes. If Sherman-st and Jackson.

West Side.

TO RENT-PARIOR FLOOR WITH OR WITHout board; ofto, wieely-furnished room, suitable
for two or three gentlemen. So West Jackson st.

TO RENT-NICKLY FURNISHED PRONT BOOMS
for gentlemen, in private family. 77 South Greenst, near Madison.

TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE ROOK

at Il North Side.

TO RENT-TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN SERKING A good bome on the North Side, rooms with or without board, in a small private family. Address A1, Tribuse office.

TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE ROOK at Il North Single. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, AND STORES, OFFICES, OF

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BY A POOR WOMAN WHILE STANDING In centers will in the Roof claimed depot, between 130 and 5 clock, 1850, wrapped in a picke of brown paper. Facches extensive the anners in its discrement. Will receive a handsceine rowers.

LOST—CRETIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP OF Change Score of Tricks. No. 1350, 1850, MU-SICK.

LOST—PROM HE DEARBORN—AV, WEDNESDAY evening, a small black-shot-lan dog; saws unious, had tru lensifier collect with the Change, A mean board will be gate for his return to above number. No questions saked.

CTOLEN—FROM IS BOUTH CLARK-ST., BOUR M. of hor containing some papers which are only unought will be given and no questions saked.

STOLEN—FROM IS BOUTH CLARK-ST., BOUR M. of hor containing some papers which are only unought will be given and no questions saked. At Tributes office.

Wanten-Male Help. Bookkeepers, Cierks, &c.

WANTED-FOR A REPAIL CLOTHING BUSI
ness at Aurora, Ib., a good salesman (arabits
preferred) who speaks English and German. One with
mod address and presenting first-class references
may apply at CAILS, WARFOLD & CO. S.

Trades.

W ANTED MACKING MAN, IN A PURMITURE theory in the East; a competent man to take charge of the machine work. Steady work guaraged to a good man. Apply to J. A. COLBY & CO., BY State-8. ANTRO-A MOROCOO-CASE MAKER, APPLY WANTED - FIRST-CLASS WOOD INGRAVER to work on portraits buildings, etc., who san show good specimens of his work. References required. Address AS, Tribune office.

WANTED-A GOOD BLACKSMITH TO GO TO the country. Must be a good mule-shoet. Apply to M. T. AMES CO., IN LA Salle-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-Jos WOOD-CHOPPERS AT
cord, Stite making at Secreta per file; &
South. CHRISTIAN & CO., 26: South Wate

South. CHRISTIAN & CO., 28 South Water-st.

Miscellampons.

WANTED-BOOK CANVASSERS FOR "GEN, Grant's Tour Around the World," complete and reliable; illinstrated price, & "Hother, Home, and Heaven," an excellent home book, illustrated; best authorship, "Curlosities of the Bible," instoduction by I, H, Vincent, D. D.; intructive and entortaining for Bible readers, old and young. B. C. TREAT, 10 Clark-st, Chicago.

WANTED-ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF bestiness experience to state me to biacting fitting to be the complex of the Historical Bagister. Good ref-space required. Apply to FREDERICK C. COOK, Manager, No. SPOTHAM Bibed.

WANTED-AGENTS — HATERFRISING MEN COOK, Wanter, No. SPOTHAM Bibed.

WANTED-SALESMEN FOR CITY AND ODUE-strong and the confessioners, beforess, and liquer dealers, eliker on shall try who can influence trade amongst dramater, series for the confessioners, beforess, and liquer dealers, eliker on shall try or southers. WANTED - AUTHORS, CORRESPONI and contributors; St salaried and piece-w wand contributors; R shlarled and piececandes. Ceresspoots not belietted. As
Bureau of Literature. If Farr Row, See Yo
WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF SOM
ness experience willing to solieit a
ments; a permanent and promising rituate
to a thoroughly reliable, industricus must
with reference, etc., A 73, Tribune office. WANTED-ONE GOOD AGENT IN EVER town and dirthronadout the West to represe a line of business which will pay large profits to anergetic person. No capital required, indices san to insure prompt answer. Address H. N. In Charles

WANTED-WOULD LIKE TO CO with a first-class photographic oper view to a permanent position in a first-cl ment, Band eamples of work, terms, and J. T. BRADSHAW, Quincy, Ill. WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENER.
housework also a nurse girl. Apply to W.
ION, Zie North-av., city. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR THE

WANTED-GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRL for general housework; family of three. Inquire at 438 South Irving-place, West Side.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 180 Caltemet-av. WANTED-A NURSE GIRL ABOUT IS THARS old; good wages. 250 East Chicago-av. WANTED-A LADY TO ANSIST GIRL WASTED-A LADY TO ANSIST GIRL STREET DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY AND THE SECOND AS TO

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeepers, Clorks, &c. CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF PROPER AND A TOWN WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF PROPER AND A TOWN WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P STUATION WANTED BY A FIRST salesman of thirty years' experience.

reference. Address Z S, Tribune office.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A SORE
S trions, and session of the course,
and session of the course,
and session of the course,
and course, is a fair penman,
malician, and experienced in once work,
given. Address A R Tribune office.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A

DOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH Side.

MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR BUSINESS CENTER-INC.

SOUTH Side.

MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR BUSINESS CENTER-INC.

MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR BUSINESS CENTER-INC.

MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR BUSINESS CENTER-INC.

MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR BUSINESS CENTER-INC.

NORTH CLARK-ST.—FOURTH DOOR TRUE
The bridge, front rooms with board, at to 5 per week;

without board, R to 84.

MICHIGAN STATE AND HAD

CHARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HAD

HOUSE, COURSER STATE AND HAD

TO SOUTH SIDE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

TO SOUTH SIDE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

TO SOUTH SIDE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

TO SOUTH SIDE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

TO SOUTH SIDE OF THE STATE OF T

POR SALES.

POR SA

THE CITY

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. J. M. Smith, of Lafayette, Ind., is a

Kinsey Jordan, of Ottumwa, Ia., is regis

D. H. Macfarlane, Huntingdon, Eng.,

David Ferguson, of Milwaukee, is one of ne guests of the Tremont.

The annual election of the Chicago Bar ssociation will be held at 2 o'clock this after-

P. M. Myers, Vice-President of the Min-sota Southern Railroad, La Crosse, is at the npany will be called up early the com-

Gen. Charles Adams, Gen. R. B. Marcy, and Col. J. K. Mizner, U. S. A., were at the Pacific

Colleemen's Benevolent Association r annual meeting Sunday afternoon at the Armory Court-room.

Dr. A. F. Jennings, of the Lake Superior, ining country, is stopping at the Palmer fouse. The Doctor is interested in the problem f utilizing water as fuel.

EX-Gov. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, who epresents that State in the Republican National Committee, arrived in this city yesterlay norring, and is located at the Pacific.

The Irish Literary Society met at Justice cully's office last evening, but in the absence of concreme no business was done. Another meet-

or Harrison received the following dis-yesterday: "Loxnon, Thursday: Distress sing. Aid urgently needed. Loan Mayon, Relief Committee." The dispatch was lover to Mr. Thomas Hoyne.

arks of Mr. Thomas Hoyne in b Judge Buckner S. Morris, which inced to be delivered in Judge ourt-room this morning at 10 o'clock, ostponed till Monday morning at the and time.

ce, and Caristmas decorations.

Peter Werle, not Valy, as incorrectly saled by the police, the young man brutally saled and robbed by highwaymen last Tuester evening at the corner of May and riey streets, was yesterday reported newhat worse by Dr. McCarthy, o is in attendance. Inflammation of the brain had ensued, and the muscles and ryes at the back of the neck and the base of brain were much more sensitive than bese. The inflammation of the bowels was also at yesterday, and with his allments the pant was quite unconscious at intervals. But, the Doctor says, yesterday was the day when injuries would naturally be worst, and to-day i probably see a change either for better or rec.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds is called for to-day. Corporation-Counsel Adams returned from his holiday visit to "Old Kaintuck" yesterday. Secretary McVlckar was much better yes-terday, and expects to be able to get around to business Monday.

to the Council Monday evening.

The Treasurer received \$1,396 from the Wafer Department yesterday, \$500 from the Controller, and \$1,076 from the Collector.

A building permit was issued yesterday to Mrs. Wilde to erect two two-story dwellings, Peoria street, between Van Buren and Congress, to cost \$4,000.

The carpenter at the rookery, William Bass, was removed yesterday by the Mayor, and a Mr. Dalton, a protege of the old county set, was given his place.

The Health Officers yesterday found eleven spoiled hams in the Jackson street market, 1,400 pounds of rotten fish on South Water street, and sixteen diseased hogs at the Stock-Yards, and confiscated the same.

Reports came by telephone to the Health Department from the West Side yesterday that the old-time Stock-Yard stenches were in the air the night before, but the authorities say they are poweriess to do anything.

The rival bidder for supplying the granit columns for the new City-Hall continues to press his chaims. He is now trying to enlist the Citizens' Association in his interest, but so far nothing has been heard from that body.

Officer Sternagle was on trial yesterday

CIEAR THE STREETS.

Some months ago the city authorities were raited upon by a delegation from the Citizens' association, calling upon them to inforce the redinance against hanging signs and obstructing he sidewalks. The whole matter soon ropped out of sight and memory, but a few aya ago it was revived by another call, this ime upon the Mayor himself. He did not give hem any assurances, nor yet make any promses, but he set about looking up the ordinances, and yesterday morning he called upon Superinendent O'Donnell, and instructed him verbally of see that the ordinance in question was rigidly inforced. An hour later Superintendent O'Donnell sent an order to the various Police Captains alling their attention to Sec. 7. Chap. 49, of the evised ordinances, and ordering the enforcement of the same,—not as the 12-0 clock ordinance of the same,—not as the 12-0 clock ordinance.

obtained by the person desiring to occupy such space. But nothing herein contained shall anthorise any person to obstruct any portion of any sidewalk which is used for ordinary to vel over the same."

This section prohibits, it will be seen, all swinging signs, except such as are taken in after 10 octock at night, and very effectually does away with peanut-stands upon the street corners. It is rigid and sweeping, and, if enforced, will so transform the appearance of the streets that it will be an easy matter for the oldest inhabitant to get lost in midday. It removes all of the theatre lights which have grown so fashionable on Clark street; does away with State street stores doing their business upon the sidewalk; and, coupling it with Sec, 5 of the same ordinance, which prohibits the erection of posts in front of buildings, except for hitching purposes, and the use of posts for signs, which is to be enforced,—it covers almost every conceivable street obstruction. The notices required by the ordinance will be served to-day, and, if the Mayor is in earnest, Monday will see, the work of removing obstructions under full headway.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Stettauer case is set for hearing in the County Court at 9 o'clock to-day. The motion for a new trial for Prince Albert Jones, the colored fratricide, will be heard by Judge Tuley this morning.

Conrad. Bettenhausen, Collector of the Town of Orland, yesterday gave his bond in \$11,200, and obtained his books. The new Criminal-Court calendar contains the names of four homicides. The McQuaid manslaughter case is booked for Monday.

City special assessment cases will be heard in the County Court Monday and Tuesday, all condemnation suits being postponed until Wednesday. Wednesday.

Yesterday being Friday, the usual falling-off in the number of marriage licenses applied for was seen. In the whole day only eight per-mits to wed were taken out.

Deputy-Sheriff Stacey yesterday levied on the works of the Boston Fire-Brick & Clay-Re-tort Manufacturing Company on an execution for \$2.000, issued in favor of Messrs. Woodruff & Prantkey Bros. Trankey Bros.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Lyman A. and M. J. Stoll. Judge Loomis yesterday entered an order appointing Robert E. Jenkins as Assignee. in place of S. Seat, who had failed to file his bond.

Among the cases stricken from the docket in the Criminal Court yesterday were the "stink cases" of R. D. Fowler and O'Neil & Sherwin, the charge of larceny as bailee arainst Eben F. Runyan, of fragrant notoriety, and a like charge against F. F. Cole. against F. F. Cole.

The Registrar of Vital Statistics is making a desperate effort to get up the register of births for 1879. But he is greatly hampered by the neglect of physicians to make reports, and he feels like informing the delinquents, whose name is legion, that the law provides for a fine of \$10 for-such and every name not reported within thirty days. As the thing stands now, the record of births in Cook County is a fraud.

Martine has disposed of to purchase a dancinghall on the North Side.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, William
Kortze was found guilty of assault with intent
to do bodily injury, and was sentenced to eight
months in the House of Correction. William
Robinson was tried for larceny by the Court
jury walved, and was sentenced to four months
in the County Jail. The bond of Joseph Dennison, who is under indictment for larcey, was declared forfeited. "Mott" Furlong was found
guilty of larceny and booked for fifteen months
in Joliet. Fred Newell was tried by the Court
for receiving stolen goods, the proceeds of the
Freid, Leiter & Co. robbery, and was found
guilty but not sentenced.

The Committee on Public Service concluded its work on the meat, bread, and milk
contracts yesterday. The Committee will recommend to the Board Monday that F. W. Bipper
be given the meat contract at 41-10 cents per

The only bid over which there is any probability of trouble is that of Bipper, who is alleged to be Pat O'Donnell's man.

The Committee on Printing and Stationery met yesterday and discussed the matter of letting contracts for blank books printing, etc. Beside the Committee, seven members of the Board showed up, and there were also present representatives of the firms of Cameron. Amberg & Co., Culver, Page & Hoyne, J. W. Middleton & Co., J. M. W. Jones & Co., and the Western News Company. Every man got a chance to talk, and nelity all accepted the opportunity. Messrs. Burling and Wood said that the trouble was that men who had already had the contract knew exactly what the county wanted, and lid accordingly. Things which were seldem or never called for were put in at nominal figures, while paper, pens, pencils, ink, and other goods in constant use were charged at outside prices. The Committee last year totaled-up the furnes without paying any attention whatever to the amount of each article required, and gave the contract to the bidder whose aggregate, thus ascertained, was lowgst. Commissioner Coburn said that an employe of the Western News Company had been paid to prepare the schedule now in use, and that it had been examined and corrected by Cameron, Amberg & Co. Mr. Cameron acknowledged that the men who had already had the contract had the bulge, inasmuch as they knew approximately the quantities of each variety of goods which would be called for, and could bid accordingly. The result of the deliberations was that the Committee decided to call upon the heads of departments, including the

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday 4,000 standard silver dollars were paid out and \$13,000 in subsidiary silver redeemed.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to \$2,000, of which \$21,704 was for spirits, \$2,715 for tobacco and cigars, and \$4,162 for beer.

Jacob Hornung, who came here from San Francisco with a stock of liquors which he has been selling at No. 200 Van Buren street, was resterday brought before Commissioner Hoyne charged with selling fiquors without a wholesale icense. He was held in \$500 until to-day, when un information will be filed before Judge Blod-cett. The District-Attorney has sent on to Washington a history of the Golsen case (and some moral reflections thereon, which he does not feel at liberty to make public. This action is in obedience to "instructions from the Department," and probably has some connection with the recent presentation of Golsen's case to the President by Congressman Barber.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.
GEORGE M. KIMBARK,
one of the most esteemed among the merchants
of Chicago, died yesterday morning at 2 o'clock,
at his residence at Hyde Park. Mr. Kimbark
has been for over a quarter of a century closely
identified with the best interests of Chicago,
having been a resident since 1854. He was born
in Cayuga County, New York, May 18,
1833, and in his youth had the benefit of that education which in after
years made him a man among men; he was
reared in an atmosphere of refinement which
crept into his life, and made people instinctively
become his friends; he was a man of principle;
enterprise characterized his business career,
and liberality, charity, and gentleness his social
life; he was the friend and patron of everything
that tended to elevate the morality of the city;
and the opponent of everything that tended to

Soon after his education had been completed at the Geneseo Academy, New York, he came to this city, and, seeing then the possibilities of Chicago, he determined to fix his residence here. Not long after his arrival—in 1854—he became a partner of the iron firm of Haft, Kimbark & Co., then situated on Washington street, near the river. To-day the firm is known as Kimbark Bros. Not long after 1854 the firm moved to Water street, and subsequently to the present site on Michigan avenue, near Lake. From the period of Mr. George Kimbark's connection with the firm in has always been considered one of the largest in the West of its kind. During the War money was made by the brothers very rapidly, but in the great fire they lost much, which has since been recovered.

In 1860 Mr. Kimbark married Elizabeth G. Gray, a daughter of the Hon. Samuel Gray, of Bowdoinham, Me. She is a sister of Mrs. Ovington Lunt and Mrs. John Evans, wife of the ex-Governor of Colorado; also of Mrs. Paul Cornell, of this city. Mrs. Kimbark is living, and the only child is George Kimbark, aged 18. Mr. Seneca D. Kimbark, his brother, has been managing the business during the long illness of the deceased. The trouble was consumption, and the sickness has lasted over a year.

In the midst of his busy mercantile career the deceased found time to identify himself with many institutions and many movements for the public weal. In 1865 he was elected President of the Y. M. C. A., and with his wealth and his time labored assiduously for the establishment of one of the largest public libraries then in the West. This library was swept away in the fire of 1871. He was an unswerving politician, and showed much activity during the election of Abraham Lincoln. His patriotism was shown when the first call was made for 300,000 troops. At once he organized and at his own expense equipped a company known as the Kimbark Guards. It is needless to say that the announcement of the death of such a man as George M. Kimbark was the occasion of much regret among the friends

RELIGIOUS.

THE NOON-DAY PRAYER-MEETING
at Farwell Hall in the week-of-prayer exercises
yesterday was led by the Rev. J. D. Wilson, of
St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church. In spite
of the storm, the lower hall was comfortably
filled, and the exercises were unusually interesting. The subject was, "Prayer for Nations,
Rulers, and People; for Peace and Religious
Liberty."

After the singing of "We are marching to

esting. The subject was, "Prayer for Nations, Rulers, and People; for Peace and Religious Liberty."

After the singing of "We are marching to Zion." and an opening prayer by W. O. Lattimore, the requests for prayer were read by W. S. Mather. Among the requests was one from a Christian woman who requested prayer for Leadville and those engaged in mining operations, that the Spirit might work on their minds, and that the capitalists might be induced to keep the Sabbath. Requests for prayer were also read for the Town of Winnetka and for a husband who has relapsed into intemperance. The requests were responded to by Mr. Barwick.

After the singing of "Crown Him," the leader read from Psaim Si, and from I. Timothy, ii. He said that we ordinarily speak of three institutions,—the family, the Church, and the State. For the first two all Christian men pray without hesitation. The necessity of praying for the magistrates and rulers of the land is not always so well impressed upon us. The epistle to Timothy exhorts us to pray for Kings, and all those in authority. It makes no difference whether the rulers be for or against Christ, for they exercise a power for the weal or wo of the Gospel. The Church of Christ has spread in spite of the opposition of those in authority; but it has often been repressed by the sword of the civil power, as was seen in Spain, France, Austria, and Italy. The antagonism of Governments has often shut out the light from millions of souls. The civil power is an influence not to be disrogarded, and those on whom the burden is laid should not be forgotten in the prayers of true Christians. Every Sunday in this city theatres are open, and damnable pits corrupting and rotting the youth are open through the laxity of the Chvic Government. It is necessary to make petitions, not only to political conventions and to the Magistrates, but to the source of all good, to God himself. The speaker said that he had never prayed for Mayor Harrison, and was sorry to confess that he had been greatly derelict. Whate

GASTRONOMICAL.

SOUP, Consommé pate d'Italie. FISH. Baked Trout, en Court-Bouillo RADDIT & In Chasseur. Babbit a in Chassens,
VEGETABLES,
Green Pena,
ROASE,
Tame Duck,
SALAD,
Lettuce, Celery,
DESSERE,
Fruit, Jelly, and Chasse.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK. The Mendelsson Club will give the cantata of the "Flower Queen," by George F. Root, at Flood's Hall Thursday evening. The Board of Trustees met, last evening, all present.

The ordinance for the canal from Brown's mill slip to Lake Calumet was brought up. As the release of property was not all in, it was laid over for one week.

An ordinance was passed making the Captain of Police collector of fines from police magis-

NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Movement in Boston in This Direc-tion—The Plan Proposed. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. Boston, Mass., Jan. 9.—A strong move in the direction of the enactment of a National chants to-day. The Boston Merchants As-sociation, the New England Shoe and Leather Association, and the Boston Grocers' Associa-tion received a report of the Committee ap-pointed some time ago, adopted it, appointed John Stetson, a prominent dry-goods com-mission merchant, to advocate it at Washingrespond with mercantile associations through-out the country, urging the necessity of the immediate enactment of a National Bankruptcy law. The principal provisions of the proposed law are the abolition of fees to officers of all kinds, fixed salaries taking their place, and the immediate discharge of blameless debtors, both of which are something never before attempted. A new feature in the United States is the provision that a discharge in bankruptcy may be had when the estate is closed, regardless of dividends realized, by consent of four-tenths of the creditors in number and value, and a certificate from either the Judge or Register that the bankrupt has, during the settlement of his estate, been loyal to his creditors' interest therein, and otherwise acted with honesty and good faith in all matters of his bankruptcy. Another new provision in this country is the following relative to Supervisors: Their powers and duties shall he substantially those of a Controller under the bankruptcy act of 1869 in England, but with enlarged powers and more active duties. Instead of an official dignitary fixed in a central office to examine official reports, he shall be a constant investigator of Registers, Clerks, and Assignees. The original recthat the bankrupt has, during the settlement in a central office to examine official reports, he shall be a constant investigator of Registers, Clerks, and Assignees. The original records and accounts from which this official reports are constructed every three months. The Assignees shall report to the Register such details of information as the Supervisors' regulation blanks require. The Registers shall deliver to the Clerks such a digest of all Assignees' reports as the Supervisors' regulation blanks require, and the Clerks shall transmit to Supervisors such a digest of the Registers' reports as is required by the Supervisors' blanks as often as once in every three months. The Supervisor shall make official visits of examination, inquiry, and conference to each Register and Clerk within his district, also to any Assignee or Committee of Direction whose administration of any particular estate shall not be satisfactorily shown by the Assignee's quarterly report to the Register. The Supervisors of all the districts shall meet once each year in convention as the National Board of Bankruptey Supervisors. The main object of the annual meeting shall be to arrange and perfect uniform systems of work throughout all the districts, and create and maintain due interest in the same. The number of Supervisors shall be the smallest practicable, and never more than one to any one Judicial district.

TNE IRON INDUSTRY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Prittsburg, Pa., Jan. 9.—The report that the nail card has been advanced \$5 is denied by Mr. Weeks, Secretary of the Western Nail Association. To ascertain the true state of the case your correspondent intervied a prominent nail manufacturer, who stated that the first of the week a Wheeling firm telegraphed to this city asking if the Pittsburg manufacturers would cooperate with them in putting the card up to \$5. An answer in the affirmative was wired back, but when the matter was laid before the Wheelingites it was found that one firm would not agree to the raise, so the scheme fell. A meeting of nail manufacturers will be held next Wednesday, at which time the card will be fixed at the price specified.

Edward McGinness, of Youngstown, O., and John Garrett, of Sharon, Pa., are the most prominent candidates for the vacant Presidency of the Amalgated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States. The Trustees meet in this city to morrow to elect. McGinness seems to have the best chance,

SPORTING.

TURF NOTES.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Louis, Jan. 9.—The sale of the ground and all the property of the St. Louis Jockey Club, which comes off to-morrow, is attracting much attention. The sale is under some bonds issued by the Jockey Club Company, about \$14,000 in amount, the interest bringing the amount of debt up to over \$15,000. Besides this bonded debt, the Company has a floating indebtedness of about \$7,000. It was stated to-day that the old Jockey Club has been reorganized, and that when the time for sale arrives to-morrow one of the Trustees will make a statement which will make the sale unnecessary but the Club has made itself so unpopular that nothing worse could happen. It is also whispered that a purchasing combination has been made up of Mr. Clark, of the Louisville Jockey Club, and a few St. Louis gentlemen, among whom are Mr. January, Mr. Lackhand, and Mr. Pate. The hope has been general that Haverly would buy the grounds, but he is not now openly in the field.

New York, Jan. 9.—James R. Keene has TURF NOTES

New York, Jan. 9.—James R. Keene has purchased eleven thoroughbred brood-mares in England, the nucleus of his future stud. Keene has not yet decided where he will locate it. The English horse Skylark, son of King Tome, is expected here.

Ground has been broken for a new track of the Coney Island Jockey Club. This club is rapidly increasing in membership. It promises to be democratic, liberal, hospitable.—merits which do not generally mark racing associations East. New buildings are being erected everywhere on Coney Island.

There is opposition here to the proposition to be submitted to the National Trotting Congress, of allowing coits to trot up to a certain age without being barred from future races for classes slower than the time made by the colts. The suggestion that the time be not recorded in races where the purse is not over \$100\$ also meets with opposition. The Spirit of the Times says it does not like the idea of giving a colt the glory of the record without its penalties, and the experience of the races without the accompanying record.

AUGUSTA RACES. was won by Col. Sprague, Dell second, Aaron third; time, 51%. This was the only running race to-day.

SCHOOL ORGANIZED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.-A certifica

The San Juan & Phoughkeepsie Gulch Mining Company, of Chicago, have contracted for smelting and concentration works as resolved Dec. 9, 1879. The Company own the excellent mining properties "Alabama" and "Manhattan," situated in Phoughkeepsie Gulch, San Juan, Col., with a mill-site adjoining thereto, comprising about six acres, with immense water power. Work on the mines is being done, and ore of very good grade is extracted. Only 15,000 shares of stock are for sale, to pay for smelting, concentrating works, etc., and the remainder of the shares will be divided pro rata among the shareholders. A large amount of high-grade ore is on the dump, and fifty to 100 tons can be taken out daily. Large dividends may be expected within sixty days from the time the smelter is in operation, which will be about July 1, 1880. The shares are sold at \$5 each (par value, \$25), forever non-assessable. Every investor can be assured of the most conservative management. For subcription of stock apply to William Loeb, of the firm of A. Loeb & Bro., bankers, Nos. 129 and 131 La Salle street, Chicago.

No FANCY PRICES—Best set teeth, \$8; filling } ites. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sta every lady's toilet should be supplied with tof Buck & Rayner's Cold Cream.

DEATHS. OEHME—At 7 o'clock Friday morning, America Dehme, aged 2 years and 3 months, daughter of Bar-parand F. A. Oehme. MORGAN—Jan. S. Frank Hamilton Morgan, aged 22 months and 2 days, only son of Dr. W. H. and Emaline E. Morgan, 17 Loomis-st.
Funeral at 11:30 to-day.

Funeral at H:30 to-day.

MARTIN—On the 9th inst., Thomas H., infant son of John D. and Cornelia E. Martin, aged H months and 14 days.

Funeral from residence of his parents, 231 Calumetav., this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

SWIFT—Jan. 9. Harriet Nettie Swift, in her 25th year, youngest daughter of L. J. Swift.

Funeral at 12:30 the lith inst., at the residence of her father, 14 Aberdeen-st. Friends of the family are invited.

resident, a Aberdeent as Presents of the family are invited.

EDWALDS—At La Crosse, Wis. Jan. 9, Mrs. Susan Edwards, wife of the late Judge Edwards, who a few years since lost his lite on Lake Superior by the burning of the steamer \$1. Clair; also sister of William Ripley, doing business on the Lumber Market in this city.

DOBSON—Jan. 9, at 4:30 a. m., of typhoid-fever, Afried S. Dodson, youngest and beloved son of Henry and Caroline Dodson, aged 10 years 3 months and 9 days.

and Caroline Dodson, ased 10 years 3 months and 9 days.
Funeral service at the residence of his parents, 121 lilinois-st. Sunday, Jan. II, at 2 pt m., to Graceland. Friends invited.

OWENS-Jan. 9, at 7:20 p. m., Mrs. Frank Owens, beloved wife of Frank Owens.
Funeral notice in Sunday papers.

McFARLAND—Neille, daughter of Miles and Mary McGarland, aced 20 years and 8 months.
Funeral will take place Sunday, Jan. 11, at 10 a. m., from family residence, 55 Sigel-sis. to the Church of the Inmaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the inmily are invited.

KIMBARK—In Hyde Frark, Jan. 9, Mr. George M. Kimbark, aged 45.
Funeral services at his late residence in Hyde Park, Sunday afternoon at half-mst 1 o'clock. Train leaves Central Depot at 12:55, and returning leaves Hyde Park at 2:30 p. m.

CONKEY—Jan. 8, of capillary bronchitis, Millard Central Depot at E. S., and returning leaves Hyde Park at 2:01 p. m.

CONKEY—Jan. S. of capillary broughitis, Millard Exteen, youngest son of Theo. F. and Elizabeth E. Conkey, aged 9 months and 19 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEEN AN—Mary T. Heenan, aged 10 years and 4 months, daughter of Mrs. A. Heenan, 18 4 Archer-av. Funeral at 10 clock a. m. Jan. 0. Friends invited. To Calvary Cemetery by Carriages.

REED—Jan. 2. at Ed West Lake-st., Mrs. F. J. Reed, wife of F. J. Reed, formerly of the Water Office.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

B. F. JACOBS WILL LEAD THE SUNDAYschool teachers' meeting in Farwell Hall at noon
to-day.

The COMMENCIAL TRAVELERS' MEETING
To-night will be led by R. C. Pariett, at the Y. M. C.
A., 159 Madison-g.

The PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY MEETS TOInight at the Lydian Art Gallery, No. 168 State-et.
at 50 clock. Lecture by Frod. Van Buren Denalow.
LL.D. Topic: The Fallosophy of Journalism.

THERE WILL BE A JOINT MEETING OF THE
Executive Committee of the Irish Land Reform
and Aid Association and the Parnell Reception Committee at the Sherman House club-room this afternoon at 40 clock. All members are urgantly requested to attend.



Merchants.

All Wide-Awake Me chants Are At It!

nan with small capital can double it in one a EXCLUSIVE 5 AND 10 CT. STO Assorted Cases from \$50 and up

By GEO P. GORE & CO., REGULAR AUCTION SALE

Boots, Shoes, and . Rubber

Wednesday, Jan. 14 At 10 A. M.1 GEO, P. GORE & CO. 80 and S Wabah

Thursday, Jan. B, at 9:30 a, m., REGULAR TA INI Crockery and Glasswan

20 casks W. G. and C. C. Ware in open lots. Brown and Yellow Ware. 200 bris. Glassware, "assorted." LampChimneys, Burners, Shades, &c. Goods packed for country merchants. GBO. P. GORE & CO., Auctions By D. LONG & CO. REGULAR SATURDAY AUCTION SALL

Saturday, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock,
At our Salesroom,
No. 173 RANDOLPH-ST,
Pine and Medium Parlor and Marble-Tor Chart
Sults, M. T. Sideboards, Easy Chairs, M. T. Na
Show Cases, Brussels, Carpets, Parlor and Cases, Crockery, &c., &c.
D. LONG & CO., Auctions

By FLERSHEIM, BARKER 2 CO., General Auctioneers, St and St Randolphelic Regular Saturday's Sale, 9:30 this morning Furniture, Household Goods, Carpets, Stoves, General Merchant Piano, Chromos, &c., &c., FLERSHEIM, BARKER 2 CO., St and St Bandolphelic Regular Statement Co., St and St Bandolphelic Regular St and St Bandolphelic Regul

Wei De Meyer's

Cure. A Speedy and Certain Antidate for Starrh, Snuffles, Colds in the Head, Inflandand Bronchitis. A Constitutional render

Children Cry for Pitcher's Casteria

Centsur Linkscots, the world's great Pol Belleving agents for Man and Benet.

Removed to the Elegant Premises.

142 & 144 Wabash-87-Between Madison and Monroe sta-And fo reduce stock will sell during Januar-articles at manufacturer's cost. Splendid se in Seal and Mink Sacques, Dolmana sie. Lan ing by purchasing from us.

BEAK & BUCH

THE GREAT FUR BAY TERRITORY

New York Express.

G.P. PUTNAM

The Newest Music American Anth

I the 100 easy and good Anthersa.

J. Tenney and A. J. Abbey. Edite
The anthums are exceptionally a
summorant to provide two for ever Dow's Sacred FOR MALE VOICES, By H

> The Delug NEW CANTATA. By
> Price in Boards, 81.00. Pay
> This is just the time to adopt a Co
> Practice, and the Deringe has the a
> and striking music, and impressive
> all.

Parlor Organ Instruct

By A. N. Johnson. Pri

A complete easy instructor for Resident and the wants of those
obtained high music and easy sacre LYON & HEALY, CI OLIVER DITSON & CO.

G. P. PUTNAM Woman the St

Special N

erchants. o't sit around during the full months of January, and March when you a GENUINE RUSH by

Wide-Awake Me hants Are At It! th small capital can double it in one

LUSIVE 5 AND 10 CT. STO ed Cases from \$50 and up

& 202 Randolph-st., Chie

E. L. PRUSSING & CO., AUCTION SALES. By GEO P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR AUCTION SALE ots.

Shoes, and · Rubbers ednesday, Jan. 14 At 10 A. M.1

lay, Jan. B, at 9:3) a, m., REGULAR TRADS ckery and Glassware,
ks W. G. and C. C. Ware in open lots.
a nad Yellow Ware.
is Glassware, "assorted."
Chimneys. Burners, Shades, &c.
s packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & OO., Anctioners.

By D. LONG & CO. LAR SATURDAY AUCTION SALE . 178 RANDOLPH-ST.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.,

ts, Stoves, General Merchandise Chromos, &c., &c. FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., CATABRH CURE.

ei De Meyer's

A Speedy and Certain Antidote for Co-Snuffles, Colds in the Head, Influence, mehitis. A Constitutional remedy and cure. Sold by all Druggists, or delivered. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., at 11.54

dren Cry for Pitcher's Castoria I Identificants, the world's great Fing agents for Man and Benet. REMOVED.

Removed to the Elegant Premises, 2 & 144 Wabash-av-Between Madison and Monroe sta.

duce stock will sell during January summufacturer's cost. Splendid assorted Mink Sneques, Dolmans, etc. Large

manufacturer's cost. Splendia Large of Mink Speques, Dolmans, etc. Large of Chasing from us.

BEAK & BUCHER. CLOTHES CLEANING.

Can be beautifully DYR CLEANED, and REPAIR at triding expense and present of the control of the CANDY.

ANZ S CANDIE

Classione and the Telephone.

In musing telephonic incident is recorded as his happened during Mr. Gladstone's later ming tour in Scotland. While this distance at the Corn-Exchange in Edinate and statesman was addressing an immediance at the Corn-Exchange in Edinate militude who wanted to hear him out of proportion to the size of the hall, it was fisance, heard quite distinctly the introduction. Now, the people in the other hall, at see fisance, heard quite distinctly the introduction of the speaker's words to another auditorian. Now, the people in the other hall, at see fisance, heard quite distinctly the introduction of the speaker by Lord Rosebery, the Hear, hear, "the appliance of the word, and the crash of the band; then, nothing was a the crash of the band; then, nothing was a the crash of the band; then, nothing was a the crash of the band; then, nothing was a the crash of the band; then, nothing was a translationed to the continual of the continual of the continual of way, was explained. The ex-Fremier as the continual of way, was explained. The ex-Fremier invariably set straight before him, as a final production of way, was explained. The cy-Fremier fight honorable gentleman's speeches. In the straight before him, as a final production of the speaker was played in the continually, the hat was planted right in front the leptone sound-receiver. Occasionally, and, Gladstone would move the hat, his work and the instrument and be translated. A Toast-Master's Mistake.

At a Mansion House dinner (London) the toastlater was desired to propose the health of
three Consuls," representatives of dismisted astons, who chanced to be present.

The Lord Mayor to propose "the three
cat consols,"—probably a toast which came
marer the hearts of the audience.

ortant and Attractive Books

RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY

6. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

A mistory of British home and foreign politics dur-the past three-quarters of a century, writ-th pasts and fairness."—New York Post.

TODIES IN GERMAN LITERATURE

MY'S LIFE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

THE GREAT FUR LAND:

A STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

by AWEA EATHEARINE GREEN, author of "The Leaventh Case." Mmo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00
"The plot is marked with striking originality, and story is narrated with a vigor and power rarely sat with a modern access."—Baltimore Gazette.

A NEW EDITION OF THE LEAVENWORTH CASE.

THE ART OF COOKING.

A Series of Practical Receipts.

EDA LEES DODS, of the South Kensin

School of Cookery. Edited by HENRIETTA DE Corns Strenisan. 15mo, cloth extra, \$1.25. The Schure courses and practical lessons given by this Bods during the past year in a number of the

arger cities met with exceptional success, and he arge cities of students will be glad to learn that he

te and practical."—Home Journal.

For sale by all dealers, and sent by mail on rece f price by the publishers,

G.P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

The Newest Music Books.

American Anthem Book,

Dow's Sacred Quartets FOR MALE VOICES, By Howard M. Dow.

Price E.G. Per Dozen, \$18.00. ha is a line collection which furnishes excellentered for bringing out the talent of the Male Quarestant of the Male Quarestant over the price of the manual polytics.

NEW CANTATA. By St. Sacns.

Price in Boards, \$1.00. Paper, 50 cts.

In a just the time to adopt a Cantata for Choriss

iles, and the Deluge has the advantage of good

lecting music, and impressive words. Not diffi-

Parlor Organ Instruction Book.

By A. N. Johnson: Price, \$1.50.

A complete casy instructor for Reed Organs, adapted to the wants of those who wish to learn a casy light music and easy sacred music.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, III. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

182 Fifth-av., New York,

Woman the Stronger.

ANOVEL 12mo. Cloth, extra, \$1.50.

Special Notice.

THE PORTFOLIO, 1880.

An Artistic Periodical, Edited by P. G. HAM-ERTON, Esq.

All subscribers for 1860 whose names shall have been received prior to May 1 will be entitled to the choice of the following famous Etchings by REMERIANDT, represented in fac-simile by the Amand-Durand pro-

BEATH OF THE VIRGIN. Size 12½x15½ inches.
HE TRIES. Size 5½x11 inches.
Fromced from one of the earliest states of these
printed on Dutch paper, and carefully mountlessol board.

Lessol board.

Lessol

Gladstone and the Telephone.

The Deluge.

182 Fifth-av., New York.

BAY TERRITORY.

A BIRD, author of "Six Months in th

Professor James K. Hosmer's History of German Literature. 182 Fifth-av., New York.

Dorchester Polytechnie Academy "- Brit-THE LIFE OF W. E. GLADSTONE. ish North America Packard's Zoology.

> The Art of Cooking-Principles of Political Economy-Bible-Revision.

merican Decisions-Magazines-Books Received-Literary and Scientific Notes.

A Remarkable Fossil Bird-African Exploration Japanese Medicine and Surgery.

LITERATURE.

GERMAN LITERATURE. The history of German literature offers in many respects a very unpromising subject for an author. It cannot be complained that for an author. It cannot be complained that the literature of Germany is unprolific, nor that its masterpieces are few; but it seemed to be in a state of arrested development for nearly ten centuries, and then suddenly burst into full bloom, without having gone through a stage of steady growth. Before the middle of the last century Germany had scarcely shown that she had any contributions to make to the world of mind or extendible. ns to make to the world of mind, or given evidence that the Teutonic conception of the world and what was in it contained aught either original, instructive, or pleasing. Through ten centuries, from the transla-tion of the Bible into Gothic, in the Fourth Century, down to the time of Luther, there are few literary remains to attract. We are told that Charlemagne collected the popular ballads of his time, but they have all perished; and we have numerous remnants of drowsy epies, manufactured, like cloth, by the yard, but containing few indications of genius. In the Twelfth Century, however, the Niebelungen Lied stands out a magnificent exception, fresh with the life of the early times, and deserving of all the repeated praise it meets at the present day. Then came the Mimesingers,—but nourished and the noxious air of courts.

nourished and the noxious air of courts, and gathering their sweets in the Siren-garden of Provençal song, instead of relying on their native talents.

After the close of the reign of the Hohenstanffens comes an apparent blank; but it is an important period, though the work was chiefly internal,—in the minds of men. Love for literature was percolating down to the lower classes; and to the courtly Mimesingers succeed the homely, satirical, and rude Meistersingers. The result is the stormy times of Luther. This turmoil of thought is still further intensified by the sudden rage for the long-buried classics, and the revival of classical learning. It is important to no-tice that the classic period in Germany, as in Italy, preceded the age of the brightest lit-

Italy, preceded the age of the brightest literary development. In England the contrary is the case. The century in which Luther lived deserves to be specially studied, for in it were sown the seeds which ripened in the French Revolution.

The Seventeenth Century saw the rise of the first Silesian school, with Martin Opitz at its head. He must be estimated, like many others of past times, not so much by his absolute as his relative merits. The natural product of the preceding imitative age, he still did what he could to improve poetry, by teaching form and cold regularity, when he could not enliven it with the fire of genius. But he exerted a vast influence, and deserves a somewhat extended account in a history of German literature. So, too, his serves a somewhat extended account in a history of German literature. So, too, his followers, and still antagonists, Hoffmans-waldan and Lohenstein, the leaders of the second Silesian school, must have a place,—for they exhibit a phase of literary growth as universal as it is humiliating. Italy and Spain divide between them the left-handed honor of introducing that bombastic and overrich style in poetry and prose, called "cultismo," which is best exhibited in England in the works of John Lilly, particularly his "Euphues," and in the poems of Donne, Suckling, and others. In all these countries, this school of writers followed the periods of the greatest literary development, while in Germany the reverse was, singularly enough, the case. Why this was so, is an interesting literary problem, but which cannot be considered in the limits of a newspaperreview.

The reaction from this time of literary depression and degradation was astonishingly rapid. Only a short period of fifty years elapses, and we bridge the chasm between medieval and modern thought and feeling, and see the sudden rise of Winckelman, Klopstock, Wieland, and, greater than all, of Lessing. To them succeed Göthe, Schiller, Kant, Herder, and others far too numerous to mention, but who are all more or less known, whose works have been translated and whose lives have been written again and again. The meridian of Germany's literature comes all of a sudden, so broad and rich, so full and original, that we are dazzled by the sunlight; and an author who attempts to write its history sinks into despair at the herculean task. For a hundred years Germany has been a seething caldron of intellectual activity, so intense, so varied, and so heterogeneous too, that it defies classification. Ten thousand and more works issue from its presses every year, and yet the rage for writing is on the increase.

The histories of German literature, in the English language, are very few and inadequate. Thirty of rorty years ago, Prof. Felton translated the work of Meitzel on this subject,—a work full to repleteness with all the faults of German style and verbosity; but it deservedly fell link; and is little known. Six years ago, Joseph Gastwick and Robert Harrison published an excellent manual of German literature, which has been reprinted in this country; and one or two others of like character have also been published here. About a year ago, Prof. J. K. Hosmer, of St. Louis, published a short history of German literature, which has just reached the honor of a second edition. In his preface the author says: "In the present sketch of the history of German literature, which has pist reached the honor of a second edition. In his preface the author says: "In the present sketch of the history of German literature, which has just reached the honor of a second edition. In his preface the author says: "In the present sketch of the hon

DORCHESTER POLYTECHNIC ACAD-This is a "boy's book," written by the late

This is a "boy's book," written by the late Dr. De Koven, Warden of Racine College. In the preface we are told that—
Dr. De Koven had a wonderful gift of story-teiling, and it was his custom to guther the boys in his study at regular intervals, and entertain them in that way. "Dorchester Polytechnic Academy" is one of the stories which was thus delivered to "his boys," and he was induced to write it out for publication.

It is written in an entirely different vein from his other published works.

Dr. De Koven was a man of strong con-

Dr. De Koven was a man of strong convictions, and whatever he wrote became permeated with his decided views and tenets. n educator, he was so fortunate as to win an educator, he was so fortunate as to win for himself the love and esteem of his pupils. Talking to them, then, in his own study, both as their teacher and their friend, and thoroughly sincere in all his undertakings, this book, although called a "boy's book," and professedly a work of fiction, is still an exponent of Dr. De Koven's own thoughts and beliefs, and possesses an individuality and a character entirely different from that pertaining to most books of this class. He was telling a story, but he was telling it with a purpose, and that purpose was the training of young minds to believe as he believed. So the discussion as to the position held by the Church; the observance of doctrines and saints' festivals; the present condition of the American Church as set forth by the Bishop of Dorchester; the views elaborated in the triangular controversy between the Presbyterian minister and the Episcopal divine, and the Rt.-Rev. Dr. Goodby,—these embody the views on religious questions which the author desired to instill into the minds of his pupil-listeners. Equally true is this of the other lessons taught: the horror of vice, and the inward unrest it always brings; the advantages of virtue, even though virtue be trampled on and suffering vicariously. And the gentleness of the reverend gentleman's nature is nowhere more manifest than in his last chapter, where, virtue being triumphant and therefore happy, he omits to chronicle the punishment due to vice, and prefers to say nothing about it.

The story is interesting and well told, although not particularly original in its plot. Robert Graham (the good boy) at 12 years of age passes from under the care of his grandmother to that of his uncle, Mr. Stebbins, a worldly man, with an exceedingly strongminded wife, and who is moved to accept this additional burden because thereby acquiring quite an increase to his yearly income. His son Ned (a bad boy) is a precocious youth of some 13 years of age, and of peculiar tastes. Being was telling a story, but he was telling it with

crease to his yearly income. His son No. (a bad boy) is a precocious youth of some 13 years of age, and of peculiar tastes. Being introduced to his room, termed "Snuggery," Robert finds there "A Happy Family," con-

sisting of—
A squirrel, a pigeon, a cat, a mouse, a guinea pig, and a rabbit. The wall hung with picture of horses and prize-fighters, with here and there a comic sketch. On the mantel-piece were a couple of meerschaums; and just under the gaslight, as if Ned had been reading, lay a dimenovel entitled "The Bride of the Rocky Mountains; or, The Hunter's Revenge." The half opened drawer showed what looked like whisky or brandy flask, and, in the corner, a false mustache.

This is Young America with a vengenge.

false mustache.

This is Young America with a vengeance; and Mephistopheles at 13 is painted black enough. It is decided by the heads of the Faculty to send Robert and his cousin at once to the "Dorchester Polytechuic Academy,"—a species of prototype; by the way, of that other institution of learning presided over by Dr. Squeers. And phrenology is the medium employed to determine destination. Mrs. Stebbins believes in phrenology.

Suddenly she called to Robert, and ordered him to kneel on his knees, and commenced rap-

Suddenly she called to Robert, and ordered him to kneel on his knees, and commenced rapidly rubbing his head and fumbling in his hair. Robert was quite amazed, and said, meekly, "Mrs. Dorothy combed it with a fine-tooth comb on Saturday, and she said it was very clean." "Clean," exclaimed Mrs. S. "What's cleanliness? Here's combativeness, very large; philoprogenitiveness, enormous. Mercy!" she exclaimed, "What shall we do?" "What is it?" said Mr. Stebbins, waking up from a nap.

"What is it?" said Mr. Stebbins, waking up from a nap.

"He has a dreadful head; destructiveness, obstinacy, amativeness, largely developed; conscientiousness, reverence, ideality, not large, Poor Dr. Neverasole [Principal of the D. P. A.], what a time he will have!"

"Mother," said Ned, "I ate up the custard that was in the closet this afternoon, in order to onlivate my alimentiveness, which you said was deficient; and I asked the most ancient Miss Puggins how old she was, to increase my individuality. Is there anything I can do to increase Rob's bumps?"

"I shall leave you both to dear Dr. Neverasole," said Mrs. Stebbins. "You can go to bed now."

"I shall leave you both to dear Dr. Neverasole," said Mrs. Stebbins. "You can go to bed now."

As they went up-stairs, Ned declared that his bad bumps were gradually growing smaller, and his good ones gradually swelling; "Whenever I think I am getting too good, I bump my head against the bedpost. Sometimes my whole character is changed by a slight accident."

Arrived at the Dorchester Polytechnic Academy, Robert and Ned find themselves among a rather fast set of young men, with whom Ned joins hands at once. They drink whisky in their rooms, have oyster-suppers ad libitum, and pian and carry out a robbery. Mr. Whooney, an inoffensive money-saving tutor, is robbed of \$3,000 in gold pieces which he is known to keep in his room, and the crime is ingeniously fastened on the innocent Robert instead of being traced to the guilty Ned. Imprisoned and about to be tried, the deathbed confession of the rich instigator of the crime—a drunken and disgraced former pupil of the D. P. A.—sets Robert free, and everything is as it should be. But the moral does not seem to be carried to its legitimate application, for Ned is not punished,—except by inference, for he afterwards goes to sea and is drowned,—and Durkey the villainous subsequently becomes a United States Senator, and marries the susceptible daughter of Dr. Neverasole; and that is his only punishment for all the wrong he has done.

(Dorchester Polytechnic Academy, By the Rev. James De Koven, D. D. Milwaukee: L. H. Morehouse. Price, \$1.25.)

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Under the taking title, "Lands of Plenty," Onder the taking title, Lands of Flenty,
Mr. Hall has managed to group together a
great uumber of interesting facts relating to
the British Possessions of North America;
and he has done this with the avowed purpose of attracting settlers in that direction,
turning the tide of emigration from Great
Britain into Canada and the Northwestern Territory. In carrying out this purpose, Mr. Hall has been unusually frank, and has not hesitated to set forth the disadvantages and the drawbacks of this but-little-known region, even while extolling its advantages and virtues. The book is naturally very the return of region, even while extolling its advantages and virtues. The book is naturally very much in the nature and after the pattern of a guide-book. Taking up seriatini the different Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, the Northwest Territory, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island, Mr. Hall gives the position, boundaries, and divisions of each; its population and resources; its climate and scenery; its gradual development, and its possible future. Much of this is speculation and theory; but facts, figures, and statistics have been faithfully hunted up, and carefully and systematically arranged. As to the author's statement, that the addition of Manitoba and British Columbia to Canada has "enabled her to cope—and to cope successfully—with the United States in the work of Western immigration and settlement," we believe there may be two opinions on the question, and the one we happen to hold differs somewhat from that held by Mr. Hall.

Again, he says of British North America; It is, indeed, only when regarded as the future home of unnumbered and numberless—become yet unborn—colonists, that we can measure the extent and capacity of such a country.

That is on the principle of "counting chickens before they are hatched," to measure the wealth and power of a country by its "unborn" colonists.

Manitoba is called a "poor man's Paradise"; and it is undeniably a country of great promise and abundant resources. Among its disadvantages, however, are men-

or grasshoppers of locust, which at times have proved, and may again prove, very destructive to the grain-crope. The "scarcity and difficulty of proceing timber for building purposes" is another obstacle in the way of rapid settlement; and for the present it seems pretty clear that time "Prairie Province" is rather a place of denarture for the Elysium of the "poor man" than a realization of his conception of or desire for a "Paradise." Valuable maps accompany the book, and the panoramic map of the overhand route deserves especial attention for the evident care and accuracy displayed in its arrangement. Mr. Hall's earnestness and faith

ZOOLOGY. This work is one of four volumes intended to constitute the "American Science Series," and of which one other volume Astronomy—has been already issued. The object of this series is two-fold: primarily to supply the lack of authoritative books whose principles are illustrated by familiar American facts, and, secondarily, to supply text-books which do not contradict the latest generalizations.

As Science is progressive, and its develop-ments new to-day are old to-morrow, the attainment of the second object must neces-sitate continual revision. All Science is in a chrysalis condition; many of its most im-portant factors are less than half a century old; portant factors are less than half a century old; and the quantity of its discoveries increases with each succeeding year. Particularly is this true of the science of Zoölogy, that which treats of living animals, a Science which, despite its countless volumes and its innumerable treatises, is still in its infancy, and in which, so long as such men as Prof. Agassiz, Prof. Packard, Prof. Dana, Prof. Huxley, and many others perhaps equally famous, are students, the possibilities of discovery may be said to be unlimited. No book on Zoölogy or kindred scientific subjects can be written some of the facts in which will not be liable to be contradicted or modified before it has been a year before the public. This is natural, and to be expected. Prof. Packard's present work is thus introduced by himself:

This work is an expansion of a course of

Prof. Packard's present duced by himself:

This work is an expansion of a course lectures for college-students, but has been prepared to suit the wants of the general read who would obtain some idea of the principles who would obtain some idea of the principles. Science as generally accepted by advanced to the principles of the principles of the principles of the principles.

pared to suit the wants of the general reader who would obtain some idea of the principles of the Science as generally accepted by advanced Zoologists, in order that he may understand the philosophical discussions and writings relating to the modern doctrines of Biology, especially the law of Evolution, and the relation between animals and their surroundings.

Prof. Packard is eminently well qualified to write such a book, and to make it a standard work and a work of value. This he has accomplished. The student is first shown the facts, and, after a thorough study of a few typical forms, shown how to compare these with others, and finally led to the principles or inductions from these facts. Since nearly every form of animal life, from the most minute parasite to the gigantic mastodon, has formed the theme for many a scientific work, a book even as large as this one before us must be considerably condensed and brief as to each of its multifarious topics. Clearness of description has not been sacrificed; the illustrations are well executed and admirably explain the text, and the larger plates are well drawn. A convenient glossary and a copious index at the end make the volume one of over 700 pages.

(Zoōlogy. American Science Series. By A. S. Packard, Jr. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price \$3.)

THE ART OF COOKING. Miss Dods is a graduate of the South Kensington School of Cookery, an institution with which we have never been so fortunate as to become acquainted, and are therefore unable to form any just idea as to its capacity to train and educate practical cooks. That it develops theoretical cooks of varied attainments and ability, the book before us is in itself a proof. And we ought perhaps to be gallant enough to take the lady's word for it, and believe that it can arm out cooks "that gallant enough to take the lady's word for it, and believe that it can turn out cooks "that are cooks" as well.

Miss Dods has prepared a cook-book filled with recipes for the mating of most savory dishes,—and, if they are savory to the eye, what must they be to ine palate? The explanations are intelligently written; the type and paper are both good, and the former clear and distinct, so that "he who runs may read"; and the presiding genius of the kitchen must indeed be dull if she cannot understand the manner in which compounds are to be fashioned in accordance with the rules of the South Kensington School of Cookery. There is also a well-arranged index, and Mrs. Sherman's notes add additional value to the text. There is one curious feature about these notes, however, and that is this: By the method of placing the "rules" the "notes" are invariably connected with the recipe to which they do not belong.

(The Art of Cooking. By Matilda Lees Dods. Edited by Henrietta de Conde Sherman. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, \$1.25.)

MAGAZINES. The January number of the American Naturalist contains articles of "Observations upon the Habits, Structure, and Development of Amphioxus Lanceolatus," by Henry J. Rice; "Sketch of North American Ornithology in 1879," by Elliott Coues; "Historical Sketch of the Science of Botany in North America from 1840 to 1858," by Fred-erick Brendel. In addition, the Naturalist contains a general summary of scientific news, the proceedings of scientific societies, and a series of short paragraphs on botanical, zoological, anthropological, geological, and other kindred topics. The Naturalist is published by McCalla & Stavely, in Philadelphia, and its price is 35 cents a number. The venerable Princeton Review bears well the burden of its fifty-five years of existence.

Its January number is as attractive as its predecessors, and contains good, substantial food for intellectual digestion. Francis A. Henry hold the place of honor with an article on "Historic Forces," in which, after pro-pounding the question, What are the creative forces that have worked and still are working in the secular progress of Mankind? he reduces the answers to three,—that which declares the supreme historic force to be Nature, that which declares it to be Man, and that which declares it to be Divine Providence,—and then discusses each of these theories in an attempt to decide which is the true one. President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, is the author of the second article, on "The Inspiration of the New Testament"; and is followed by the eminent English historian, Edward A. Freeman, who writes intelligently, and in a most interesting manner, on the "Fulfillment of the Berlin Treaty," or, rather, we should say, on its non-futifilment, since he shows very clearly that some of its most important provisions have never been carried out, and othersonly imperfectly. Prof. Young, of Princeton, reviews at some length the "Recent Progress in Solar Astronomy"; and our own Prof. Francis L. Patton writes of "Rationalism in the Free Church of Scotland." Prof. March, of Lafayette College, discourses on "Spelling-Reform," and sets forth with some detail the nature and extent of the changes which it is desirable to make in our English spelling. Prof. March was one of the committee of five appointed in 1875 by the American Philological Association to report on this question of Spelling-Reform. Prof. George P. Fisher, of Yale College, brings up the rear with an essay on "The Old Roman Spirit and Religion in Latin Christianity." The current number of the Review, therefore, well maintains the high standard it has adopted as its own.

The American Law Review, formerly a quarterly, changes its order of publication with the new year, and becomes a monthly magazine. The change is a good one, and likely to be appreciated by the lawyers who constitute the majority of its readers. Its desire and intention is to combine dignity and soundness with a greater promptness and thoroughness in presenting legal news. The January number contains an elaborate article on the subject of "Trespass a forces that have worked and still are working in the secular progress of Mankind? he reduces the answers to three,—that which

tributes "Bisclaveret: A Breton Romance"; and the Rev. G. W. Blaikie writes on "Life at High Pressure." Dr. Richardson, although a tectotaler, writes knowingly on "Sir Walter Trevelyan's Wine-Cellar," the contents of which came to him most unexpectedly by the will of the late Baronet. The Rev. H. G. Robinson discusses "Endowed Charities and Pauperism; and the Hom. Sophia M. Palmer contributes a short story entitled "Dustyards." "Parliament Without Parties" is by W. F. Thornton, C. B.; and the last article is a most interesting sketch of the life and work of the late editor of the London Times, John Thaddeus Delane.

With the present number of the Medical Journal and Examiner Dr. W. H. Byford retires from the position he has held for the past four years, of senior editor. The magazine starts on its fortieth year with a table of contents including many topics of interest to both physicians and laymen. Among them

The appearance of the revised edition of the Scriptures will mark an era in enlightenment for the English-speaking races. If no changes are made from the King James translation, it will provoke clamor and discontent among one class, devoted to the idea of clearer idiomatic rendering of the Hebrew and Greek originals; and no change is equivalent to no revision, which will invite attempts to revise from other Christian is equivalent to no revision, which will in-vite attempts to revise from other Christian quarters. There will be multitudes of sincere conservatives who will prefer the old book with all its inaccuracies; its very errors are endeared to them by repetition in their thoughts, sight, and hearing. So many servanters whose

are endeared to their by repetition in their thoughts, sight, and hearing. So many sermons have been peeached from texts whose meaning will be completely changed by the revision, that the good old souls will be horrified beyond measure, and will dub the new edition an invention of the Devil. But, as Froude says, there are too many portions of the Gospels familiar to both ecclesiastical and profane scholars as needing careful presentation, and, as Truth has nothing to fear from being brought into the light, the work of revision will be in accordance with true scientific and religious thought.

That most ancient of all books, the book of Job, inculcating the doctrine—enunciated by Job, and approved, as stated therein, by Jehovah—that happiness, riches, good fortune, and the like are not necessary accompaniments of wisdom, piety, or justness, will come in for its share of examination as to the reasons for none of the parties, who mention each other by name so freely and often, ever alluding to the fourth friend, Elihu (who, Froude suggests, was smuggled in by some Pharisee custodian of the original), while God fixes the penalty in the last chapter against the three who have given Job such false comfort, and ignores clihu, who has outdone them all in vituperating Job, and the others for not reproaching him stronger.

The Protestant Episcopal Psalter differs from other English versions slightly. It is not generally known that the Psalter is taken from Cranmer's version. He lived about the time of the enunciation of the Copernican theory, and to this may be due Cranmer's mention of the round world in the Psalter, which is not found in the King James copy. (Psalm lxxxix., 11.) Will the English Church adopt the new version in its Psalter, or continue to use the Cranmerian?

Then Hebrews, xi., 3, speaks of worlds in James' Bible, which, in the original Greek, is seen, or ages,—the Latin version being seeula, similar to the Greek, and the German translation is world, in the singular. This change occurs twice in Hebrews, vocating the plurality of worlds, to the as-tonishment of simple-minded folk, who have been delighted in its consonance with as-tronomical revelations, being misled inno-cently by a pastor who has been in turn mis-led from want of familiarity with the origin-al tongues. The Rev. Dr. Deems closed his opening address as President of Vanderbilt University with the text just mentioned, and took the liberty of altering the words con-siderably.

took the liberty of altering the siderably.

The work of revision, however, is inevitable. In justice to the millions who have had an abiding faith in the accuracy of every sentence of Holy Writ, they should know the truth and the true rendering; in justice to the myriads of conscientious, often ignorant preachers who are explaining and expounding these texts, the new edition should be forthcoming.

BOOKS OF THE FUTURE. Looking over the announcements for "immediate publication," it is rather singular to note the absence from the lists of the leading publishers of any really great work, -of any work by any great mind, or of one likely to attract general attention. It is too early, perhaps, to make any safe predictions or to indulge in any very great amount of specu-lation as to the prospects for 1880 so far as general literature is concerned; but it does seem strange that, in an era of such general general literature is concerned; but it does seem strange that, in an era of such general prosperity, there should be so few rumors even of forthcoming publications by men whose names have become household words. New editions of old works are underlined. Bancroft, it is said, will add another to his ten volumes already completed of American history; Herbert Spencer another volume to his "Sociology"; educational works in abundance are heralded by the usual strong-ly-worded circulars, distributed most generously, to the consequent confusion of school-boards; the French authors are busy with their peculiarly light literature, which, when translated, is, like Enoch, rapidly borne to a new world; but, so far as we can hear, the great writers are silent, and we cannot discern even the birds of promise which might reasonably be expected to greet the opening of the new year. There will be new books, unquestionably, and pienty of them; but will they be books that will materially add to our knowledge, contribute to our pleasure, minister to our intellectual wants, and take prominent places in the great field of literature? Will Art be brought nearer, and its mysteries made clearer? Will Science display fresh samples from its hidden stores of wealth, and increase its popularity by, being better understood? Will Theology make conquests and achieve fresh triumphs through the efforts of its militant professors? Is the Historic Muse to remain silent? Its Fiction to be appealed to in vain? All these are pertinent questions suggested by the time and circumstances. Ner is the boasting declaration of the French Monarch, "Après moi, le déluge," to be transferred to the world of letters, and the fruitful season that has just passed be followed by a barrenness to which Sahara is alone comparable? There is equal need of prosperity and development in the Intellectual world as in the Material, and it is to be hoped that the good results are but postponed, and that only for a brief season.

President Chapin, of Beloit College, recast and revised the work on Political Economy, of which the late President of Brown University, Francis Wayland, was the anthor, and has now condensed his own work into a little volume about half the size of the other. It is intended as a text-book, and is written after the manner of text-book. It is not a simplification of the science of Political Reonomy, and is the reverse of an elaborate treatise. It covers an immense amount of ground in an exceedingly small space, and yet each topic is clearly defined, if nothing more. It presupposes in the teacher thorough familiarity with the subject, and the possession of a good library of politico-economic works; in the pupil, the ability to think and reason for himself. Whether it will be adopted as a substitute for Bowen, or Perry, or Carey, or Sumner, will largely depend on the personal views of the instructor. President Chapin is an ardent advocate of Free Trade, and his chapter discussing the often discussed. FIRST PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL

luring the present year.

ROUGH WAYS MADE SMOOTH. discourses in his usual lucid manner on the the following range of topics: The Sun's Corona and His Spots; Sun-Spots and Commercial Panics; New Planets Near the Sun; Results of the British Transit Expeditions; The Past History of Our Moon; A New Crater in the Moon; The November Meteors; Expected Meteor-Shower; Cold Winters; Oxford and Cambridge Rowing; Rowing Styles; Artificial Somnambulism; Hereditary Traits; Bodily Illness as a Mental Stimulant; Dual Consciousness; Electric Lighting; Great Storms; The Recent Storms; Mechanical Chess-Players; and the Influence of the Mind on the Body.

LITERARY NOTES.

Blanqui's " History of Political Economy M. Taine is putting the finishing touches to the third part of his work on "The Origins

of Contemporary France." Mr. Black has written a novel dealing with the secret political associations of the day, called "Sunrise; a Story of the Times." Prof. F. Blass, of Kiel, has discovered on a

sheet of Egyptian parchment a fragment of one of the plays of Euripides. A new novel by Berthold Auerbach, en-titled "Brigitta," is about to be commenced

M. Bergerat, in his memoir of Theophile Gautier, estimates that Gautier's printed matter, if collected into book form, would fill over 300 octave volumes. The unedited letters of Peter the Great,

which are preserved in St. Petersburg,— some 8,600 in number,—are to be edited and published. It is estimated that they will fill about fifteen volumes.

The Prince Metternich Memoirs, just published in three European Capitals, are about to be brought out by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. The two volumes will be issued this month. Dr. Woolsey's new book, "Communism and Socialism," will be, in the compass of about 300 pages, a comprehensive history of the subjects of which it treats. Charles Scribner's Sons will have it ready some time this month.

A Treatise on Ceremonial Government, by Herbert Spencer, is now in press, forming Part IV. of his great work on "Sociology." It will be followed by three complementary

treatises, on "Political, Ecclesiatical, and Industrial Government."

A publisher at Barcelona is issuing a series of heliografical and photo-typografical copies of 190 selected lilustrations which have appeared in sixty editions of "Don Quixote" which have been published during the last 257 years at Barcelona, Brussels, Copenhagen, the Hague, Leipzig, London, Madrid, Paris, Prague, Tours, and Venice.

M. Gustave Doréis now busy in illustrating Shakspeare,—so absorbed in the work, it is said, that he can think and talk of nothing else but Shakspeare. He is putting forth his whole artistic power in the endeavor to interpret him in a worthy manner. He has already made a number of drawings, utilizing in some of them the sketches he made in Scotland last year.

M. Alexandre Dumas' book on "Divorce" is to be published immediately, so as to anticlipate the discussion of the subject in the French Chamber of Deputies. Adopting the form of a reply to an Abbé, he endeavors to prove, by examples, that the Church, while rejecting the principle of divorce, has admitted it in practice by recognizing in numerous cases the nullity of marriage.

When N. P. Willis visited England in the summer of 1889, he announced in his journal, the Corsair, that he had "engaged as a regular correspondent a Mr. Thackeray." When Mr. Thackeray's first letter appeared in the Corsair, that he had "engaged as a regular correspondent a Mr. Thackeray." When Mr. Thackeray's first letter appeared in the Corsair, that he had "engaged as is sovereign merit": and added the wise remark, that "Mr. Thackeray has much of the dandylsm, affectation, and puerlility of Mr. Willis himself."

"Mr. Thackeray has much of the dandylsm, affectation, and puerility of Mr. Willis himself."

A work on "The Philosophy of Handwriting," by Don Felix di Salamanca, and which recently appeared in London, finds in Lord Beaconsfield's writing signs of "flashiness," in Carlyle's "originality and causticity," and in Mr. Bright's a "straightforward and decided temperament." Rosa Bonheur's hand is "bold and defiant," and Charles Reade's, at the start, "clear, vigorous, and apparently legible," but full of-difficulties and confusions as one reads further on.

Of all the poets, Robert Browning may be said to look least like a master of verse. He is stout, comfortable, prosaic in figure and face; he looks, in short, exactly like a country squire of moderate fortune. Mr. Browning is a sturdy believer in the doctrine of work. He goes every morning regularly to his study, and there writes till noon,—being in this like Bulwer. He has no patience, he has been heard to say, with writers who are obliged to "wait for inspiration."

The Lisbon correspondent of the Athencam states that the international Literary Congress has already officially intimated to the Portuguese Government that the preliminaries are arranged for drawing up the program of the subjects to be discussed at the meeting to be held in Lisbon next spring. According to rumor, it appears all that appertains to translations will be largely studied for the ratification of a literary convention among the countries interested in the matter.

Comparatively, books in the Nineteenth Century are cheap. In A. D. 600, the King of Northumberland gave 800 acres of land for a history of the world; and a Countess of Anjou once gave 200 sheep and a large parcel of furs for a volume of homilies, and 120 crowns for a single book of Livy! In 1720 a Latin Bible was valued at \$150; and this was a time when two arches of London Bridge were built for less than \$150. A laborer's wages in the Eighteenth Century were so small that the earnings of fifteen years had been necessary to buy the

Bible being in Latin, he could not have read it after all.

There is unusual activity among the Parisian publishers, and the number of new books announced for immediate publication is legion. Among the most notable are: "La Prevoltee," by Calman Levy, and the fifth volume of Louis Blanc's "Ten Years of English History." Charpentier has published a curious psychological romance called "La Chimère."—a mixture of spiritualism and reality; also, "A History of Theatrical Costume from the Origin of the Drama in France until the Present Day," by Adolphe Tuhen, which publication is illustrated with fac-similes of original designs in the archives of the Grand Opera. Dentu has published a romance of Yveling Rambaud, called "Toutes Deux."—s love-story, particularly shocking in the French sense of the word, which may be an attraction for some readers;

tional Library at Paris. It is a book published about the middle of the Sixteenth Century, by Michael Servetus; and for its authorship Servetus was burned alive on some rising ground, called Le Champel, outside the Town of Geneva, on Oct. 27, 1833. Very tew copies are in existence; and, from the fact that there are brown marks in some parts of this copy, caused apparently by scorching, it is supposed to have been one of those placed on the fatal pile with Servetus. The author was a bitter personal enemy of Calvin, and the copy of the work now owned by the National Library at Paris belonged to Germain Colladon, the advocate employed by Nicholas de la Fontaine (Calvin not wishing to appear in the case) to prosecute Servetus before the Council at Geneva. On some blank leaves at the end of the volume is an index of the most compromising passages, signed by Colladon, in his own writing; and in the body of the work these passages are underlined or referred to in marginal notes, probably by Calvin. This volume, which is supposed to have come from the library of the Landgrave of Hesse, belonged to Dr. R. Mead, who exchanged it with M. De Boze for a series of medals, After his death it came into the possession of the President De Cotte, who sold it to M. Gaignat, the famous collector. The Duke De la Valliers purchased it from M. Gaignat, the famous collector. The Duke's death, it was purchased for 4,120 livres by Fournois for the Nittonal Library, in which it is now considered to be one of the most precious of its bibliographical treasures, and is exhibited in a glass case in the Imperial Library of Vienna, and the other in the University of Celinburg,—but the one in Edinburg; but the Mararine Gallery. There are two other copies,—one in the Imperial Library of Vienna, and the other in the University of Edinburg,—but the one in Edinburg is unfortunately incomplete, the title and arst sixteen pages being wanting.

BOOKS RECKIVED.

SELECT POEMS. By Harvey Rice. New edition.

Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1 vol., cioth. Price, \$1.50.

SHORT STUDIES OF AMERICAN AUTHORS. By T. W. Higginson. Boston: Lee & Shepard. I vol., cloth. Price, 75 cents. cloth. Price, 75 cents.

Going South. Vol. IV. Grent Western S. By Oliver Optic. Boston: Lee & Shepar vol., 355 pages, cloth. Price, \$1.5d.

Chuires with Capt. Bob. By B. P. Shill "Mrs. Partington" Boston: Lee & Shep 1880. I vol., 325 pages, illustrated quarto, c. Price, \$1.25.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE. Six Letters Write. the Philadelphia Times during the summing 1879. By William D. Kelley, M. C. Philaphia: Porter & Coates. Paper. Price, 25 of Sermons—Parocullar, And Occasional.

phin: Porter & Contes. Paper. Price, 30 centes.

Bermons.—Panocillat. And Occasional. By J.

B. Moziev, D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford. New York: E.

P. Dutton & Co. I vol., 356 pages. Price, 51.35.

SERMONS PARACHED BISORE THE UNIVERSITY OF OXPORIS. By H. P. Sidden, D. D., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. New York: E. F. Dutton & Co. I vol., 330 pages. Price, \$1.25.

NOTES ON APRICAN EXPLORATION.

Notes on African Exploration.

Dr. Robit's expedition to Wadal left Bengasi on the 4th of July last, for the Kufara Oasis. The Oasis of Djalo and Aujila were found to be ninety-eight and sixty feet respectively above the sea-level. Heretofore they have been thought to be below it. At Kufara the party were attacked and plundered and obliged to return to Bengasi.

Dr. Oscar Lenz, well known for his explorations on the Ogoowé, has been sent by the German African Society to Morocco, where he intends to cross the Atlas, and investigate the geology and natural history of the southern districts. The Society also intends sending young trawelers to this country, where they can get accustomed to Mohammedan life, and become better fitted for longer journeys in Central Africa.

The Acudemy states that the French are proposing to construct a railroad seroes the Sahara, to connect Algeria with the River Niger. The French Government has appointed a Commission to conduct preliminary investigations, and French engineers are exploring the fine of the proposed road as the Laghount on the south. M. Pani

JAPANESE SUBGERY ANT MEDI-

JAPANESE SUBGERY ANI MEDICINE.

Dr. Andrews, in the current nuber of the Medical Journal and Examine sives some interesting facts in regard to \(\text{v} \) practice of surgery and medicine among \(\text{e} \) Japanese, He says that a favorit medicir for the treatment of diseases of the alinitary canal is prepared by the tribe of Aos, in the great Island of Yezo, in the nortoart of the Empire. These Ainos are \(\text{Face} \) of the avily-bearded men, surrounded \(\text{f} \) the half-beardless. Asiatic races. They were the original inhabitants of Jan, but about 600 years before Christ the were invaded and driven north by the pred dominant race of the Empire, and are no only about 20,000 in number. In order to anufacture the medicine referred to, they and using them as decoys to catch the her. They then take the heart, lungs, meat by chopping them all up together, This is purchased as a drying it in cake's. Empire, and is taken medicine all over faints to be "very bitter, it is said by the hents to be "very bitter, it is said by the hents to be "very bitter, it is said by the hents to be "very bitter, it is said by the hiers to be "very bitter, it is said by the hiers to be "very bitter, it is said by the hiers to be "very bitter, it is said by the hiers as a deating them. It is said by the hiers to be "very bitter, it is said by the hiers to be "very bitter, it is said by the hiers to be "very bitter, it is said by the hiers to be "very bitter, it is said by the hiers to be "very bitter, it is said by the hiers to be "very bitter, it is said by the hiers to be "very bitter, it is said by the hiers to be "very bitter, it is said by the hiers to be "very bitter, it is said by the hiers to be "very bitter, it is said by the hiers to be "very bitter, it is said by the hiers and eating them. It is said by the hiers and eating hier hiers and hier country is extremely rich and varied, it is probable that a thorough and skill-examination of their native plants would ask useful additions to our materia-dica.

THE

THE ARCHÆOPTERYX. 1863 M. Häberlein discovered in the raphic stone of Solenhofen (Bavaria) a inthographic stone of Societhofor (Bawrish as fossis birt, Marchemoptery, which was described by Oster, and to testoration of It is borned to the production of It is borned to the continuing a complete and used perfect specially as the continuing a complete and used perfect specially as the continuing a complete and used perfect specially as the continuing a complete and used perfect specially as the continuing a complete and used to reduce the continuity of desired by Owen, and a restoration of it is to be found in several of the recent manuals of Geology. More recently, M. Häberlein

us pressure of which has resisted all attempts at si resisted all attempts at si

been encountered in some soit strata, the enormous pressure of which has up to the present resisted all attempts at successful penetration. The most solid beams are bent like reeds after a little time, and a resistance wall of one mitre thickness was completely crushed. Another of two metres' thickness is now being constructed. The boring-machine is ussess in these strata, and only handlahor can be employed.

Messrs Decalsne, of Paris, have made certain exceriments upon the head of a decapitated alminal, which demonstrate that the popular ideas respecting the survival of consciousess after the act of execution, are totally erroneous. The traditions which team that certain heads have exhibited planemens, in the winking of eyelids, biting of planemens, in the Royal Academy of Sciences every five years for scientific work, was this year awarded by the Royal Academy of Sciences every five years for scientific work, was this year awarded by the Royal Academy of Sciences every five years for scientific work, was this year awarded to the Director of the Brussels Observatory, M. Houzeau, in recognition of his latest work, "Uranometrie Generale, avec ane Etunde sur, in recognition of his latest work, "Uranometrie Generale, avec ane Etunde sur, in recognition of his latest work, "Uranometrie denerale, avec ane Etunde sur, in recognition of his latest work, "Uranometrie denerale, avec ane Etunde sur, in the be

In the course of some excavations now going on in the bed of the Rhone, near Geneva, many interesting objects, assigned by archeologists to the age of polished stone, have been brought to light,—the most curious of which is a scraper of jade, highly finished, and in a condition as perfect as when it left the hands of the workman. The question arises, the London Times correspondent states, and is being warmly discussed by the learned in lacoustrine lore, how this instrument, made of a mineral which exists in a natural state only in Asia, can have found its way into the Rhone gravel at Geneva. Was jade ever an article of trade between the West and the East in prehistoric times, or is this scraper a sofitary specimen brought by Aryan wanderers from the cradle of their race on the Hindoo Koosh? As yet no satisfactory solution of the problem has been suggested.

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

Did it Make the Written English of To-Day?—Evidence of Issak Walton and Sir Matthew Hule-Spelling Be-fore Dr. Johnson's Day—Bailey—The Queen Anne Writers — Conclusion Against Prof. Lounsbery.

New York Times.

Among the few points which remain to be remarked upon in Prof. Lounsbery's presentation of the ease in favor of a fonetic reform tation of the ease in favor of a fonctic reform of English spelling is the importance which he assigns to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary in the formation of the orthografy of the present time. This, we are told, "was practically fixed by Johnson's Dictionary, and as he left it such it has, with unimportant exceptions, remained." Again it is said: "Johnson's Dictionary almost instantly retrified the Dictionary almost instantly petrified the forms of the words included in it. The universal adoption of the spelling employed by him arrested even the few processess toward simplification that were then going on." Yet again: "It was not until the appearance of Johnson's Dictionary, in 1755, that the orthografy can be said to have become fixed," and we are told, moreover, that "the injury that Johnson did the orthografy of our tongue can hardly be ascribed to his teachings."

whice formed the body of the elegant literature of that time; the words of the writers who had obtained reputation in the half century previous to the publication of his Dictionary. Instead of establishing a standard to which his contemporaries and his immediate successors conformed, instead of "adopting" a spelling to which they showed "slavish deference," he, with deference to established forms,—if that may be called deference, which was hardly to be avoided,—"slavishly "recorded the orthografy of his contemporaries and of his predecessors for half a century, an orthografy which a preceding dictionary-maker had in like manner accepted and recorded, and for the same reason. For the continuance and careful preservation for half a century after the publication of Johnson's Dictionary (which had been established and careful preservation for half a century after the publication of Johnson's Dictionary (which had been established and carefully preserved for at least half a century previous to the date of that tremendous lexicographical event, is plainly not due to the literary authority of Samuel Johnson. The same power which established the orthografy in togue in 1800 and in 1760, and preserved it for fifty years before the appearance of Dr. Johnson upon the field of lexicography, preserved tatter that imposing manifestation. That power was the consent of the educated classes of the English people expressed, through their representatives, the great writers and correctors of the press. These were the men, and not Dr. Johnson, who gave us our present way of writing English. It was by their labors, extending through two centuries, but coming rapidly to a destined result just before the reign of Queen Anne, that a uniform and, despite all that has been said, a tolerably consistent standard of orthografy was attained in the English language.

It is the recognition by such men of the general fitness and the supreme convenience

been said, a tolerably consistent standard of orthografy was attained in the English language.

It is the recognition by such men of the general fitness and the supreme convenience of that standard that has preserved it essentially thus far, and not in any way the authority of Dr. Johnson, who did English spelling neither hurm nor good. No harm, even if change and progress toward fonetic spelling is a necessary condition of freedom from evil. For Johnson has been as powerless to prevent change as he was apparently unable or undesirous to begin it. English orthografy has been less stable, less fixed, since the appearance of his Dictionary than it was before that event. A volume of Macaulay's "Essays" differs more in spelling from Johnson's "standard" than a volume of Addison's—for example, his "Freeholder"—does in the same respect. Thus much for England; and when we cross to America and compare Webster's Dictionary with Johnson's we find that in its manifold variations in spelling it cannot be compared with the principal predecessor of Johnson,—for Johnson's spelling is but Balley's,—nor can tibe compared with the authors of the quarter of a century preceding Bailey, for, again, Johnson's spelling, like Bailey's, is but their spelling. Johnson, as he did nothing to form English orthografy, has done nothing to fix it.

English orthografy, has done nothing to fix it.

The matter of a fixed and uniform orthografy was coming rapidly to a head about the end of the seventeenth century, wholly without the aid of lexicographers, great or small. This may be illustrated by a classification of the words above referred to in Walton which differ from that standard which, by silent and common consent of the best writers, had been adopted somewhat before A. D. 1700. Of those 50 words in Walton's 100 pages, the only difference in no less than 36 is the mere addition of a superfluous e; were for use, beare for bear, businesse for business, and so forth. In 14 the only difference is the use of it for y, final—pitic for ptry, file for fly, antiquitie for antiquity, and so forth. In 6 the difference is that of one hall for two, as til for till. In 4 the difference is the absence of a final e, as partridge in partridge. In 3 the perfect participle is spelled (as it frequently is nowadays) with t instead of ed, as fixt for fixed.

It will be seen that in all these words the variations are merely terminal; they do not truck the body the real structure, of the

It will be seen that in all these words the variations are merely terminal; they do not touch the body, the real structure, of the word. They leave but 17 in which the body of the word is affected—examples are, sowr for sour, neer for near, ketch for catch; and of these not a few may be fairly set down to the good angling senapster's old-fashioned ways. When we come to examine Sir Matthew Hale's spelling, we find that the superfluous terminal e has entirely disappeared; there is an appearance in some words of te for y, as rockie for rocky; and the final e is in some cases omitted as in handsom for handsome. But of mere terminal irregularities there are only a few examples; and the uncertainty appears chiefly in such spellings as extream and of mere terminal irregularities there are only a few examples; and the uncertainty appears chiefly in such spellings as extream and supream, rendred and tendred, top que and relique, ac ompt, and so forth. To these there are to be added a very few of ruder sort, as unkle, neece, and sowl. But it is to be remembered that these variations, all told, show a difference from the spelling of Johnson's Dictionary of only one word in 538! To this point had the discipline of the printing-office and the common consent of scholars and writers brought English spelling more than three-quarters of a century before the appearance of Johnson's Dictionary. The next quarter of a century perfected a standard which it imposed upon Dr. Johnson, but which the alleged authority of Dr. Johnson has not been able to impose so absolutely upon succeeding writers and makers of dictionaries. We are compelled, therefore, to conclusions at variance with the opinions which Prof. Lounsbery and other writers have set forth upon this subject.

The SEA.

Twenty years I've lived, and never seen the sea. What is it like? O whisper, winds, to me!

Tell me, O green, up-springing grass about my feet!

The great, dark, fathomless, slow-pulsing sea, That never yet hath had a voice for me—O I am wild to know it face to face, in all its mighty majesty of space!

What is it like, O clinging wraiths of clouds? Ye oft have wrapped it in your shadowy shrouds.

In all its mighty majesty of space!

What is it like, O clinging wraiths of clouds? Ye oft have wrapped it in your shadowy shrouds. What is it like, O pallid mists that rest in twilight hours upon its throbbing breast?

Sing me, O birds that dip into its foam, Frothy and spectral—tell me, flying home—sing to me all its grandeur and its calm—sing to me of its ceaseless, reverent psalm!

Breathe to me, zephyrs, as you softly pass—Light-winged and free, echo its solemn mass! Flutter, rare butterfiles, across to me, And tell me of the unseen, mystic sea!

Light-winged and free, echo its solemn mass!
Flutter, rare butterflies, across to me,
And tell me of the unseen, mystic sea!

Sweep hither, bees, as you go booming down
The orchard-asies in search of blooms to drown;
Tell me in elfin-lore the secrets dim
Of grand, upheaving waves beyond the brim!
O sun that surmly salnes, O rains that fall,
O moon that sliver gleams, O storms that call,
Bring me some message from the distant sea
To still the heart that yearns and cries for thee
Jan. 3, 1880.

Famously Taken In.

Waits' Life of Wellindom.

"I got famously taken in on that occasion,"
said the Duke. "The troops had taken to plundering a good deal. It was necessary to stop it,
and I issued an order announcing that the first
man taken in the act should be hanged on the
spot. One day, just as we were sitting down to
dinner, three men were brought to the door of
the tent by the Provest. The case against them
was clear, and I had nothing for it but to desire
that they should be taken away and hanged in
some place where they might be seen by the
whole column in its march the next day. I had
a good many guests with me on that occasion,
and among the rest, I finink, Lord Nugent. They
seemed dreadfully shocked, and could not eat
their dinner. I didn't like it much myself, but,
as I told them, I had no time to indulge my feelings; I must do my duty. Well, the dinner went
off rather gravely; and next morning, sure
cnough, three men in uniform were seen hanging from the branches of a tree close to the high
road. It was a terrible example and produced
the desired effect, there was no more plundering; when some months afterward, I learned
the hung them up and let the three culprits return to their regiments." "Weren't you very
anary, Daike?" "Well, I suppose I was at first,
out as I had no wish to take the poor fellows'
lives and only wanted the example, and as the
example had the desired effect, my anger soon
died out, and I confess to you that I am very
glad now that the three lives were spared."

THE REASON WHY.—Mr. Fellows, in his Medical Monthly, gives reasons for the peculiar action of his Hypophosphites in the cure of diseases, which seem to be borne out by facts. From tonic action of the sympathetic nerves all the organic muscles are strengthened and the patient overcomes his malady simply, pleasant-

LIFE IN WASHINGTON:

eptions Mrs. Hayes tivities.

The Russian Mission-England's Brilliant Diplomat-Sir John Crampton.

Count Joannes-Redress with Revolvers Female Trigger-Pullers.

Seductive Diplomats—The French Legation-Carpet-Bag Ex-Senators.

Lottery Letters-Mrs. Godfrey-Bancroft-Blaine, of Maine.

Edmunds, of Vermont-Bradley, of New Jersey-Houston, of Alabama-Fashionable Gossip.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Congress WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Congress should promptly, on reassembling, vote an extra allowance to Old Prob. and his subordinates in the Signal-Service corps, for the delightful weather with which they have so kindly ushered in the new year. On the initial day of visitation it was not only fair overhead but dry underfoot, so that not only those who owned or who hired carriages could go the rounds of their lady acquaintances, but others less favored by riages could go the rounds of their lady acquaintances, but others less favored by fortune could walk, and yet have clean boots. Since then we have had a continuance of spring-like weather, and the "maidens fair and matrons grave" who received on Thursday have been exchanging visits and comparing notes. "How like a guy the Secretary of the Pumpernickel Legation did look in that moth-eater court-dress, made for him when he was a younger and a made for him when he was a younger and a thinner man F' "What a jolly lot of Rear Admirals there were!" "How nice the Admirals there were!" "How nice the young artillery officers looked!" "Which was most generally worn by the swell young gentlemen,—evening dress or morning suits?" When these and similar questions had been answered, the fair gossipers invariably discussed.

MRS. HAYES' MAGNIFICENT DRESS.
When the President's wife first came here society lifted up its gloved hands in horror because she invariably appeared in the same black silk dress. She has, however, gradu-ally conformed to the fashions, and yesterday she wore a splendid dress of white brocaded satin, into which were woven gold threads, while the large and flowing train of the same material was embroidered with golden rose-buds. The flower which used to be her only head ornament was replaced by

be her only head ornament was replaced by an elegant silver comb, and, although she wore no earrings, she sported a large locket, bearing a portrait of Mr. Hayes, cut in cameo, and encircled with diamonds.

THE AFTERNOON RECEPTIONS at the White House were commenced at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and will be continued on Saturday afternoons until Lent. To-day Mrs. Hayes was assisted by Mrs. Evarts, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Key, and Mrs. Schurz. All of these ladies were accompanied by young ladies who are now their guests, and the parlors of the White House presented a gay and festive appearance. Next Thursday the formal state dinners begin, and the invitations, printed in copperplate upon heavy note-paper, surmounted by a gilt heraldic eagle, read thus:

THE PRISIDENS AND MRS. HAYES

Request the Pleasure of

At Dinner on Thursday, Jan. 8, 1830, at 7 o'clock.

Etiquette requires the acceptance of these

At Dimer on Thursday, Jan. 8, 1830, at 70 clock.

Etiquette requires the acceptance of these invitations, unless libress prevents, although another invitation to dinner on the same day may have already been accepted. Everything must give place to an invitation to the White House.

THE MISSION TO EUSSIA
has never been very attractive to those gentlemen who have received the appointment, and some of them have not remained long at 8t. Petersburg. When John Randolph was sent there by President Jackson, who doubtless congratulated himself on being rid of the Irascible Virginian, he was commissioned May 3; 1830, and left his post Sept. 19, 1839; James Buchanan, William Wilkins, Churchill C. Cambreling, Raiph J. Ingersoll, Arthur P. Bagby, John Appleton, Simon Cameron, Marshall Jewell, and George Boker did not average methover a year of service at St. Petersburg; and Gov. Curtin only managed to remain from April 16, 1899, to July 4, 1872. The salary is \$17,500 a year, with an allowance for contingent expenses, but

THE EVER OUTSTRETCHED PALM of the Russian officials, of high and low degree, for douceurs, soon drains a diplomat's purse. Gov. Van Zandt would have made a splendid Minister for Russia, as the Russians like bone and brawn, and he would have stood head and shoulders above the diplomatic representatives of the European Courts, generally effeminate little chaps. But, as Madame holds the purse-strings in her own right, it was her privilege to refuse to leave the bland elimate of the shores of Narragan-sett Bay for the severe cold on the banks of the Neva. She is a daughter, by the way, of Mr. Greene, who wrote "Twas the night before Christmas," Old Grimes is dead, and other sterling poems.

THE MOST BHILLIANT DIPLOMAT. We have ever had here at Washington is the present—Lord Lytton, Viceroy of British India. Thirty years ago, when he was known as Edward Robert Lytton, he was here as attache to the British Legation and Private Secretary to the then Minister, his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, who was subsequently at Co

to return here as

QUEEN VICTORIA'S AMBASSADOR.

Her Majesty is now represented by a Minister Plenipotentiary, which is the highest diplomatic rank known here; but, considering the growth of the country and our intimate relations with Great Britain, there is no reason why the Queen should not have an Ambassador here, as well as at Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, Rome, and Constantinople. An Ambassador could demand an interview with the President, while the Ministers Plenipotentiary confer with the Secretary of State. The pay would also be increased from the £6,000 which Sir Edward Thornton receives as Minister Plenipotentiary to £10,000, which is the annual salary of the Ambassador at Paris. With the commodious Legation Building, silverware, etc., and \$50,000 per annum, Lord Lytton could keep up the mational reputation for hospitality.

OLD SIR JOHN CRAMPTON, who was British Minister here until Caleb Cushing had him sent, home for encouraging enlistments here for the Queen's army during the Crimean war, has been shelved on the pension list. Serving afterwards as Minister in Madrid, he married an opera-singer named Balfe, whose father had written several operas. She was younger than he was, and she soon went to London and applied for a divorce, demanding under the old English law a jury of matrons to deelde whether she was not entitled to a separation. The divorce was granted, and soon afterwards Sir John was placed on the retired list, with £1,300 a year pension. Crampton when here was sold by

a divorce, demanding under the old English law a jury of matrons to decide whether she was not entitled to a separation. The divorce was granted, and soon afterwards Sir John was placed on the retired list, with £1,300 a year pension. Grampton when here was soid by GEORGE, THE COUNT JOANNES, who always claimed to be a British subject,

and who actually palined bimself off on Crampton as a historian of reputation. A party of notable people was invited to meet him at dinner, but a few glasses of wine displayed the notoriety-loving actor in his true light. Jones, or rather the Count Joannes, when practicing law in Boston, secured as a client a "solled dove" belonging to this city, and undertook to make a Massachusetts statesman pay heavy damages. He had some damaging evidence, but before the case came up for trial another distinguished man made an appeal to the Count's vanity, saying that there should be a sort of freemasonry among men of their social position, and that they should always stand by each other. This appeal touched the Count in a tender spot, and when a handsome sum was offered to defray costs and expenses he pocketed it and withdrew the suit. The woman was furious, but no other lawyer would undertake her case, and it was not long before the Count was excluded from the Bar, under some pretext or other.

REDRESS WITH A REVOLVER Was sought on New-Year's Day by a blackeyed brunet, of medium size and rather prepossessing appearance, who answers to the
name of Lucy Horton. She is from Alabanna, and she declares that a son of Senator
Morgan, of that State, a young man some
three-and-twenty years of age, wronged her
after having promised to make her his wife.
He not only denies this, but he endeavors to
blacken her reputation by showing that she
has not led a spotless life. Mrs. Belva Lockwood and others of our strong-minded women have railled to Miss Horton's rescue, and
they declare that young Morgan has acted
villathously. Meanwhile she has given bonds
to appear and answer a charge of murder,
preferred after she emptied the contents of
one barrel of her revolver into his shoulder.

MAEY HARRIS, THE MURDERESS,

one barrel of her revolver into his shoulder.

MARY HARRIS, THE MURDERSS,
who killed a clerk named Burroughs, who
had wronged her, on the steps of the Treasnry Department, and who was sentenced to
the Insane Asylum as having lost her mind,
has escaped, and cannot be found. It is rumored that two or three gentlemen who used
to enjoy her acquaintance are somewhat
apprehensive that she may use them for target practice. This free use of firearms by the
fair sex is not popular among the lords of
creation, who do not fancy summary justice.
It would be a blessing, however, if some
slighted fair one would

SHOOT A SWELL FOREIGNER,

It would be a blessing, however, if some slighted fair one would SHOOT A SWELL FOREIGNER, for the twenty-five or thirty Secretaries of Legation and attaches pride themselves on their success in breaking hearts. There are two classes of these foreign lady-killers. Those of the Castilian type have closely-cropped coal-black hair, smooth faces with the exception of a mustache, and flashing eyes that beiray an intriguing spirit. The Saxons including the British, the Germans, and the Russians) are tall, slender fellows, with their hair parted in the middle, soft eyes, and downy side-whiskers. Both sets are exquisitely polite, courteous in their deportment, and very deferential to those with whom they converse. They stigmatize a residence here, after their sojourn at the various Capitals of Europe, as "unendurable," and they intimate that the women here are "incomplete" and "fastidious," but their criticisms are so courteous that no one can muster heart to contradict them. But every year or two some poor girl is capituated by the glitter of their small talk, and gets more or less scorched before she can be extricated.

of their small talk, and gets more or less scorehed before she can be extricated.

THE OLD YEAR OUT AND THE NEW YEAR IN!

While our Methodist brethren were celebrating watch-night the diplomats passed the last night of the year at the French Legation. This—unlike the habitations of the British and the German Ministers—is a hired house, but Mme. Outrey has had it famously furnished and adorned with the rare articles collected by her husband when he was Minister of France at China and Japan. The doors of the drawing-room have been removed, and curtains of heavy silks replace them, while the furniture is upholstered with Damascus satin, in which scarlet and gold strips predominate. There are rare paintings on the walls, and the mantel-pieces and whatnots are loaded with china and bronze curios. The table service is of Sevres china, and the whole establishment shows wealth and good taste. Mme. Outrey was Miss Helen Russell, of New York and Newport, before her marriage some ten or a dozen years ago. She has a family of young children, and is a most devoted mother.

THE CAPET-BAG BULE

THE CAPET-BAG BULE has two monuments here in ex-Senators Saw-yer and Patterson. Sawyer, who had gone to South Carolina from Massachusetts as a school-teacher before the War, has been un-der a cloud since he became Assistant-Secre-tary of the Treasury, and he now has a small clerkship. Patterson, although he left the Senate dead-broke, has retrelved his fortunes in mining speculations, and is again keeping

in mining speculations, and is again keeping house here in style. He tells a good story of his election to the United States Senate, when he had Gov. Scott and a colored Representative named Elliott as competitors. The night preceding the election he invited all the colored members of the Legislature to his rooms, where he not only gave them an oyster supper, but had a musical friend sing them a song composed for the occasion, with this chorus:

At we'll vote for hones John.

An 'we'll vote for hones John.

An 'we'll vote for hones John.

An 'we'll son him to de Sint.

The song was repeated over and over again, until all present could join in the chorus with a will. Breakfast was served on the suppertables, and, when the Legislature convened at noon, Patterson's guests marched in a solid column towards the State-House, with their cindidate at their head, and singing, "An' we'll vote for hones John!" At the top of their voices. Gov. Scott and Elliott surrendered at discretion, and "Hones John!" was elected by a large majority. While is agent of the Fennsylvania Raread Ring, which amanged to get could of sevended as one of the most statewart henchmen or the clart Cameron now.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE MAILS from the loitery-dealers and sham stock-brokers is creating quite an exglement, and it will be debuted at length in Congress when that body reassembles. Gen. Jackson first recommended the supervision of the mails, in one of his messages, that "inocdiary publications infended to include the slaves to insurrection" might be excluded. But, although there was at that time a large anti-abolition majority in Congress, and a strong desire to carry Old Hickory's recommendation into effect, few dared follow the ead of Cathoun in advocating the passage of the desired law. Now, while nearly seriod of swindless as a Representative from Louislana, and he has to desire the state of his message of the desired law. Now, while nearly seriod of a windless and heart of the results of society. Mr. Acklen is here, of course, as a R

the New York circuits that he must resign leaving it for Congress to place him on the Judicial retired list, and then Edmunds name will be sent in. He will be missed in the Senate debates, for, although his remarks are generally phrased like a legal briet, while his rhetoric is that of a mortgage deed, he injects an occasional keen bit of sarcasm into his parehment sentences which torment the Democrats as the barbed arrows of a Spanish matador rouse up a sluggish bull in the arena.

spanish matador rouse up a suggest but in the arena.

THE SUPPLIME COURT

will have its dry-bones rattled up occasionally when Mr. Edmunds takes a seat at the consultation-table. He must be careful, however, how he rouses Judge Bradley, who is peppery-tempered, and often indulges in little outbursts. One day when at his New Jersey home, Judge Bradley was about to leave his house to take the train for Philadelphia, when his wife espied a rent in his trousers that would excite laughter, and insisted upon his going up-stairs and putting on another pair. He reluctantly compiled with her request, but the consequence was that he was too late for the train. Returning home in a towering rate, he went up into his bedroom again, seized the defective trousers that had caused the delay, and tore them into a thousand pieces, exclaiming with savage ferocity when he had finished: "There, you'll never make me miss a train again!" One day when he had lost a case in the Court of Chancery he was leaving the Court House in a fage, muttering to himself, when some one asked him if the court was open. "Yes!" he growled; "hell and the Court of Chancery are always open."

THE BALD-EAGLE OF ALABAMA,

serowled: "hell and the Court of Chancery are always open."

THE BALD-EAGLE OF ALABAMA,

Senator Houston, has gone to his long home, after having only enjoyed during the extra session of last summer the curble chair which he had so long coveted. He first came here, as did Fernando Wood, as a Representative in the extra session of the Twenty-aeventh Congress, called after the death of Harrison in 1841, and from that day up to the time when he followed his State out of the Union it was his desire to be transplanted from the House to the Senate. He never forgave Senator Morgan for getting chosen to the Upper House before himself, and the two only spoke upon business matters, although they sat very near each other. Houston was a great economist, and he left here last summer declaring that this winter he should enter upon a crusade against extravagance at the Capitol.

PASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

The fishionable season will last until the matin bells of Lent summon the belies to their devotions. On Monday night the Bachelder's Club will give a German. On Tuesday night Lieut. Elliott will be married to Miss Badger at the Church of the Epiphany, and they will have a reception at the Hamilton House. On Wednesday night Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, will give a ball in honor of his daughter's debut, and on Thursday night, in addition to the state dinner at the White-House, there will be a public ball for the benefit of the Children's Hospital, and Lieut. Bush will marry Miss Ellie Stanton, a danghter of the War Secretary of Lincoln.

Those who have been to New York and seen "The Pirates of Penzance" are regarded

coln.

Those who have been to New York and seen "The Pirates of Penzance" are regarded with envy. Meanwhile, while waiting for them to come hither on "H. M. S. Pinafore," we are to have a second-class opera at the National Theatre, and the Octoroon, by Gotthold's troupe, at Ford's Opera-House. But the great show will open daily, at noon, in the Capitol.

RACONTEUR.

"WESTERN NATIONAL FAIR."

LAWRENCE, Kas., Jan. 6.—One of the finest displays of agricultural products of the great Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia was made by Kansas; and now this State proposes to get up an Exposition of her own, and to this end has formed an organization known as the Western National Fair Association, with headquarters at Law-rence, Kas. This will not only be a State

26 430

The General Will Profit by Inc.

Special to New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Profitime it first became plain that Gawould become a candidate for the Pro
would become a candidate for the Protended to cast discredit upon the tration. Some who have not lost at fact that any President is liable to in choosing his advisers and suband to be deceived by those whom hin power, have regarded Gen. Graround the world as a most valuationer, which would give him greated discern the true character of place before him in a stronger light takes of the past, if he had made at who believe that he was grossly do his second term by men who ough been grateful to him, are wondering in case of his election, he can be again in a similar manner. Without the members of his family have and the members of his family have Grant has not seen at to make a laration of his sentiments in this and the members of his family have to speak plainly on the subject the friends. Said one of these recent may be sure that no man has less or profited more by his experies ame length of time, than Gen. The left the White House." Cert whose connection with his Adhas been used as an argum his nomination have recent to renew their former relihim, and apparently designain his confidence. To his has characterized these attempt tasteful to him, and on one or those who made them were to coldness which was not far rem

coldness which was not far removed from endeavor to ignore their presence. Grant expressed surprise to his friend these persons should forget what they done, and have so little regard for the mot good taste as to force their presence is him. Fully aware now of the extent of injury which they have done him in the public has satonished to find that they dean embarrass and injure him still further proffering hands which are both solled unwelcome. There is no doubt that presence of some of these men at the motions accorded the ex-President since his turn to this country has been the one is seating drop in the cup of kindness and the will so freely proffered to him, and the opinions in regard to their conduct he been expressed in unmistakable terms.

The Grant Movement in New Yet.

New York Ses (Anti-Grant).

Albany, Jan. 6.—A question which e gages considerable attention here a prese is the time of holding the Convention been delegates to Chicago. One man, who has a place in the inner circle of Republic leaders, said: "We shall have an early favention,—not later than the first ween he March. It is highly desirable that is should be no misunderstanding in regard the position of New York. This is the pine State of the Union. In all the Republic strongholds of the West—Iowa, Kam. Michigan, Nebraska,—the people was a know who is the first choice of New York for the Presidency. On that a great deals pends. To delay the Convention is to come for the Presidency. On that a great opends. To delay the Convention is to the party and to invite misrepresent Those of us who favor Grant is character, as other States, cities, and counties will be invited to make an exhibit.

Preparations are now being made on a large scale to make the fair a grand success. It is to be held at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Kas.,—the noted camp-meeting grounds,—on the 13th to the 20th of September, 1880. This location is one of the best in Kansas, on account of the fine grove adjoining the beautiful City of Lawrence; is accessible by four different railroads, and is only forty miles from Kansas City and Leavenworth, from both of which places hourly trains will

the 18th to the 8th of september, 180., This joestion is one of the poles in Kanasa beautiful City of Lawrence, is accessible by four different individual and is only forty from both of which places hourly trains will be remining during the Fair.

For edit Railway Company, contains about fifty access, and is to be fixed an in the most age and the second of the sec

Fletcher, of Miss

White Civilization Ouray's

THE INDIAN PR

in Interesting Talk

Utes would not be surrend dans are incapable of under that the United States Govern than they are. Occasionally to Washington, and is overwing that the lodges of the white that the lodges of the white that the lodges of the white magnificence of our large silvays, and other products will state of the white the lodges of the white the lodges of the white large that the lodges of the white large that the lodges of the white large that the lodges of the white large l

the magnificence of our large ralways, and other product villiantion, but in his stoicist are of surprise. When he has seen, and attempts to eidents of his journey, he lieved. The young men say mought By THE PALL and, as the Chief usually carroresent, this suspicion on the young "bucks" is confirm this state of dense ignorance impossible to establish an universal the Government and long as they believe themselves, the is difficult to imprese the growth of the standard of the power whites, it is difficult to imprese the following the first suppose. The policy of the standard of our own then thrust them away off under any confact with the whites, and forbid, under any confact with the whites, and the whole scheme is moment it is examined. Indians, even the wisest never seen more than a white men at one time. A riors themselves, they natura strength of the Government, ber of its population, by the diers with whom they come the frontier. Quite recently the Ute tribe, with a few Thornburgh and his little this, the indians thought the

eyes of the young men, they serving of reverence than Our holds good among all the large RED CLOED, the famous Chief of the Sid tribe with a rod of iron. He rupon their excursions of pillag and, by his deeds of person prowess, maintained an ascen braves. But Gov. Fletcher has ting in council, and vainly us most his eloquence in a deba trifling matter, and he has seen by the younger and more vithe tribe. Spotted Tail, an most famous Chiefs of n failed signally on many lead his tribe. Red Cloud an offender on the spot for son obedience of orders. He has thoo down the ponies of rebmen who were bent on mischie mg on them the last disgrates a leel. Deprived of his pony, he is from being a warrior, and to to be classed with the squaw which, in the Indian code of ignification of utter degradat mannet understand. As long was able to maintain this sever was reverenced as a great Chiment he relaxed it he lost his a SITTING BULL.

who eame to Washington a feet the high tof his power, shared the prevailing delusion in resal bers and wealth of the white leaving his home for the Easthe bank of one of its streams willow twig, and remarked to he would test the boasts he had of the vast numbers of white he rising sun by making a none of them on his stick. He daith to do this, but, as the allong past the growing Minnesota and Wisconsin, greatly discouraged, and, he reached Washington, he greatly discouraged, and he reached Washington, he greatly discouraged, and he reached Washington, he greatly discouraged, and he reward of his freachery, and he talks crooked tongue. A beautiful resident had given him, was the reward of his freachery, and he talks crooked tongue. A beautiful resident had given him, was the reward of his freachery, and he talks crooked tongue. A beautiful resident had given him, was the reward of his freachery, and he talks crooked tongue. A beautiful resident had given him, was the reward of his freachery, and he talks crooked tongue. A beautiful resident had given him, was the reward of his freachery, and he talks crooked tongue. A beautiful resident had given him, was the reward of his freachery, and he talks crooked tongue. A beautiful resident him and he had a freached him to the negative states and he was a finally savages; they are not intelligence brought in the continuities and savage than an among how the him, the stream of these things proof that he cannot. This is the same or similar conditions of him and metallight had no country for the as the ladian coun

THE INDIAN PROBLEM. in Interesting Talk with Gov.

GRANT. neral Will Profit by E Special to New York Times.

demand should be in of men who were

MASINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The negotians carried on by the Indian Department the surrender of the Ute Indians who diensted in the Meeker massacre, and its subsequent failure, have awakened a yeneral interest here in the problem of at is to be done with the Indians. Experiments have a subsequent failure, have a wakened a yeneral interest here in the problem of at is to be done with the Indians. Experiments has had a great deal to do with lians, says that anybody not connected the Indian Department would have own three months ago that the guilty as would not be surrendered. The Instant incapable of understanding the fact the United States Government is stronger in they are. Occasionally a Chief comes washington, and is overwhelmed at findthey are. Occasionally a Chief comes whington, and is overwhelmed at find-the the lodges of the white man so far anabet his own. He is astonished at magnificence of our large cities, at the ways, and other products of advanced limiton, but in his stoicism he makes no of surprise. When he carries home is tribe the news of the wonderful things as seen, and attempts to describe the inmis of his journey, he is simply disberting the young men say he has been med. The young men say he has been BOUGHT BY THE PALE FACE,

present this suspicion on the part of the sume "bucks" is confirmed. So long as is state of dense ignorance confirmed. state of dense ignorance continues, it is men the Government and the Indians. So, as they believe themselves to be more lear, as they believe themselves to be more numerous and more powerful than the whites. It is difficult to impress them with fear. Why should they be afraid of an inferior race? For all this, the Indians are really not so much to blame as one might at first suppose. The policy of the Government from the beginning has been to civilize three Indians by isolating them from civilization. We talk of improving the Indians up to the standard of our own white race, and then thrust them away off upon distant reservations, and forbid, under heavy penalties, any contact with the whites, save through the Agents of the Indian Bureau. The absurdity of the whole scheme is apparent the moment it is examined. Many of these Indians, even the wisest of them, have never seen more than a few hundred white men at one time. A nation of warriors themselves, they naturally estimate the strength of the Government, and the numbers of its population, by the handful of soldiers with whom they come in contact on the frontier. Quite recently Chief Jack, of the Uts tribe, with a few hundred of his miserable followers, was enabled to whip Thornburgh and his little band. In doing this, the Indians thought they had

DEFFATED THE UNITED STATES

Government, and they so believe at this moment. They will never give up the prisoners.

Fletcher, of Missouri.

Pallers of the Peace Policy—Indian Incredulity in White Civilization—Guray's Powerlesness.

DEFFATED THE UNITED STATES
Government, and they so believe at this moment. They will never give up the prisoners called for by Mr. Schurz so long as they are convinced there is no power behind him to enforce his demand; and, in fact, they do not believe there is any such force in existence. Gov. Fletcher has a high opinion of Mr. Schurz, whom he believes to be conscientiously honest and upright in his dealings with the Indians, and a sincere believer in the efficacy of a method which might succeed between two European nations; but he thinks that Mr. Schurz entirely fails to understand the Indian character. He makes the mistake of believing that the Chiefs have any considerable power or influence, even over their followers. This is not so.

OURAY'S POWERLESNESS in this regard has just been shown in a conpieuous manner. Oursy is, undoubtedly,
the chief man of the tribe, and is endowed
with an unusual amount of good sense. He
is partially civilized, speaks the English
language with fluency, is friendly to the Government, and has exerted his influence to the
utmost in the direction of peace. But to-day
he has less real power with his tribe than
Jack or Douglas. They are heroes; the one
has reaped laurels in the Thornburgh fight,
the other in the Mecker massacre, and, in the
eyes of the young men, they are more de-

tempt to accomplish by trick and are result which cannot be openly any or Caght about. Take Pennsylvan ample. A majority of the Republicate don't want Grant, and Camera t. But he directs that the Converle be called early in February, has the election of delegates in midwls season when the people are indifficulties. The Cameron agents, however, and the converle comployed by the year, and the convention almost solid for Grant acconvention almost solid for Grant ems to represent the people, but in the convention almost solid for Grant ems to represent the politicians when he are asleep. They purpose to do the ing in this State. They would not are asleep. They purpose to do the ing in this State. They would not are asleep. They purpose to do the ing in this State. They would not a the machinery prepared. But they wiser to wait till Gov. Cornell he the machinery prepared. But they wiser to wait till Gov. Cornell he they may have hired servants to primaries for them. They know it that it is impossible to get a fair and ression of public opinion in the The first difficulty is, that the votes yet made up their minds in result. The first difficulty is, that the votes yet made up their minds in result. The held and canvass the claims of es. When this time is denied them let the choice of delegates go by The next difficulty is in rearprimaries at the most facional of the year. The farmer will be miss to attend a town in March, for he has a personal the result; but he will not fide for celebration, for the weather and his

il send a Grant delegation to Chirepresent an anti-Grant consideration of the send of the first anti-Grant through; and we shall drive from our large body of respectable men who consent to see the unwritted law diviolated by the election of a Free a third term. There will be not as a third term. There will be not considerate the Republican party up to the Democrats and interest the control, "I ventured to add. I may be not the coders of the Lumberth of the leaders of the Lumberth of the connection with the highest he State are haggling today of the bargain by which they alm for Grant next June. The word of the Grant movement is an designation of the charge of the conventions with the highest he state are haggling today of the strength. It hesitates at nothing for Grant next June. The word of the Grant movement is an designation with other leaders here is strength. It hesitates at nothing innaries, cheats conventions, bublicans, and bribes Democrats of the antiddle of March.

The would certainly be field some the indiddle of March.

The word certainly be field some the field state on, and advocated by some of the on ow denounce it.

Rarmath.

A, Dec. 21.—Rxecutions continue.

Indians feel any respect for our Government.

Gov. Fletcher strongly recommends the

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU

to the War Department, not only on humanitarian, but on economic grounds. The cost of supplying the Indians with clothing and rations has always been largely in excess of the cost for the same service for the army. The reason is, that the Interior Department is at the mercy of conscienceless sharks. Contracts are made for the benefit of the contractor. Politics enter largely into the calculation, and the Indian suffers accordingly. If a load of flour or meat is to be taken to an agency, the longest route is taken, and the poorest materials are selected. Everything is done, even to the extremest limit of indecency, to make the profit of the contractor large. In the army this is not so. Officers are men of character and honesty, and can only maintain their rank by the practice of the common virtues. In charge of the War Department, the Indians would not be swindied. Again, it would be more humane than the present system, because the Indians would be taught from the start that they must obey the laws.

The experiment of self-government, as illustrated in the present republic in the Indian Territory, is practically a failure. The attempt to establish such a government among a people who have never yet learned the first principles of any kind of government is a farce. The Indians there are anxious to have white emigration kept out of that Territory, even to the exclusion of railroads. This exclusiveness is not in accord with our spreading civilization, and as a consequence cannot be expected to be maintained for any considerable period. If the Indians are willing really to become civilized by contact with the whites, it may be accomplished, otherwise the hint, "The Indian are willing really to become civilized by contact with the whites, it may be accomplished, otherwise the hint, "The Indian are willing really to become ment.
Gov. Fletcher strongly recommends the

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Open Weather" - Muddy Boads -Scratches, or Grease-Better Apples— The Pickle-Jar—Facts About Butter-Making—Fine Aroma and Flavor.

From Our Own Correspondent.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 8.—The bad weather and the bad roads are the chief subjects of conversation now when farmers meet. The fopen weather" has disarranged all the plans for the winter. Cattle that should have been on stalk-fields are now kept on pasture, and must be fed more or less corn. The pastures and meadows are becoming all poached up, and in some localities feed is difficult to procure. Where it is the custom to feed "shock-corn," as it is in the cornfeeding districts, the corn-field is stirred up a foot deep by three or four yoke of oxen and lumbering wagon, which are used to haul fodder to the stock. There does not appear to be any way to evade the mud. Under draining will not remedy it; so that all that appears to be done is to do nothing. Farmers who have their hay in barns, and fodder stacked up conveniently near, as is the rule in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, are, indeed, fortunate.

The annual protest against

MUDDY ROADS is now being made through the press. It is useless to talk 'about graveling the roads where gravel does not exist within a reason-able distance. The stuff usually called gravel, which is a composition of small stones and bed. Only the clean washed article, such as is usually found along the streams, is of any value for this purpose. Digging ditches to let off the water serves in a measure to mitigate the trouble; but, as more or less water lodges in ruts and uneven surfaces, it does one way to have good roads on the prairie, and that is, for people to quit traveling them eyes of the young men, mey are serving of reverence than Ouray. This rule ably be said that this cannot be done, and we holds good among all the large tribes.

has the begins. They are herees: the non-has reason lates in the Thompson of the control of reverse than form; This rails bed for an extra of the control of

Well-aired, sweet cream, twelve hours old, taken from milk heated from 80 deg. to 120 deg. or 130 deg. and then cooled down to 60 deg. within the twelve hours, churns as readily and makes as fine and better keeping butter than cream lightly soured at forty-eight hours old and taken from milk of the same quality and kept all the time at 60 deg. Such facts which have often been noted, and many others of a similar character, go to corroborate the inference that the free congen in the sir has been doing the work we have all along been ascribing to acidity. The common observation that sour cream churns easier than sweet does not militate against such a conclusion, because the sweet cream, in the common practice, is taken too soon,—before the envelopes of the globules and the flavoring oils of the milk have been sufficiently affected by atmospheric action. It may well be supposed that the results would be better, both upon the churning and the flavor, when the cream was allowed to stand a little too long than when taken much too soon. There is a point somewhere between the extremes at which the best results are secured, and facts seem to be fixing it a little in advance of the appearance of acidity. The presence in milk or cream of acid as the product of fermentation is indicative of incipient decay,—a condition of things not very likely to contribute to the welfare of such a sensitive product as butter.

RURAL JR.

HORTICULTURE.

The Alton Horticultural Society-The Galesburg Horticultural Society—Ine Galesburg Horticultural Society— Judge Lamphere's Hemarks—What Prof. Standish Says of the Parks of Europe—Ditto Mrs. Prof. Standish. From Our Own Correspondent.

No. 13 Eighteenth street, Chicago, Jan. 8.—Mr. E. H. Goulding, of Alton, sends us the proceedings of the January meeting of

ALTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, which met at the office of E. Hollister & Co.,

which met at the office of E. Hollister & Co., in Alton, Jan. 3.

In the discussion upon the Vineyard, the opinion was expressed by Mr. E. B. Riehl that the interest in the grape was about to revive. We have now many new seedling varieties, and out of them all we may expect something good to come. Besides, the vines are failing in Europe through depredation of the phylloxera, and he thought that our hardy native varieties were going to be in hardy native varieties were going to be in greater demand in the future. After the usual reports and essays on the various subjects of Horticulture from the proper committees, the Society proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as fol-

lows: President, Dr. B. F. Long; Vice-Presidents, James M. Davis and F. Hayden: Secretary, John M. Pearson; Treasurer, D. Stewart; Librarian, E. Hollister. GALESBURG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Dr. A. G. Humphrey sends us a liberal report of the last monthly meeting of this So-

port of the last monthly meeting of this Society, Dec. 20, which is just received.

The meeting was held at the residence of the Hon. T. J. Hale. The President of the Society, Judge G. C. Lamphere, presided, and, in opening the meeting, said that the evening would be devoted to hearing from Mr. and Mrs. Prof. Standish. They were to tell what they saw in their recent trip to Europe that was of interest to the Society and to all interested in Horticulture.

feet high, and broadened at the top, making a beautiful shade.

Mrs. S. showed some fine pressed specimens of heather in bloom, ivy-leaves, and other horticultural curiosities.

Mrs. S., in speaking of the climate of Rome, referred to the large number of persons always found hovering on the borders of the "Eternal City," desiring to enter and view its wonders, and yet, as account of the malaria, waiting the year round for a favorable time, which to them never comes. It was her opinion that, with proper care, people might enter Rome with safety during almost any month of the year, especially those accustomed to Illinois summers.

Dr. Bateman, President of Knox College, inquired as to what months she considered most favorable to visit Rome.

She replied that, if she could have her choice, she would say May or October.

The report indicates that the conversation non this subject greatly interested the company.

O. L. B.

REISSUING GREENBACKS.

To the Editor of The Onicago Tribune.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Jan. 7.—There is a phase of one of the criticisms made upon THE TRIBUNE's financial position by the Hon. Horace Rublee that you touched so lightly and briefly upon in your editorial reply that I think it will bear, if it does not demand, a further explanation. Mr. Rublee deprecated as a dangerous and an alarming feature in our present financial system and practice the fact that the volume of legal-tender notes was to be kept full by the reissue of the notes after the redemption of such portion of them was to be kept full by the reissue of the notes after the redemption of such portion of them as were presented for that purpose, holding that that form of the outstanding obligations of the Government—as it could not be ensmalled under existing laws—could and would be thus presented for payment many times over, and thus the Treasury be drained of coin, and the debt remain unpaid and unchanged in volume.

of coin, and the debt remain unpart changed in volume.

This might be the case provided the Nation had no income to meet its current expenses; and provided it tried, under such circumstances, to keep on paying called bonds. But in the sane management of a solvent, tax-collecting Government, such a criticism is simply the exhibition of a bughear. The traditional stupidity of the boy criticism is simply the exhibition of a bug-bear. The traditional stupldity of the boy who wanted to both eat and keep his cake is § matched by the grown-up men who teach that eating the cake does not appease hun-ger. The reissue of the redeemed greenback by a solvent, specie-paying Government, is just as harmless in a financial sense, and is substantially a duplicate act, with that of the Bank of England in issuing a new note for a deposit of coin. Why? Because the Gov-ernment gets something tangible for it when reissued,—either a deposit of coin or a paid obligation of the Government that would obligation of the Government that would otherwise have to be liquidated with coin. In either case, the coin deposited or the coin retained will ever re-redeem the note sub-stituted for the real money. Men discuss out the redeemed greenback to the first tramp who came along, or expended it for powder and exploded the powder, as in war time. But such is not the fact. From the time it is redeemed and lies in the Treasury it is as devoid of obligations of any kind as a paid note in the wallet of a farmer; and if it s paid out again by a solvent, specie-paying dovernment, that meets its obligations on lemand, then it leaves an equivalent amount of coin behind it to take care of it when it

The second secon

STATE-RIGHTS.

What It Consists of—Some Historical Points—Views of Ex-Attorney—General Bushnell.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribusa.

Otrawa, Ill., Jan. 2.—It is amusing at least, if not edifying, to read the various communications to different public prints, essaying a learned explanation of the perplexed and perplexing question of State-rights. The Neopolyte steps in, and, with a simple flourish of the pen, disposes of legal, historical, and constitutional questions which have appalled even our best thinkers and writers. It is, however, a fresh filmistration of the adage "That fools rush in where angels fear to tread"; and the expressing of my views in the matter of State-rights or State-sovereignity will doubtless unalterably fix the truth of the above maxim. One thing, however, is certain, that whatever I may say shall possess one merit, that of being historically true if uncouthly expressed.

HIS FUNDAMENTAL MISTAKE made by most speakers and writers is that the States along were the selections.

if uncouthly expressed.

THE FUNDAMENTAL MISTARE

made by most speakers and writers is that the
States alone were the only original parties to
the Federal compact. If we consider the States
as particular sovereignties of detached parts of
the Union, they did not give it birth, vitality,
or organization, for the State Legislatures
were not even consulted in relation
to its formation or adoption. The Constitution was, and is, the creature of the people
of the United States; their voice spoke it into
birth, their will upholds and sustains it; and
now, to prove this proposition, it is necessary to
recur to the history of the Constitution and examine closely some of its important features.

After the British colonies had fully determined upon achieving their independence of the
mother-country, they entered into a series of
articles of confederation. Now, let it be remembered that this was an act of the States. It was
originated and carried into effect by the representatives of the several States in Congress.
Subsequently the Articles of Confederation, after being prepared and digested, were sent
where? Why, to the Legislatures of every State,
for adoption or rejection. Ultimately they were
ratified by the respective Legislatures of the
States. Those Articles of Confederation lay no
pretense to being anything more than a union
of the States. They relate in every article, not
to the people, but to the States they were submitted to and adopted by; not the people but
the States. And it can only be said of them that
they were a compact to which the States alone
were parties.

Now, as these Articles of Confederation prescribed no method of enforcing obedience upon
the States. There was in fact no power in Congress, their weakness and inefficacy soon became
apparent. There was in fact no power in Congress, their weakness and inefficacy soon became
apparent. There was in fact no power in Congress, their weakness and inefficacy soon became
anylorom a sense of surrounding danger that
the States were impe

the expenses of the Government. No sooner, however, had the danger vanished than THE UTTER DIPORTANCE OF CONGRESS.

Secame apparent, and the futility of that plan of government which possesses no power to enforce obedience to its laws was demonstrated. In defense of our liberties a large debt had been incurred. It was but just that the United States should pay at least the interest on this debt, if they could not pay the principal. Neither was paid. Congress recommended that a duty of 5 per cent ad valorum should for this purpose be laid on all goods imported into the United States. This recommendation was absolutely disregarded. The certificate given to the soldiers for his toil and blood on the field of battle became worthless; all public contracts were violated. A total disregard prevalled as to National honor. Evidences of envy, jealously, and rivalship sprang up in all the States. The Union was evidently crumbling into fragments, and the National reputsition at home and abroad was fast becoming disgraceful. The people began to realize their situation. Delegates were at first sent from a few of the States to Annapolis for the purpose of devising and recommending some way or method of escape from present and impending evils. These delegates recommended that a convention composed of delegates from the several States should be held for the purpose of revising and amending the Articles of Confederation. This plan was adopted. Each State appointed delegates to this Convention, and it assembled at Philadelphia, for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Articles of Confederation. It became apparent after a few days' deliberation that a satisfactory smendment of those articles was impossible, and that no Government could be efficient or permanent which operated, not on the individuals of the community, but

but to conventions of the people.

DOES THIS PROVE THAT THE STATES ARE SOVERHIES,
or that they are only subordinate to and must yield to the behest of the Federal pawers? Let the unprejudiced, candid reader pause and reflect. After our separation from the Mother Country, the people of each State in the Union assembled in convention, established for that State a Constitution, such Constitution having been established directly by the people of the State through its delegates deputed for that especial purpose, and is not amendable except by the same people by their delegates deputed

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind

RADWAYS SarsaparillianResolvent

GRATEFUL RECOGNITION

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Tr List of Diseases Cured by

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolveni

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the B mors in the Blood, Scrotulous Disease Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and V Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Dicers, Sali Hickets, White Swelling, Soald Head, Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swelling, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Plu Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney a der Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism a Consumption, Gravel and Calculous and varieties of the above complaints sometimes are given specious names.

THE HOME

A Call for the Old Contributors by the President of the 1 10 1165 Club.

Curious Experiences of a Party Who
Talked Philosophy by Telephone.

arried Happiness Defined by a Wife of Sixteen Years' Standing.

Several Interesting Communications on Fascinating Subject of Cookery. Pacts and Deductions Regarding the Relative Berits of Brinking and Smoking.

rious Topics—Questions—Answers.

DREAMS.

dream of thee hourly, my darling,
Dream of the sweet-perfumed past;
Dream of the roseate moments
That were too deeply blissful to last,
dream of the fairy-like presence,
That shed o'er my heart a warm glow;
and dream of the soft-swelling bosom,
As pure as the glistening snow.

ream of the delicate fingers, that threaded my dark wavy hair; ad the kisses that fell on my forehead maye left sweetest memories there.

dream of the old oaken forest, And the stars as they shope up above; ow they seemed from the deep vaults of Heaves To shed softest light in our love.

dresm of the whippoorwill singing.
As we wandered along through the lane;
and the jor, so deep and so solemn,
That the bliss was inwoven with pain. eam of it all, now, my darling,

ut the dreams are nevermore glad; the loss of my sweet woodland tree ath made me forevermore sad. ney have heaped the mound high o'er thy boson O'er the head with its tresses of gold; ad buried thee deep with no pillow. Save that of the earth and of mold.

weep with the flowers, that, nodding Reep guard o'er my Lindenlie's bed; and I cherish the hope that in Heaven I meet thee, my own blessed dead.

LAPEER, Mich., Doc, 10, 1879.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send their address and a three-cent tamp, upon receipt of which their mail will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by calling at Room 38 Tripowe Building:

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at this office to the persons whose many the present of the person whose and at three-cent and the solid the solid three and the solid three solid three and the solid three solid thr

be said of each one of its, "She hath done what she could."

Ethel Allen, have you vanished into thin air? I want your address.

GRANNAS CROWAYS GRANDMA OLDWAYS.

TELEPHONIC PHILOSOPHY.

Grand Curious experiences

To the Estate of The Chicago Trabusa

Grand Raptis, Mich., Dec. 28.—At 11:30

p. m., Dec. 27.—that is to say, the Saturday after Kinas,—after rending The Home and the kind private letters from certain dear friends which came to hand that day, I lighted a cigar and requested the Telephone Exchange to put ime in communication with Miss Driscoll; who presently spoke to me as follows:

"Wing is it? Forty Years? I'm glad of that, so I won't have to go, down stars."

Be it known that Miss Driscoll is so correct in her carriage that she will not hold even telephonic converse with any man save a safe, harmless, paternal sort of old party like myself, in her bouldoff, but always insists on the parlor and the presence of her manma, when, as sometimes is the case, I introduce a friend to her by the aid of Mr. Hell's curious invention. Fanny continued: "I'm swfully glad it's only you. I've just read The Home.

Don't you think my 'Mute' is simple and in good form?' You are always finding so much fault with my verses,"—I feel quite-sure that if a pout was audible the wire would have conveyed one to me at this point,—"and The Home is very nice this week. Don't you think so? Lydia Hinman? I don't see why there is so much unevenness in her verse; they are ever so nice usually. Me? O I haven't done anything since tea except read The Home, and write three or four letters and one sonnet, and a couple of little pieces of verse. And I'm just putting up my hair now to go—o—oh—dear me, how sleepy I am! How I wish there were seven Sundays in the week, and that I could have breakfast brought to me at 11, and take it before I dressed. O. Lyomalse or Saratoga potatoes, cruquets of veal—s wafer of broiled ham, a couple of blanched sweetbreads. buckwheats and maple strin,—a little plate of dipped toast, and a pot of checolate.—and then a cigarette and Swinburne's Shakspeare." The telephone went over this, especially the breakfast bill of fare, with vivacity. "Yes, luded, it's different; and I don't see what's the

there are some very curious contradictions. Now the popular creed—"I was interrupted by a sweet matronly voice saying: "It is quite late, Mr. Forty Lears, and Frank has been so much excited this evening he could bardly learn his Sunday-school lesson; I fear you will have to excuse him. I was about setting him to bed when you signaled. Say good-night to Mr. Forty Years, Frank." They both said good-night, and I called for Bitters weet, bright star of my life's etening. Fortung grants some plebaant things to cheer our declining days, and one gettile friend may atome for the rudeness of the whole world beside.

"O Forty Years! My dear Ancient, do you know he would be sould as of a step and rustling drapery; then "Don't!" in Bittersweet's voice, and a klss; a mild cuff on somebody's ear, and the voice of a little child in lamentation; then Bittersweet's voice again: "There's Baby Maud crying, I must see her; don't hold me—she'fl wate pupa, and he will send me off to bed; you know he don't approve of my writing so late night, there there was a subdued riggle, with a basso-profunde chuckle, "Don't', and papa will lock the door, and you will have to stay in the library all night, and catch a horrid cold again."

Very young people are surprisingly oblivious to everything except their own affairs at lines, and I requested the Exchange to put me in communication with California. Although pest 2 in the morning, I knew that she was probably covering with that incomparably perfect script of hers,—most faultesty beantiful that ever human hand wrotosince the days of veilum and monkish missal,—but the voice which answered, me was not that of California; it was one I had not heard before, and it said, "California has had a painful accident, her face was severely burned, but perhaps she will speak to you. Yes, she says it may begulte the heavy hour; she has not slept for two days and nights; nothing which her physician has tired has even made her drowsy, the pain is so severe." Then California in lersell said in a voice I hardly

HAPPY MARRIAGES.

A CONTENTED WIFE.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
ANSINO, Mich., Jan. 4.—Usually I listen pectfully, admiringly, enthusiastically, en Forty Years "devolves his rounded periods." I could only point, with a smile, to his last letter, when my husband approached to ask what I was reading. He took the paper, read the effusion from beginning to end, came back to me where I sat, and said, "Little girl, just tell Forty Years for us both

"Little girl, just tell Forty Years for us both that he is mistaken."

Giving one's personal experience is (in a metaphorical sense) like offering one's self a subject for vivisection, yet I think there are occasions on which we should ignore our own morbid sensibility, take the risk of being misunderstood, and endeavor to give a reason for the hope that is in us.

We have already too many pictures of the dark side of married life,—any one can paint them, and, as though divorce courts and newspaper columns did not furnish ample material for their construction, there are, in every grade of society, men and women eternally placing themselves on exhibition as martyrs to the cause of matrimony. Those, on the other hand, who are happy in their marital relations shrink from an avowal of the fact, fearing, doubtless, the envious ridicals.

marital relations shrink from an avowal of the fact, fearing, doubtless, the envious ridicule of the less fortunate; thus, among those who discuss the subject the majority, instead of endeavoring to rule their own impatient spirits and exert upon their surroundings the influence of minds exalted and strengthened by self-discipline, are forever bewailing the lost, because never found, "affinity."

We have been married six years. We are both possessed of aesthetic tastes, and neither of us is, as Ruskin says, "Too dull to desire leisure"; yet we work hard and live frugally. One of us has given up, just upon the eve of its fulfillment, the cherished dream of a lifetime, and both of us, for the sake of our children, relinquish nearly all social pleasures and public amusements,—and—and we love each other as upon our wedding-day, "only more so."

and public amusements,—and—and we love each other as upon our wedding-day, "only more so."

Do you think our surroundings are perfectly congenial? Do you think I exait household drudgery above all earthly pleasures? Or that it is easier for my husband to work "day in, day out," and help 'tend baby'o nights than to take his ease in his inn, like Bachelor, Xunoppopo, and the rest of 'em?

The chief cause of all misery is selfishness. Man and woman, made one by the letter of the law, forget to act in accordance with the spirit of that law,—forget that the happiness of each lies in the welfare of the other,—forget that "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

Conjugal selfishness is of many kinds. It lives not only in the spirit whose sole existence is one cry of "self, self, myself!" It is no less manifest in the thought. "my husband," "my wife," "my child." Doubtless "charity begins at home," but it does not end there. To be sure, one must first provide for one's own household, but "the world is wide," charity and love inexhaustible. The cosmopolitan mind is not forever concentrated upon itself or its "affinity," but finds happiness in the happiness of others, is not forever throwing its own'small burden of personal trouble at the heads of others, but stoops to assist another more heavily laden, and goes on, singing, perchance, with Longfellow:

Now it is fallen from me;
It is burled in the sea.

And only the sorrow of others Casts a shadow over me.

In conclusion I say, with conviction:
There is an end to all but one sweet thing. To love there is no cnd.

There is an end to all but one sweet thing.
To love there is no end.
Of the "passion" which Forty Years persists in offering up as a sacrifice on every marriage altar, I protest. "C'est tine autre chose."

ONE MORE.

THE COOKERY QUESTION.

HINTS BY A HOUSEWIFE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Dec. 30.—My indignation was roused nearly to white heat at some remarks Dr. A. B. T. thought fit to make regarding women in his letter to The Home of Dec. 20. I think it was one of The Home writers who said women had been Home writers who said women had been blamed for every sin committed since the time Adam set the example, and I verily believe it is true. I think it a base libel against women to say

that they are to blame, directly or indirectly, for all the evils resulting from the improper use of food. Man claims to be as rational a use of food. Man claims to be as rational a creature as woman, and, if so, is quite as responsible as she. May I ask the Doctor whose palates women seek to please, their own or their husbands? Do women find much pleasure in spending their time and strength making minee-pies or any other highly-seasoned dish? I never saw many who did; nor do they care so much to eat them after they are made as men do. How who did; nor do they care so much to eat them after they are made as men do. How many women do you suppose ever think of making a pie solely for their own gratification? Very few women with a family to care for ever think of preparing even a simple dish especially for themselves. The husband and father is the first one whose taste is consulted, and then if there is time the children come in for a share of attention. I do not wish to find fault with the Doctor's opinions. He wrote a good, sound, common-sense letter, excepting those slanders against women. There are men cooks as well as women. Why did he not denounce them if the fault his altogether with the cook? It is unjust and unreasonable to lay all the blame on women. Most of them would be glad of the rest and time which might be gained from a more

hear their husbands complain on even look dissatisfied, they put his taste, even though they may believe he is injuring himself. Then, you will say, she is not doing her duty. I will not stop to discuss that question, but, before you ludge her too harship, suppose you try to convince some person against his will that such and such things were not good for him. Possibly you might change your mind before you succeeded.

But suppose a woman does not know the effect of the filterent articles of food on the system. What then? (by food I mean anything which is generally chassed under that head, whether it is properly food or not.) You will say she duth to. Very well, but I fear there are few of us who know all we ought. It women are to know more on this subject than they do now, they must be taingnt more. I presume our medical friend will admit that he did not arrive at his present knowledge without some ald outside of himself.

Very few girls choose their own studies, and, before his branch will be chosen for them, people must be brought to feel the need of it. But you will never see brought about your hat you desire until there is sense enough instilled into men to enable them to retrain from demanding that their appetities be gratified to the detriment of their bodies. Why will men persist in using tobacece and strong drink when they know they will be chosen for himself. There is no excuss of ignorance there. You say an appetite is created for these articles by the highly essaoned food they eat or have eaten. If you are right, does this not prove that men are the consumers of such food rather than women; else why should not more women drifts and use tobacco? Fee, If you are right, how do you account for Park's appetite? Pat, who spends all his earnings in drunken spreas, when bilddy, his wife on the sakes in washing to support the family, has all she ean do to provide the plainest of plain fare?

By all means, becfor, let us have reform; but if you will reform the most he work. How works that will be of help to yo

WHAT THE GIRLS NEED.
To the Editor of The Chicago Trebune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 2.—I have been JACKSONVILLE, III., Jan. 2.—I have been amused and instructed by the letters to The Home, especially those in regard to cooking. It has always been a hobby of mine that every woman should know how to cook. But I will make some exceptions, and say that every married woman, and every woman who intends to marry, should understand housekeeping. If a lady prefers to remain single, it is nobody's business but her own whether she ever learns to cook or not.

When I say "cook" I do not mean that they should know how to make a dozen dif-

ferent kinds of cakes and other dainties, but prepare a plain, wholesome meal. And every woman who has had an opportunity to acquire such knowledge, and has assumed the responsibilities of married life without having done so, is either not a true woman or has acquired false ideas of life and its or has acquired false ideas of life and its duties.

It is evident enough that though we do not live to eat, we must eat in order to live, and somebody must prepare the food. Who is the best fitted and has the most time for it,

and somebody must prepare the food. Who is the best fitted and has the most time for it, man or woman?

The fact that many women have wealth at their command does not alter the case. We cannot direct labor intelligently unless we understand it ourselves. And any woman who does not understand housekeeping is at the mercy of her servants. Besides "riches take to themselves wings." The rich of today may be the poor of to-morrow. And the most helpless people in the world are those who have been reared in luxury and indolence.

A knowledge of the few simple rules in cooking can be acquired by any sensible woman in a very short time. And the fact that she has acquired them does not prevent her from acquiring any other knowledge, or performing any other duties she has capacity for. I do not wish to be understood as condemning all women to the kitchen. I am only contending that they should know something of 'its duties. Such knowledge can do them no harm, and may be of great benefit to themselves and others.

There are two classes of women in the land. One of them has too much work, the other not enough. If some of the idle, fashionable women of cities could be made to bear a part of the burden of overworked women in the country, it would be a great benefit to both of them, and a greater benefit still to the future generation.

J. M. T.

RECIPES WANTED.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
EUCLID, Polk Co., Minn., Jan. 1.—May I EVCLID, Polk Co., Minn., Jan. 1.—May I enter The Home, please, if I will be very quiet and orderly? There is some information I should like to gain from some of its members. Will some one please tell me what will take ten and coffee stains from table linen? I have tried boiling water, but that does not do it; also how to take mildew from linen and woolen goods?

Can any one give me a nice recipe for home-made candy? or can any one tell me what can be put into molasses candy or pulled candy of any kind to keep it hard, so that after it stands it will not become soft on the outside?

I have some nice recipes for confectionery, and would gladly exchange for others. I also have nice recipes for desserts, cakes, baked corn, and escalloped tomatoes, and nice ways of preparing meats for the table; will exchange with any member of The Home if she will send her address.

Please answer some of the above questions and oblige, FLORENCE.

ENGLISH FLUM-PUDDING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

BEVERLY. Mo., Dec. 27.—Seeing in The Home Mrs. Y.'s recipe for a plum-pudding, I fancy mine is preferable,—indeed, it is the bona-fide English plum-pudding. In England a Christmas dinner would be incomplete without it. One record resisting (stopped) plete without it: One pound raisins (stoned), 1 pound currents, 1 pound suet (chopped fine), I pound bread-crumbs (finely grated), fine), I pound bread-crumbs (finely grated), % pound brown sugar, % pound mixed candied peel, 2 ounces bitter almonds (blanched and chopped), 6 large apples (chopped), 1 teaspoonful of mixed spice, I nutmeg, 6 eggs; a wineglassful of brandy improves it. The up very tightly and boll six hours; then hang up till wanted for dinner; then reboil four hours. By following this plan I find them richer and easier turned out. A great deal depends upon tightly compressing the pudding in the cloth, for if it is at all loose it will be sodden. It is well to put a tin pieplate in the pot to prevent it burning.

ENGLISHWOMAN.

DRINKING AND SMOKING.

SOME NEW VIEWS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune,

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Dec. 27—"Of two evils choose the least." Not being one of the drinking class, I take the stand in favor of the smoker, and give my reasons as follows: The boy may have by the time he enters the "fields of glory," to him, at least—manhood, indulged in an occasional cigar, taken a drink, etc., or he may have fallen into a

metry deep "stage of the game," even at that early period, in both. Assuming that he has dropped into the habit of drinking, which, to him, may really be backed up with the idea that it is "mant," and, like the boy with a kite, he lets it out foot by foot, and then, if he has not got the nerve force behind him, he goes higher than the kite. He keeps up the habit for a while as "a smart young man," then it is "that get it is a smart young man," then it is "that get it is a smart young man," then it is the stage it is a smart young man, and then it is the feet to gether to discuss knickinacks, etc., in a friendly way for the good of all concerned, and winding up in the small hours of morning "too full for utberance." Still, under the paternal roof, they manage to guard against it being known, and, by the time it has been found out, it is hard to see soft, manufored the truth of time. The next stage is the chronic, when it calls for an appetizer before breakfast and a nerve-guider soon thereafter, and many drinks, between meals, until, as the sun sets in the Western skies, they are tired, and perhaps seek repose in Nature's sweet restorer—leep—wherever hey may chunce to be at that moment. At this point the case his county is staged to the case his county is staged to the case his county is staged to the case his county and the stage of the case his county and the case

greatest enemy. The young men of promise, the man of learning, genius, and culture, in every position of life, alike fall victims to its thirst. When the cold marble slab is laid over the last resting-place and the true inscription written thereon, how many would read: "Rum laid me here."

But show us a case in the long list of crimes committed from day to day in this or that section of the country that can be traced to smoking! It were betier, in a great many cases, that parents encouraged rather than discouraged the use of tobacco. Is it not better to place a cigar in the young man's lips at home, —which should be the dearest of all places on earth to him,—than to drive him with your persistence in maintaining such rigid rules to a saloon, where he not only takes his smoke but his drink too? Take the men who drink and those who smoke only, and they are not to be compared to each other. True, smoking draws on a man's pocket, but the other does the same. To all married ladies we would say, do not be too particular in this matter of smoking, for if a man finds, after he has once formed the habit, that he cannot smoke at home, he is pretty sure to seek other places of resort where he can.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"BOGER AND I."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30.—Please tell us who is the author of "Roger and I," so beau-tifully read by Murdoch? I cannot ascertain here, apparently. Can you not publish the piece? It is a beautiful, affecting poem. MARIA JAMES.

A POEM LOCATED.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 5.—The poem com-

mencing
"Twas 8 o'clock, and near the fire,
is by "Crabbe," and can be found in the old
"National Reader," published in Boston in
1828.

A MOTHER'S REQUEST. A MOTHER'S REQUEST.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Will some reader of The Home please inform me what amount of benzoate of soda to use, and how often? The subject has been written of before, and bblige

subject has been written of before, and bolige one who is very anxious, as she has a son who is suffering with lung troubles.

A READER.

BOOKS WANTED.

BOOKS WANTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 29.—I rapped at the door of The Home very cautiously, for fear I would not be invited to enter, and now only ask the privilege of repeating a request made by Roxey a few weeks ago relative to a course of reading for home. Will some one kindly furnish a short list of books or authors, and oblige at least two readers of The Home?

GERALDINE.

WANTS TO KNOW.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

ATHOL CENTRE, Mass., Jan. 4.—I want to just run in a moment and ask the sisters if any of them can give me the name of the author of "Fading Flowers." I wish to get it, but can't without knowing the author's name. I, too, wish some of the old friends would step in and give us humble Home bodies, something to help us along; and it does not seem to me that constant blekering and harsh talk (made simply to raise the dust, I think) can teach any of us how to make our homes any brighter or dearer to the loved ones we want to hold there.

GRATITUDE No. 1.

SONGS AND DIPHTHERIA.

SONGS AND DIPHTHEMA.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
LITCHPHELD, Mich., Jan. 3.—It is long since
I wrote a line to The Home, I echo Caxfon's
wall: let us return to "first principles." We
have had so much of the marriage, divorce,
filrting, and Mother Goose subjects of late
that it has become rather monotonous. We
have those terrible diseases, scarlet fever
and diphtheria abroad in our land, why not
give time and space in The Home for a few hints and directions from knowing ones for the trealment and care of those diseases. Fern Leaf, will you tell me something about camellias? I have one that is five years old,—it has never bloomed yet. I have been told they do not bloom until they are seven years old; is it true? Will some one tell me

Twas of the Blue Canaries,
One glarious summer day.
How I wish some of our old triends would come back. Aunt Lucy, Grandma Oldways,
Winnie, and Peggy, where art thou?

Della B. H.

Two questions.

To the Range of The Onicapo Transa.

Annoy, Ill., Jan. & —I do not wish to intrude on The Home, but there are just two question I wish some one would answer for me. The last one is asked because I really wish to know something about it. I asked the same question before, but it got no farther than the waste-basket, so, as I am bound to know, I write again. Here are the questions:

to know, I write again. Here are the questions:

What is the address of some worthy hospital in which papers and magazines for the sick will be acceptable? I have some I would like to send.

Question No. 2 is, What are the seven wonders of the world, and where are they situated? I have found out about several of them; and should like to know about the rest, if some of the readers of The Home will be kind enough to inform me.

As my fears are great concerning that waste-basket, I will stop for this time and patiently wait.

THOMAS F.

As my lears are great contenting that waste-basket, I will stop for this time and patiently wait.

A WAR RESTRINGENCE.

To the Easter of The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 6.—As The Home appears to be a kind of an "Inquire within for anything you want to know." I venture to ask it any of your readers can give me the author's name or the lines of a "war poem" which attracted my attention several years ago, but which escaped me before my scissors could secure it for my scrap-book.

I cannot now recall any of the lines, but the subject was the playing of a Federal band on the banks of "Rappahannock's waters" at evening, with the Rebels encamped on one banks and the Union army on the other. The opposing forcas lined each bank in a nominal truce, listening to the music. When the band played "Yankee Doodle" the Union boys cheered "defiance to the Rebels." then they played "Dixie," and the Rebels cheered; then they wound up with "Home, Sweet Home," the effect of which upon their common humanity is feelingly portrayed. If any of your readers can furnish you a copy of the lines I hope they will do so, for they are well worthy of republication.

The writer was leader of a Federal band

furnish you a copy of the lines I hope they will do so, for they are well worthy of republication.

The writer was leader of a Federal band early in the War, and recalls several instances of the power of music over the feelings and passions of humanity in that excitable time. Our regiment, the Second Iowa Infantry, was stationed a couple of months in the winter of '61 and '62 at St. Louis, guarding prisoners at McDowell's College, and I dare say many of those unfortunates still cherish kindly feelings toward the band that often played "Dixle," etc., for them after dress-parade.

The most notable instance of the kind occurred at a series of tableaux given by the Ladies' Union Aid Society in Mercantile Library Hall, the Second Iowa Band furnishing music. The immense hall was enowded to its utmost capacity, and, as was natural in a St. Louis authence, was largely Southern. One of the tableaux was called "John Bull's Neutrality," being represented by the typical figure of "John" hesitating between a Yankee proffering an ear of corn and a Southerner offering a bunch of cotton. I had arranged suitable music, and as the curtain rose we struck up "Dixle." The favorite tune was greeted by the Southern element with much applause, which was soon checked by a storm of hisses and catcalls from the Unionists. While this hubbub was at its hight the band had run into "Yankee Doodle": the uproar was so great that this was not directly observed, but as the change was realized there ensued the most sudden and complete revolution of feeling imaginable; men and women rose to their feet waving hats and handkerchiefs in the most frantic manner, while cheer fallowed cheer, and it was many minutes ere the interrupted performance could proceed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HIGH-SCHOOL CIRL'S WRATH.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—I have not come to tell you how long I have been a reader of The Home, or that I wish you would not throw this communication in the waste-basket.

You care not for the former fact, and I do

not for the latter.

I have come with a rec

You care not for the former fact, and I do not for the latter.

I have come with a request. Please stop the discussion of the merits and demerits of the High-School girls. They do not like publicity, and need no advertisement. They care very little for your opinion of them, as every one who knows them has a good opinion of them, as a class. Of course, in a school of so numerous and such a variety of classes there are always some who reflect no great credit on it. But I. one of those silly, ignorant, nonsensical High-School girls, will "practice what I preach," and, with great respect for the eradite High-School abusers of The Home, will discuss the point no further.

ADVICE TO AJAX.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 7.—For months I have stood with my hand on the latch-string to the door of The Home, longing to enter and become one of you, but just as soon as my grasp fightened all seemed to vanish except the waste-basket and Forty Years, and my thoughts and countenance changed as did that King's of old, when he saw that handwriting on the wall. Ajax's communication of the 27th decided me. Much as I admire him in sentiment, I would humbly remind him of the fate of the Greek hero, whose mame he bears, and temper his assault on Forty Years, with that charity which makes all men brothers. Prove to him by personal example "the large-hearted generousness," the true, good, and beautiful in humanity. Cease, I pray you, your raillery. Use the talents given you to instruct and make better men and women of us who sit afar off and walt your coming. You may move "a log" or melt "a north icide."

A SERVANT-GIRL'S LETTER.

TO BE Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

A SERVANT-GIRL'S LETTER.

TO BE Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

A SERVANT-GIRL'S LETTER.

TO BE Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

A SERVANT-GIRL'S LETTER.

TO BE Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

A SERVANT-GIRL'S LETTER.

TO BE Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

A SERVANT-GIRL'S LETTER.

TO BE Edit of the story of the comment she is alone the miscres

QUITE BASHFUL.

To the Entor of The Calcage Tennes.

MACOMB, Ill., Jan. 6.—Good evening, Home folks, everybody.

I'll be presuming enough to walk right in. I guess I'll just take this vacant chair on the other side of Forty Years, as I want to talk to him awhile, and tell him how much I sympathize with poor Mr. Biggs, and how forcibly it reminded me of—I believe it was Mark Twain's description of "What happened at our house." But the nurse, it seems, hadn't courage enough to face the awful wrath of Biggs and thrust her head in at the door and report the news from each new county, but had to print it on a card and lay it beneath his plate.

I imagine Biggs didn't eat much breakfast that morning, but choked himself on his biscuit and burnt himself with his coffee in his haste to get off down-town to pour his troubles into some sympathizing ear. One thing though, I am happy to say, Belle did not do, and that is, she didn't promise to mever do so again." The selfishness of some people is perfectly incomprehensible to me.

And speaking of selfishness reminds me of a little anecdote our minister told Sabbath evening about Spurgeon, who was showing a visitor through the grounds of the Orphan-

Spurgeon threw a piece of money pudst, saving that "There were a penny for each boy. And just a "does the filver of all good scatter at our feet."

But what strikes me most forely some penule justs a well as the contract of the same penule justs and the same penule just and the

which class I belong, don't

consequences are that the basing which class I belong, don't get half a longs to them.

QUITE I MEXAGENTE To the Sattor of The Categor with the Sattor of The Categor with a Chicago with the Sattor of The Categor with "Lalu M whas "Raven Hair." "Friar to sauntered up and acknowledged him Household Nonentity" and "A with "Household Nonentity" and "A with Household Nonentity" and had been to "France."

"Bob" declared he'd never he "Bachelor," if he could find a "With Hackelor," if he could find a "With Hackelor," if he could find a "With Hackelor," if he was an 'Old "Annt Lucy" said we must not mind "Helen Gilbert" glided gracefun ward, and, with a "Rosebnd" in be gave us many a "Happy Thought," one "Mystic Thorm." (Cousta Her said that "Yiddle" had "Wicked "Essex" said that "Simon P. Chad was "Forty Years" of age and the counted for his being "A Conceited Fool," "Experience" was his technic besides, he lived in a "Marsh."

"Glory McWhirk" has "Brown he and is "One of the Trio," but she is as Steel."

"Evadne" is a "Sensible Girl," and sessara" wants "Fair Play," while "Ja and "Philip Schaefer" try to "Badger" other.

"Miss Flite," with "Golden Hahm, has "Coinfidence" in "Ernestine, is like an "Evening Star."

"Orlena" offered a "Calla Lily" in while "Tom" gathered a "Morning Gentile"; but "Charity Saucebor marked that, although he was not a "Comer" he was a "Plain Talker," and thing of a "Lion" just now.

"Lillian," with sweet face and he eyes, came up to greet "Olive Green" is quite a "Stranger."

We might all-go to "Maine" with "Experimental the "Conductor" would give us a putat line.

Possibly you may comprehend the At all events, "Markow Markow Marko

that line.
Possibly you may comprehend the At all events, Marion in

Possibly you may comprehend the At all events, Markow his A NEW VIEW OF IT.

To be Editor of The Obicage Tribuna. Chicago, Jan. 9.—In the last issue of Home Avis expresses a wish that so deliver an opinion concerning the young of our time. We think that an unproposition observer must come to the conclusion the late unpleasantness in The Home tween the advocates of "bangs" and "swas the result of a slight misunderstoof the inner workings of homan in Let us take a charitable view of the angle consider it on a broad and true and not from our own personal surrounders of the inner workings of homan in Let us take a charitable view of the angle consider it on a broad and true and not from our own personal surrounders who, in the hight of passion grash mighty defender—the peb—and hurithmobits at the assailants of their sex. The difficulty is, we do not understand one amound often draw hasty conclusions from mere outward appearance. We young are apt to change our ideas quite of especially when society's panorama is beginning to unroll before us. And the this reason that we ask you to bear wountil we have seen the outlines of picture, at least, We will not round accusations that have appeared in The against both sexes. But let us take a fast the picture of American we see a young lady pallid cheeks and dim eyes convincing the passions that have appears the ambilious young many wants a fortune or a high position in and will sacrifice health—that star of the blood." Whose cancity for base-oalist of the blood."

existence—to accomplish the end. Am are annazed at the course of the blood," whose capacity for base-ball ris equaled only by his profound know of the different grades of tobacco, the of which linger in every thread of his ments. If one were to judge us by the described specimens, well might we plain. But is there not a happy medical tween "bangs" and eye-glasses, loafers and voracious seekers after and fame? The masses are to be found in middle walks of life, and it is here the find the strength of our society. The associate with the philosophers one wand accept an invitation to attend a party the next? Without this mixture fade.

Avis, when you read a piece in Tage that does not suit you, let your image carry you to the scene of its origin, at will think better of us all. Loquant will think better of us all. Loquant of the Editor of The Chicago return to cross in Alabama,—so the "Postal Gossays. Imagine the feelings of the when his article which should have headed "Norcross, Ga., Dec. 20," came in The Home of Jan. 3, "Norcross, Dec. 20," while the Conductor was a histogive the mistake particular emplanding in large letters, "More Fac. Alabama." I have practiced on those visitions, and I find that I can write "data" it will look as much like "Al." at thing else. It is more pleasant, howen attribute the mistake to the general goat of all printers and some theological and that none, by the mistake mar, have been kept back a week from enlong processions of almost perfect day. Allow me now to add a few words in I have already written, and those words in the work of the work in the second of the command words and that none, by the mistake mar, have been kept back a week from enlong processions of almost perfect day. Allow me now to add a few words in I have already written, and those wind in the word work miracles. Leaving home, it is better to leave, home for a short line is better than cure, and the word work miracles. Leaving home, it is better to leave, home for a short line on that large part of the summer cross does not the word words. I have already written and here allowed the word words in a soccasible. Capitalis the great thing me on account of the chengoness of laws new industry being developed in the word was sections that give more entitled was been to make the word word of the state of the c

horizon, eth lace turned and eyes buiging with a sudden transit of the de knob and presently ald angush upon the countem sofited lits chromo-like osted lits chromo-like meringly down the steps.

have not yet fully recovered that have not yet fully recovered write; and, if I could feet description of R, tain that all the readers would wish that they had beet the greatest event of the seas neighborhood of the Joneses, been ramored for some time, were not much aurorised one same! Jones, brother of the mounted his best horse, rod of the family living in the aborhoods, and gave them an invedding,—the old folks require the daytime and the young foing. It was understood that the immediate vicinity were out an invitation," so that purally not till the day before transpire, when the heart failed, and she gave the family to understand the family to understand the family for the family to understand the family decided that the care performed at an early hour.

dansel blush, and she roes to young man entertained (?) the much singing, which was not Another was quietly leaning b picking his teeth, when, bel from under him, and permitte gracefully into the middle of picked himself up amid the ter, and said that he could not laugh at. By this time so pany began to get sleepy, so with happy hearts.

GUERDON.

Open the white cheek of the C I saw a tear.

Alasi I murmured, that the Young the soon a serrow.

Just then the sunlight fell with The tear became

A wondrous diamond sparkling

A beauteous sight.

A beauteous sight.

Upon my soul there fell such was a sight of the Cross of the Cr mission as a Christianizing lirish question, on the Bible and on the pending elector shemed. Even with this a topics his audience were ill clamored for what the Chair c

Paris, Dec. 22.—At Königsb to a German paper, there are ants out of situation, having by their masters for the sake of An Isalian paper thus tab empted regicides of 1878 and have been two attacks on the 18m, one against King Humber King Alfonso, and two against King Humber King Alfonso, and two against King Humber King Alfonso, and two against their years of rule by these Czar having experienced four peror William five. Napoleon At Colorno, near Parma, 300 and demanded employment, in addelpality hastify resolved of some Public works, and engage the demonstrators.

ne" is a "Sensible Girl," and wants "Fair Play," while "J. lip Schaefer" try to "Badger"

, when you read a piece in The lies sort suit you; let your imagination of the scene of its origin, and in ink better of us all. Loguation.

ces not sail you, let your magnetou to the scene of its origin, and ink better of us all. Loquation weak Lungs.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribusa.
Cross, Ga., Jan. 5.—There is no N. Alabama.—so the "Postal Guid Imagine the feelings of the will its article which should have be "Norcross, Ga., Dec. 20," came of Home of Jan. 3, "Norcross, Id.," while the Conductor was so kind the mistake particular emphasis in large letters, "More Facts in an." I have practiced on those above, and I find that I can write "Ga." will look as much like "Ala." a sise. It is more pleasant, however, the the mistake to the general all printers and some theologians e that any who may have written, week and addressed their letters is all the control of the

ge, or city. Perhaps there are of that give a more enticing promising the promption of a comparation of the same time, that great a condition of the condition wood, Ill., Jan. 4.—I mean to be autious in my choice of subject of the consultation of the consultation of the consultation of the consultation of the conductor and myself. I that found its way into of the Home-I should not be recipient of a very handsome of the conductor and inyself. I the consultation of the Home-I should not be recipient of a very handsome of the consultation of this description, to see the consultation of the consul nothing of a vast amount of labor expendes, por the ninch-table in replenishing and regions places made waste by these small but capable ravagers, we hit upon a plan worthy or subscoper.

anable ravagers, we hit upon a plan worthy a philosopher.

An elaborate basket of blue satin and lace as hung conveniently on the inside knob or stationing ourselves at different windows y stationing ourselves at different windows of excellent view was had of all approaching a excellent view was had of all approaching the excellent view was had of all approaching the excellent view was had of all approaching to excellent view was had of all approaching and eyes bulging with expectancy, there is a sudden transit of the basket to the outself his chromo-like card and passed of the his chromo-like card and passed meringly down the steps.

As soon as practicable the basket would soon as practicable the basket would soon as practicable the basket would soon to next invader.

This little arrangement worked like an harm and I then and there resolved to recommend the novel idea to the laddes of The lone who have been subject to like tribula-

Home who have been subject to like tribulations.

Next year these young irrepressibles will
controlled by the contagious among
the controlled by the contagious among
to the controlled by the contagious among
to the controlled by the contagious among
to the controlled by the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the controlled by
the contr

A COUNTRY WEDDING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 6.—Well, I've been to ecuantry wedding, from the effects of which have not yet fully recovered, but I am able to write, and, if I could give a perfect description of it, I am certain that all the readers of The Home would wish that they had been there. It was the greatest event of the season down in the neighborhood of the Joneses, and, after it had been rumored for some time, the neighbors was matinuch surprised one morning when neighborhood of the Joneses, and, after it had been rumored for some time, the neighbors were not much surprised one morning when samuel Jones, brother of the bride elect, mounted his best horse, rode to the friends of the family living in the adjoining neighborhoods, and gave them an invitation to the wedding,—the old folks requested to come in the daytime and the young folks in the evening. It was understood that the people in the immediate vicinity were "invited without an invitation," so that preparations went rapidly on till the day before the event was to transpire, when the heart of the heroine failed, and she gave the members of the family to understand that she should not be married "before a hull house full of folks." This was quite an unjooked-for circumstance; however, it was quitty decided that the ceremony should be performed at an early hour; so all that was left for Brother Samuel to do was to hitch up his horses and go to town after the preacher, so as to have him on hand the next morning. This being done, the preparations were complete.

The morning dawned calm and clear, and,

This being done, the preparations were complete.

The morning dawned calm and clear, and, in spite of the lady's resolution, there was duite an assembly before her toilet was satisfactorily arranged, but at last it was finished, and at 11:25 by the kitchen clock the happy pair were ushered into the presence of the company to "depart single blessedness." All was allence till the reverend man solemnify said, "Josephine Jones, do you accept Jefferson Brown, whom you hold by the hand, as your lawfully wedded husband?" etc., when the bride gave a suppressed giggle, which made the groom blush and the gentlemen of the company exchange glances.

The eremony ended, a few congratulations ware offered, and soon, dinner was announced. The afternoon sped away, the women discussing the prices of butter and eggs, and the men marveling at the low price of corn.

The evening brought a much different

eggs, and the men marveling at the low price of corn.

The evening brought a much different crowd, composed of the sons and daughters of those who had been present during the day. Supper was first in order, and the remainder of the evening was spent in playing "kitchen furniture." This, I observed, is a game in which each member of the company represents some piece of furniture used in a kitchen. Then a young man goes and takes some girl to another man, saying to him that he has brought home his mop, or whatever the young haly represents. This makes the damsel blush, and she goes to her seas. One young man entertained (?) the company with much siering which was not even acked for young man entertained (?) the company with much singing, which was not even asked for. Another was quietly leaning back in his chair picking his leeth, when, behold, it slipped from under him, and permitted him to sprawl tracefully into the middle of the room. He picked himself up amid the roars of laugher, and said that he could not see anything to laugh at. By this time some of the company began to get sleepy, so they dispersed with happy hearts.

CHERDON

Opes the white cheek of the Cherub Year
I saw a tear.
Ains! I murmured, that the Year should borrow.
So soon a serrow.
Just then the sunlight fell with sudden flame:
The tear became
A wondrous diamond sparking in the light—
A beauteous sight.

Upon my soul there foil such woful loss,
I said the Cross
Is grievous for a life as young as mine.
Just then, like wine,
God's sunlight poured from His high Heavens
down:
And lo! a Crown
thone in the place of what I thought a burden—
My sorrow's guerdon.

A Hangman's Lecture

A Hangman's Lecture.

London Correspondence New Fork Tribuna.

It is always difficult to say where the irreconcilable difference between English and American tastes begins and ends. That we Americans are inferior to our English cousins in delicacy of moral perception and have been as the proposition which few Britons of pure descent would dispute. But should we, for example, supply an audience of 600 people to hear a lecture on the Times (not the newspaper of that name) by the public executioner? Would Pittsburg do as much as that? The thing did happen in Sheffield yesterday when Marmood spoke. He was more modest than his hearers. They, said the Chairman, had come expecting to hear an account of Marwood's performances with the rope, which Marwood himself declared it was impossible for him to give. Indefault of these too exciting details, he discoursed on foreign polities, on England's mission as a Christianizing power, on the lrish question, on the Bible, on the Queen, and on the pending electoral contest in Sheffield. Even with this wide choice of this common hangman. It is a lost opportunity. We might have learned how he tied the knot for his patients, what his views are as to the comparative merits of the long and short drop, and whether his practical connection with the gallows has modified any previous views he may have held respecting the efficacy of capital punishment a deterrent from crime. But Marwood has nervous," say the reports. He had to it down. His discourse lasted but seventen minutes in all, and the Sheffield people, who are said to be keen in financial transactions, cannot appear that they got it.

cos not appear that they got it.

Pans, Dec. 22.—At Königsberg, according to a German paper, there are 800 maid-servants out of situation, having been dismissed by their masters for the sake of economy.

An Italian paper thus tabulates the attempted regicides of 1878 and 1879: There may been two attacks on the Emperor William one arainst King Humbert, one against king Alfonso, and two against the Czarsoverigns, it remarks, will soon reckon their years of rule by these outrages,—the Czar having experienced four and the Emperor William five. Napoleon III. had seven at Colorno, near Parma, 300 men assembled and demanded employment, whereupon the anticipality hastily resolved on commencing some public works, and engaged a portion of the demonstrators.

some public works, and engaged a portion of the demonstrators.

Some pensants, overtaken by a heavy snowmorm in the Italian Alps, and obliged to take furge in two huts, have been gallantly restrict by fifty of their fellows, who made two stems for that purpose. The second, in mich only nine took part, had to be effected at night under great perils. The two goatherds imprisoned in the but had made fruitless attempts to force their way through the moy, and an hour later they would probably have been dead. They had to be carried the dead, and, on reaching home, liberators and the action of the later than the statement of the later than the statement of the later than the late

EUROPEAN GOSSIP. FACTS, PASMIONS, AND PUN.

Special Correspondence of the Cateago Tribane.

New York, Jan. 4.—The present winter promises to be the severest that Europe has seen for many years. Snow fell in Rome on Dec. 3, and in Marseilles the cold was very severe. Trains have been blocked up in Belgium, and great efforts had to be made to Belgium, and great efforts had to be made to rescue the passengers. On the same day snow fell at Rome, the thermometer fell at Bremen to 14.5 Reaumur (below zero),—the lowest since 1839. The severity of the weather has greatly increased the suffering in all the European cities. The Berlin papers give terrible accounts of the prevailing misery and crime,—suicides from sheer want, hundreds of crimes for the sole purpose of being arrested, and crowds of poor wretches turned away every night from the asylums of the Society for the Homeless. Yet a speaker in the Chambers stated that 4,000 persons give time and money to refleving the wants of the Berlin poor. In Paris an almost equally bad state of affairs exists; for 149,914 persons bad state of affairs exists, for 149,914 persons are receiving public assistance! The super-abundance of labor was taken advantage of by the Paris authorities, and 5,000 extra schvengers were put to cleaning of the snow. The rules of householders keeping the footpaths clear are very strictly enforced, and double patrols were charged with the surveillance. Ashes, sand, or other matters must be put on wherever there is danger of slip-ping. This part of Paris municipal law is sadly needed in American cities, where a most culpable negligence is the rule of peo-

most culpable negligence is the lucury ple and police.

"ON THE BLUE DANURE."

The Viennese ladies have introduced a new feature in charitable bazars. The one to be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will to be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be held in aid of the Orphan Asylum will be be be believed to the Orphan Asylum will be be be be believed to the Orphan Asylum will be believed to the orphan Asylum will be believed to the orphan Asylum will be be believed to the orphan Asylum will be be believed to the orphan Asylum will be believed to the orphan Asylum will represent an ethnographical picture of the Danube, and Wallachian, Turkish, and other maidens will be represented in their national costumes. The ladles will also be "inclosed" ostumes. The ladies will also be "inclosed" in their stalls, and will not be at liberty to run about and ask gentlemen for money in too engaging a manner. Bewitching siniles and soft words are to be the only weapons used. At one of last year's festivals a gentlement of the state of the stat tleman asked the price of an article. "A gulden for a gentleman, but only ten kreutzers for a simple man," was the too ensnaring answer. The gentleman took out a guiden and also ten kreutzers, and then good-humor-ediy said, "Here I classify me as you think proper."

UNRULY STUDENTS, The City of Vienna has been gravely awaiting every day for the students at the Tech-nical School to allow the resumption of the lectures of a Prof. Pierre, who incurred their displeasure. The other Professors have tried every means to conciliate; but neither the obstinate savant nor the young gentlemen will give in. The students at Delrectin have will give in. The students at Delrectin have also been in trouble, and anent a singular circumstance. A funeral was attended by a large body of the students. The older part of the community remembered the lovers' adage, of "The longest way round being the shortest way home", and thought it would be well to have the benefit of the music as long as possible. So they determined on a round-about route. The students opposed this, and finally went to the gate of the cemetery and awaited the procession. When the interment was over, the students were attacked, and forcibly ejected.

"A BASKET OF HUMAN BONES AND SKULLS."
Such was one of the specifications of an

"A BASKET OF HUMAN BONES AND SKULLS."

Such was one of the specifications of an official auction advertisement. A physician's property was to be sold by the executor, as No. 13 Prenzlauer strasse, and the graveyard solemnity of the announcement had induced an enterprising Berlin reporter to attend. The scene is described in his own language: "At last the auctioneer came to the oones; they filled a very large basket and an enormous case. He took them up, showed them, praised them, and, when any medical student (most of the persons present were medical students and Jewish peddiers) in a distant part of the room expressed a wish to examine any particular piece of human anatomy, he would obligingly throw it to the said intending purchaser over the heads of the assembly. The storm was raging fercely outside, and a white mantle was thrown over the carth. The Russian students, who are generally poor, thought the bones too dear, and only bought some wires and other little attales for keeping hones in their place.

only bought some wires, and other little articles for keeping bones in their place when they have lost their natural support. The Jews took up the skulls and examined them, discussed them, and passed them from the hands of one to the hands of another and looked at them,—not thoughtfully or philosophically, like the Gravefluger in 'Hanglet,' but with a sole view to making something out of them in the money line. The students joked as they took them up, like men who knew what liney were, and could, fit them in and make a skeleton out of themat the shortest of short noidees. 'Herel you're a lover of bones,' cries one, and medical students' songs were brought into requisition. But the bones were a poor lot; they had not been taken care off; they were moletning fast, and ready to fall into dust. The base was dead to the state of the passed of the pa

crossed the Wektari River, and, consident of the past from Sulian Auron, marched boldistor ward. The next morning he found everybody sad, but had me attention, and strolled out of the camp to view the scenery. "The country was splendid. We were in an immense plain: on the rights wast forest, and mountains in the far distance." Abers, the former guide of Barth, was not to be comforted, and explained that they were now in the country of the "Little Men," and that no one swere escaped from it; that Sultan Auron had no power there and that the whole caravan were convinced that they were lost. The Count tells as how he limmediately raised his "kurbaisch." (teather, whip) and struck Abera across the face. He excusts this proceeding on the ground of necessity. He was looking at some bashab trees, which he suddenly perceived are indulation in the grass, and then some negro heads, such as he never saw before. He knew that, according to custom, the caravan would only be stracked the next morning before dawn. The position was very critical, for the anthropophagi were in the rear. Semelle ascribes his safety to a rocket which he had by chance in one of his ammunition-boxes. He gave orders to his men, and during the light two parties, made a sportle, afring their gans, while Semelle fired a rocket, which seemed to hurst among the stars, and then descended in a golden sheaf. "A wild cry of fright arose from the plain." The pigmites had seen the wonder had retreated precipitately. Semelle's explorations on the Niger, whose source has since been discovered by Freme commercial travelers) were greatly obstructed by the leadury of the English, and he is very bitter against them. Perhaps Victor Hugo is not wrong in prophesying that Africa will yet be the centre of conflict between European people. The Count gives his most, hearty animatersion to two pests of the country round the Niger, hippopotami and mosquitoes. And, of those two extremes in size, he considers the smaller plague the greater one. (This is not intended for a buil.

dish.

WHAT THE GERMANS ARE DOING IN AFRICA.
Germany is not going to abdicate the high position which Schusinturth, Barth, and other African explorers have given her. Two members of the expedition sent out by the German African Society are about to publish an account of their travels. Dr. Nachtigall—not the least among African travelers—announced, at a meeting, that Rohlfs and Dr. Stecker made, according to letters he had received, 220 miles in 108 hours. They, had no water in the whole distance from Ballifal to Talselbo, and neither men nor animals slept during four days and nights; and, when the the travelers arrived, no greater refreshment was to be had than water and dates. Archibald Forbes used six horses in riding 110 miles in ninety-four hours. The book of Dr. Pogge—one of the two travelers above alluded to—is entitled "In the Land of Mata Jammo," and is said to be humorous as well as instructive. Lieut. Lux, the other member of the expedition, gave a lecture recently at Prague. His work is entitled "From Loanda to Kimbundu"; but, so far as I can judge from his lecture, he has simply gone over the ground of Cameron. He found military orchestras of the Portugese to a great distance huland, Nothing made a deeper impression on the native chiefs than brandy. The savage Kings would remain begging all day for a little Hamburg brandy. A little, however, intoxicated them. Waolesale slaughters are regularly made by Mata Yanco, and the executioner always performs a long dance before cutting off the victim's head. Lux saw a European on his death-bed in the Interior, whose only consolation was in a fetich. A lengthened residence among savages is almost certain to result in a weakening of civilized ideas.

Louis Veuillot—the editor of the Univers, and the author of the "Odeurs de Paris." WHAT THE GERMANS ARE DOING IN AFRICA.

A FRENCH RELIGIOUS WRITER.
Louis Veuillot—the editor of the Univers, and the author of the "Odeurs de Paris," has given a long enlogy in his paper of the doctrine of "The Immaculate Conception." The French press makes, for obvious reasons, little comment on it. A few enthusiastic passages may be translated; "When Plus IX. Issued the bull 'Ineffabiles Deus,' heavy clouds darkened the Roman sky. The vast Basilica of St. Peter seeined a dark place. But, at the precise words of his definition, a ray of light desended from on high illuments of the content of t But, at the precise words of his definition, a ray of light descended from on high, illumined the face and vestments of the Pontif, and he appeared like an Angel declaring the Divine secrets. A thrill ran through the temple, through the city, and through the world, and ended with protestations of obedience and love." The "calle" became hence forth the great dogma of the Roman Catholic Church; and "Now," writes Veuillot, "after fifteen years, the movement is extending. We can foresee that the misfortunes which have come, and those which threaten, will not be relaxed; but terrified Burope will take refuge in the hands of Mary. "Monstra te esse matrem."

THE UNRECONCILED SOUTH.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 5.—This is my fourth winter in the South within five years,—mostly spent in Florida. But in coming and returning I have improved excellent opportunities in studying Southern character and institutions in every Southern State east of the Mississippi. Having marched during the War over the country from Louis-ville to the sea, I have been deeply interested in the development of events of a political nature in these States since the War. I do not see, after most careful observation, anything of a promising character so, far as advancement in love of the Union is concerned among the people of the South, white or black. The latter race is the victim of circumstances. The former, or the whites, are to-day no more believers in the Nation than they were twenty years ago. They are as truly Secessionists as then. Were the opportunity offered, I believe they would secede with the same unanimity as in 1861. But their case is hopeless at present. Hence the struggle for power. With the aid of Northern Democrats, the politicians of the South propose to get all they can, and pave the way for future aggrandizement and disunion. We can expect but little from the black people. They are under good subjection. They are without leaders, hence without courage. Only white men are capable of directing them in any political or social movement. In most of the late Slave States—particularly the scaboard States—there are no white leaders of Union sentiments with sufficient influence and brains to control the black voters. Left to themselves they fall into dissensions, and, from being long accustomed to masters, they easily submit to intimidation, however slight. In passing through Georgia I Inquired here and there as to how the white and black vote stood. County after county was passed over, and the answer invariably was: From 30 to 50 per cent more black than white votes. And yet not a solitary negro is elected to office in most of these counties. The whites are always elected. Without saying it, the fact remains that unusual methods must be and are used. The negroes are naturally members of the Republican party. They would not vote for their old masters if they dared do otherwise. The same state of things exists in many other States. The remedy for the present, or, if known; powerless. The Fouth propose is the same solution of the Southern people. Why should we ask of the Southern peo ed in the development of events of a political nature in these States since the War. I do not see, after most careful observation, any-

the whites, but they are about as scarce as hen steeth. And so it is all over the Sonth. The true course for the Republican party and the North is to present a solid front to the Solid South. We mist whip them at the ballot-box so badly that there will be no question as to who is elected. If we do not, look out fortrouble, and take care of the Democrats at home first. The Sonth are not particularly spoiling for a fight unless the show to win is good, and will prefer to have their Northern allies take the initiative. If it should come to that, we shall see how much backbone the Northern Democracy have. As for me, I prefer to inve to square stand-up battle rather than the eternal threatening of the Union we now hear.

SPELLING REFORM.

Lists of Words Where Shent Letters
May Be Brops.

To the Editor of The Chicago Trobusa.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 6.—Inasmuch as authors and publishers generally seem to prefer to introduce the spelling reform gradually, and without much regard for fonetic associations and spelling reform congresses, the following scheme is hereby offered to assist in forwarding this great labor-saving cause. It will be seen that it consists of omitting useles silent letters and spelling according to sound. The derivatives follow the suggested changes so far as they can without

53. Toom, woom.
54. Wun, wuss, dum (for done).
55. Ait (for eight), wate (for weight), frate, hite.
56. Ouns, rins, etc.
57. Seel (for ceil), cheef, seege, etc.
58. I (for eye), les (for eyes).
59. Hoo, hoom, etc.; u (for you), ure (for your).
60. When a consonant is doubled before another consonant sound, or at the end of a word, drop one of them. In all other cases, double consonants will need to be used until a radical, fonetic alfabet is adopted. E. g., fil, fild, wil, clif, careles, carelesnes, distres, gras, ad, etc.; but willing, posses, etc.
In lieu of the above lists, the following rule might be adopted: Omit all silent letters which do not affect the pronunciation according to our most usual analogies.

Nearly all the words as abuv speld can be adopted without disfiguring the present orthografy more than appears in this paragraf; hence the plesure of ordinary readers wud not be interrupted by it. Considering the amount of time so painfully spent during the precious year of our yuth in lerning to spel, and also the daly vexations we all hav during life with the present orthografy, can our benevolent natures wait for an establishment of this reform by nuespapers not "respectabl" before we adopt it? And as to scolarship in etymology, must 30,000,000 of pepl in the United States rite silent letrs innumerabl evry da of their lives, besides being vext and wasting time evry now and then in their endevr to spel correctly, in order that a fu hundred scolars ma remember the history of our words, which, indeed, tha can as well remember without the masses having so much trubl? Cannot those filologists, too, hav additional plesure by remembring our present system as a past wun? Cun, let us adopt this reform before we spend as much effort discussing the mattr, as we wad save by the change.

Will periodicals please copy this, each one indicating which of the foregoing lists it prefers?

MEMORIES.

MEMORIES.

No lingering memory of flattering word By fond friend spoken her bosom stirred. As by the fender she sat alone. The evening ended, the last guest gone; But a tear, that rivaled the diamond's flash, For a moment hung on her trembling hish.

"Twas the same old tale that has oft been told. That the world will hear till the world grows old: A grave she had ceased to weep beside, Like a gaping wound had opened wide; For a careless hand had swept, that day, The seal she had placed on her heart, away.

Some woman's heart has been sore with pain Since the burden of grief on Eve was lain; And some woman's heart will be sching yet When the stars, grown old, to shine forget.

A Judge Whe Cheated at Cards.

Brussels Correspondence Pail Mail Guzetts.

A Judge Who Cheated at Cards.

Brussels Correspondence Pall Mall Guzette.

A great sensation has been caused here for the last fortnight by the report that a highly-placed judicial functionary has been caught in the act of cheating at eards. The report has been alluded to by several journals, demanding that an inquiry should be speedily instituted. Sunday's Eclair Beige gives, however, full particulars, with the names in full of all the persons concerned in the affair. According to its version, the judicial functionary in question has practiced for a long time what is called "La poussette,"—I. e., holding under his hand while playing at buccarat two different stakes, pushing forward when he won the larger one, and when he lost the smaller one. It having been noticed that he always won large stakes and lost only small ones, close attendion was paid at a solree at the beginning of this mouth to his proceedings, and the trick was discovered. Nothing was said to him at the time. Some days later, now-ever, the judicial functionary was found guilty of the same proceedings at a soirce given at the house of a distinguished nobleman. Since then the facts have become public. As the matter can be dealy with only in a disciplinary way, an inquiry is demanded, but nothing has yet been heard of it. What gives to the story of the

sciair Belgs a certain grini himor is that it orefused by the words pronounced by the told in functionary in question, when sustaining a man a half refris ago, a presecution again that fournal before the Brussels tribuns. There are men sho do not shrink from a means to procure themselves money."

A PLATFORM PHOTOGRAPH.

What Mr. James Redpath Said About Miss Anna Dickinson as a Woman and a Lectures.

Mr. James Redpath, who is still in San Francisco, continues to be interviewed by the Chromicle about well-known lecturers for whom he has been an agent. He gives a long account of Miss Anna Dickinson's early career, and then deseants thus upon her early career, and then deseants thus upon her

early career, and then descants thus upon her peculiarities, methods, and results:

"What income did she make?"

"From \$10,000 to \$15,000 on an average. I think she made over \$20,000 during the year she was under the management of my Bureau."

"Was she as great on the platforin as on

The Gard with the second with the control of the co

IN MEMORIAM.

Clad in a shroud as white as snow, Our lily baby Blanche lies dead, Whose dimpled cheeks were rosy-red With life and health a week ago. But now she lies before us there, As white and cold as marble stone— For Death has claimed her for his own, And left us but a vacant chair.

How like a waxen babe she seems!
The cheeks and lips are pale and cold;
But in the clustering curis of gold
The olden golden light still gleams.
She was the sunlight of our home,
Her loving mother's joy and pride;
But in her bubyhood she died,
And like the sunlight she was gone. Fond mother, wipe away those tours— Drive sorrow from thy troubled brow; Thy baby is an Angel now, And free from earthy cares and fears.

Oh! blessed is the happy fate. Of those who die when they are young, Long ere the years when hearts are wrun With pain, and care, and worldly hate.

So wipe away those tears of wo—
Let faith and hope illume thy grief;
For parting here below is brief.
And hope shines like the heavenly bow.
OMANA, Neb.

A Petrified Child Puzzles the Scientists. A Petrified Child Puzzles the Scientists.

New Philadriphia, O., Jan. 6.—The petrified child in the family of J. A. Kinsley, of this place, continues to attract general attention, and is considered by all who have seen it to be the wonder of wonders. The hardness has gradually spread over the entire body, some portions being so hard that not the slightest indentation can be made. The case is said to be without a parallel in the history of the country, and the singular disease has thus far baffled all medical skill. How the child can live in this solicified state is the greatest mystery. The parents are greatly grieved over its sad affliction, and are doing everything in their power for its relief.

Common sense. For all cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER [Original contributions will be published in his department. Correspondents will please end their real names with their noms de plume addressed to "Puniters Corner." Avoid obsecte words as far as possible. Answers will be sublished the following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WERE'S PUZZLES. No. l.er.

No. 1,081. Necromancy No. 1,032, Tap. No. 1,038. No. 1,084. Hackmatach MALTESE CROSS AND DIAMOND CENTRE-· Legislati selected da la ation with the factor of the state of the st

Cross—I to 2, a gulf in Italy; 3 to 4, turning to stone; 6 to 5, theoretical; 8 to 7, a Persian General and a river in Arkansas; 1 to 9, a city in Spain; 2 to 10, a country in Asia; 3 to 11, an island in the Baltic; 12 to 4, a town in the Department of Loire, France; 13 to 5, a tributary of the Oder; 14 to 6, a river in British North America; 15 to 7, a river in Italy; 8 to 16, a town in Spain and a consonant. Diamond—In Henida; to help, reversed; a goddess; a precious stone; having the figure of a rhombus; soon and an inclosure; a range of mountains; a haunt; in Dromios, The letters under the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, will tell the reader what this figure is.

CHARADE—NO. 1,036.

O first (of two syllables), where are ye third?

O first (of two sylinbles), where are ye third? I've cailed you so long and no answer I've heard! O first! pretty first! will you never appear? Third! third! and I'm lone, and, alus! have no Third; third; and I'm ione, and, alsa; have no sphere.

No sphere; I am angular,—worse, I am plain, And more than two-sided; at least I have five! If first (of two syliables) is third, it is vain, That I, as a whole, for a being should strive.

OSHKOSH, Wis. POPLAR.

RIDDLR—NO. 1,637.

I am whnt you desire, and will stay by your side Whether fortune smiles on you, or perils betide; From my mine take one letter, and then you will see
The wretch from whose presence in terror you fice.

flee. Nelson, Ill. Nelsonian. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA-NO. 1,038. My first is in yellow, but not in white; My second's in battle, but not in fight; My third is in goblet, but not in mug; My fourth is in earess, but not in hug;

My fourth is in earess, but not in may;
My fifth is in engine, but not in train;
My sixth is in Oblo, but not in Maine;
My seventh's in daytime, but not in night;
My eighth is in robin, but not in kite.
Of letters I'm composed of eight,
And am a dagger of a curious kind;
So pick them out and lay them straight,
Then tell me what you find.
CHICAGO.

DE QUINCY CROOT.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 1,080. NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 1,039.

I nm coaposed of seven letters, and am a town my 1, 2, 3, is an animal.

My 1, 5, 6, 7, is a musical instrument.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis.

COMET.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 1,040.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 1,040.

I am composed of six letters, and am a hundred.

My 1, 2, 8, is an inn.

My 4, 5, 6, is to aim.

CHAMPAIGN, III.

TRANSPOSED OCCUPATIONS—NO. 1,041.

1. Pat R. McShai; 2, Eli Gruz; 3, Chas. W. Mint; 4, Sam H. Gurdant; 5, Aiva H. Recoe; 6, Utouta Bros; 7, Tracy Seer; 8, Bell O. Rokes; 9, Geo. Gitslo; 10, Retta F. Sig; 11, Dan Greer; 12, Carlo E. Dalo.

STEWARD, Ill.

Mn. E. Us.

CRYPTOGRAM—NO. 1,042. D MADCULMA UM D MADCULMA
SOAT JUG MAA CUR UT ZOA MAD;
XGC SCAT JUG MAA CUR UT ZOA MAD;
D XDJ CULMA ZOAT UM CA.
FULTON, III.
TOWBRAD.

D XIDS CULMA ZCAT UN CA.

FULTON, III.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Aunt Lucy, city, deait only in "Necromancy," and therein she was successful.

Only Me, Highland Park, Ill., sends three answers,—those to Nos. 1,031, 1,628, and 1,634.

The Dromios, Galens, Ill., have done very well on the last list, the only one to escape them being the "Tap." They are near the head of the class this week.

Tyro, city, cannot spoke a single one of those in the wheel; neither can he finish the rhomboid. As for the riddle, it "bates him intirely." Five are correct.

Mr. E. Us, Steward, Ill., answers five.—the stickers being the wheel, the riddle, and No. 1,028. He says Miss E. C.'s riddle, like all her work, is unfathomable to him.

Punch, Urbana, Ill., skipped around considerable before he found Towhead's square, but finally shoored it. He verily believes he has a clean score, and verily it is so.

Scoeva, Braidwood, Ill., has had time, but poor success, he says, with the last list. He answered Nos. 1,031, 1,638, and 1,634. If hard work will do it, he will do better in the future.

Henida, Champaign, Ill., keeps step to the music of The Corner, and notes down correctly all the answers, from "Zibet" to "Hackmatack." Every word is in place.

Eff Aitch, Fond du Eac, Wis, improved on his score of the week previous by sending answers to all save the wheel. He missed the "Tap," however, by substituting "Water."

M. Watjean, Canton, Ill., has been prevented by illness from corresponding with The Corner, and intends, if able, to write regularly. Thanks are returned to the lady for an eight-letter rhomboid.

Garth, Paxton, Ill., has been prevented by bollday garveties from sending answers, although

are returned to the lady for an eight-letter rhomboid.

Garth Paxton, Ill., has been prevented by boilday gayeties from sending answers, although she has been successful in the main with those published for some time back. The lady answers the entire list, and says there were some very hard ones in it.

E. F. K., city, made the "wheel go wound," after some trouble, but couthn't make out Towhead's square or E. C. s'iddie. Mr.K. has a handsome design at the head of the new puzzles this week. The thanks of the Corner Man are due to the gentleman for his prefty work.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., takes Ezekiel to task for his "Adamant" as follows:

Ezekiel! Ezekiel!
Oh, don'typu hear me? Zeke, I yell.
House that inBect such an imprecation? Tell,
In charity I'm quite consent.
To taink twas Adam's aunt you meant.

As there may be some Cornerites who do not

To china twas Adam's aunt you meant.

As there may be some Cornerties who do not understand cryptograms. Towhead's explanation is herewith given: "A selection of prose or verse containing from ten to twenty words is taken, and each letter substituted for another, being careful that a letter substituted must stand for the same letter through the selection. For example:

LET THERE BE LIGHT:

MAG GRAYA PA NOXEG.

"The lower line is the cryptogram; the upper the answer. In sciving, single letters are usually I or A; three-letter words are usually the, and, but, etc."

Rose Maylie, Evanston, Ill., says she would like to capture some of the fellocs in the wheel, but he'er a one can she get. She was much clated

WILLARD FLAGG'S WIDOW. She's in the Macistrom of the Circum locution office.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribussa.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 28.—In the interest of that broad humanity which always finds in The Tribuss

that broad humanity which always finds in The Tribune

A WILLING PRIEND,
the following facts are given so that they may reach the ears of the proper officers of the Federal Government:

During the Administration of President Lincoln; and upon the recommendation of Lyman Trumbull, then United States Schator, Willard C. Flagg, of Moro, Madison County, Ill., was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for that district. After serving some time the accounting officers at Washington notified Mr. Flagg that his eash remittances were in arrears. Surprised, and morified, and frightened,—for he was in his own mind innocent of having wronged the Government out of one dollar,—he called his bondsmen together. They were average rich men, and their advice to Mr. Flagg was to reimburse the Government and realign. Their advice he foolishly heeded; his MAGNIFICENT RORTICULTURAL AND AGENCELTURAL estate was put upon the market, and with the proceeds of its mortgage the Government was paid the last dollar.

Willard C. Flagg is dead. He was an honest, true citizen, a ploneer in the higher walks of agriculture, a State Senetor with

Willard C. Flagg is dead. He was an honest, true citizen, a pioneer in the higher walks of agriculture, a State Senator without a mark against his fair name, a temperate, industrious man. His default to the Government occurred in this way: John E. Detrich, of Sparta, was the Federal Assessor. The red tape of the Circumfocution Office required the Assessor to send to Washington copies of every assessment made by him. It also required the Collector to account for every dollar assessed, either by eash or voucher. Now, it so happened that scores of people

voucher. Now, it so happened that score of people

WERE WRONGFULLY ASSESSED, or, being rightfully assessed, got relicitation the influences of Congressmen or other officials. Nevertheless the Assessor's vouchers of debit went on chargeable to Mr. Flagg as Collector, and on the final statement of the accounts against him, after deducting many items of purely technical character, there appeared to be due the Government about \$25,000. Against all and every item of this indebtedness Mr. Flagg carneat ly insisted that he was fairly and equitably entitled to credits which, if they had been allowed, would have left the Government his debtor.

It is well known that the rule of the Department at Washington in cases of conflicting claims between the citizen and the Government is to give the latter the benefit of all doubts and to insist upon

THE UTTERMOST PARTIENS

doubts and to insist upon

THE UTTERMOST PARTHING

which may be exacted under the letter of the
law. It follows that, in many instances, in
the zeal for the letter the spirit of the law is
broken, and great hardships result to the
clitzen.

The friends of Mr. Flagg confidently assert
that his was such a case. All assessments
were charged to the Collector as so much
cash, without in many instances, a doffar of
cash ever having passed through his hands.
After his resignation, his opportunity for
efficient and active work in securing credits
for uncollected assessments and other items
wrongfully charged was, in a great measure,
lost. If he had remained in office, it is not
too much to say that every dollar of the apparent balance against him would have been
accounted for and satisfactorily explained.

The Government finally, in 1871, instituted accounted for and satisfactorily ey
The Government finally, in 1871
suit against Mr. Flagg and his
the United States District Court
field. Before the case was read
ing, further credits were allowed

the balance to \$15,000, and for this sum judgment was entered by default in February, 1872. As stated above, Mr. Flagr's shaelts were all good, and some of them in active business, and it was the apprehension of injury to their business and credit resulting from such litigation which constrained Mr. Flagg, in his desire to protect his friends, to sacrifice his own fortune. It seemed, both to him and them, the bestif not the only way out of the labyrinth of technicalities in which he had become involved, and was the speedlest, and the judgment had hardly been entered when it was paid in full, principal and interest. But Mr. Flagg always insisted to the United States Attorney (Col. Bluford Wilson) that the balance against him was only

APPARENT AND NOT REAL.

and that he made default of judgment rather than fight, as the latter course might injure the credit of his sureties. He preferred to sacrifice himself rather than have demu suffered would doubtless ere this have made list application for such relief, for the granting of which the records of Congressional relief, and if he had been spared would doubtless ere this have made list application for such relief, for the granting of which the records of Congress furnish many precedents.

It is believed that no case can be found in which stronger reasons for such relief exist than in this case of Willard C. Flagg. But, while he himself is beyond the reach of Congressional relief, his wife and children, homeless and houseless, should no longer suffer the penalty inflicted upon them and their protector by the Federal Circumlocution office. To relimburse the Government, Mr. Flagg mortgaged his homestead, his all, for \$23,000. That mortgage was foreclosed last July. The property, however, did not sell for that amount, and the mortgage has allowed it to be sold by lots and parcels. His claim will be left the widow and orphans? That she may be put in the way of restitution is the object of this letter, not by any means to reopen, an old and never-to-beheld wound. Will Thi

A WILD ROSE AND A DAISY.

A wild red Rose, and a Daisy fair,
On a tablet snowy-white—
A beautiful butterfly hovering there—
Came to me Christmas-night.
O my beautiful red, red Rosel
And O my Daisy whitet

And O my Daisy white!

Ye bring to me sweet memories
Of hills and meadows green,
When first I plucked your daintiness
For a laughing little Queen.
Sweet was she as the red, red Ros
Pure as the Daisy's sheen.

I hear a half-forgotten song,
That thrills me e'en to tears;
And scenes and voices round me through the series out the wantshed years.

I turn, and but a wild red Rose
And a Daisy white appears.

O could ye come to me, Fafth and Love, Sweet as the flowers, pure as show. Ye would lift my heart to Heavon above Just as I dreamed ye long ago, Gathering the wild red hose, Watching the Dalsy grow.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery the standing remedy for the cure of coug-colds, and incipient consumption. As an terntive, when used in connection with I Pierce's Picasant Purgative Peliots, it we effectually overcome torpid liver and coun-pation. In skin diseases it has no equo

FINANCE AND TRADE.

ransactions in Stocks Increasing and Prices Rising Rapidly.

he Boom Taking in Speculative as Well as Investment Stocks.

cago Shipping Currency to New York-The Mining Board.

tion in Grain and Pork Prod

FINANCIAL.

The rise has not been attended with any ement, but, as prices have gone up, buyers been lured into the market, and the volume ansactions has steadily grown. The present and turn was started by investment purand some operators of that class have rawn from the market on account of the nincrease in prices. Quotations of "fanshow some signs of being marked up to atbuyers. Inside operators are watching the carefully to take advantage of the first comble news, either about trouble in the a railroad war, hostile action by Congress the trunk lines, or even the weather, is growing easier, and is stimulating the to buy stocks.

**Stocks that made large gains were Michientral, which advanced 1%, to 90%: Lake 1%, to 10; Burlington & Quincy 2%, to alton 1%, to 108%; Erie preferred 1, to 70; be preferred 1%, to 60%; Delaware & Hudto 78; Lackawanna 2%, to 87%; Jersey

, to 78; Lackawanna 2%, to 87%; Jersey al 1%, to 82%; Morris & Essex 1%, to 165; Eris & Western 2, to 29%; Alton & Terre 5 1, to 21; the preferred 2%, to 46%; and as Pacific 4, to 96. ger stocks did not share much in the

Granger stocks did not share much in the Northwestern common advanced 14, to the preferred 2, to 107%; St. Paul 16, to e preferred 14, to 102%; Rock Island made 152%; and New York Central 14, to 101%; Pacific 15, to 80%; Erie 16, to 43; Ohio legislation 15, to 80%; Erie 16, to 43; Ohio legislation 15, to 80%; Erie 16, to 43; Ohio legislation 15, to 80%; Erie 16, to 43; Ohio ion Pacific %, to 80%; Erie %, to 43; Ohio Mississippi ¾, to 30%; Iron Mountain to 53%; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana stral ¾, to 21%; St. Joe ¾, to 35%; mans & Texas ¼, to 37%; Wabash ¾, to 43%; preferred ¼, to 67½; Reading ¼, to 71½; thern Pacific ¾, to 33; Pacific Mail ¾, to 1, Louisville & Nashville ¾, to 83¼; Mobile & 0 ¾, to 24¾; and Ohio & Mississippi preferred to 58%.

rose to 87%, and do funded 5s ted seconds rose to \$7%, and do funded as \$2682%. Iron Mountain firsts preferred es rose to \$3%, and seconds to 71%. The sh issues were higher, new 7s rising to 94, ideated convertibles to 97%, seconds to and firsts, St. Louis Division, to 105. The Jersey Centrals advanced to 105% for the standard of the property and to 105 for convertibles and and to 105 for convertibles and

lidated firsts assented.

eriment bonds were in sharp demand, and
sales were reported by the Chicago dealThe 4s were 103½ bid and 103½ asked in
Fork; and in Chicago 103½ bid and 103½.

The 4½s were 106% and 107, the 5s 108½
103½, and the 6s 104½ and 104½.

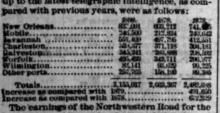
postal rates for sterling advanced to 482% and 485. Sterling grain bills were 480. Actual bankers' rates in New York were 481%@481% and 484, and the same in Chicago. French grain bills were \$25 for Paris. German commercial marks

Currency was shipped to New York by the hicago banks. New York exchange was 50% to per \$1,000 premium. Loans were easier. ank rates were quoted at 70% per cent. Clearings were \$4,200,000.

West Town 5s were sold at 101%, and West invision City Railways 7s at 105%.
On the Chicago Mining Board, 1,500 Leviathan pld at 37%, 500 at 35, and 500 Consolidated apple at 5. The following quotations were ade:

nai Keystone.... olidated Pacific... on Consolidated. n Park 7s. Division City R. R. 7s. iós"

A New Orleans correspondent of the New York
World informs it that the total cotton receipts
at the scaports of this country from Sept. 1, 1879,
up to the latest telegraphic intelligence, as compared with previous years, were as follows:



579, is reported to have been as follows: even-sarnings, 1879, \$1,622,170.76; expenses, 1879, \$732,-06.89; net carnings, 1878, \$889,571.87; net carn-ngs, 1878, \$553,271.05; increase 1879 over 1878, \$322,200.82; increase, gross, 1879 over 1878, \$227,-10.88; decrease in expenses, \$108,890.96; per-

Sixty day SELL YOUR UNITED STATES BONDS

And secure a handsome premium, and COOK COUNTY OR WEST CHICAGO 5 PER. CENT BONDS, equally good security, bearing higher rate of interest. CHARLES HENROTIN, FIELD, LINDLEY & CO.,

New York. 88 La Salle-st., Chicago. STOCKS. Members of N. Y. Stock Exel ALBERT M. DAY, Manager, TRASK & FRANCIS.

Bankers and Brokers, 70 BROADWAY, N. Y. Members of the New York Stock Exchange son and Carried on Margina

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
COOK COUNTY 2s.
CITY BONDS.
BOUTH PARK BONDS.
LINCOLN PARK BONDS.
WEST TOWN BONDS.
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Safe-Deposit Department, entrance on Washington-st.

00 Wall-si., San Francisco San BANKERS AND BROKERS, pecial facilities and advantages in furnishing LEGITIMATE MINING INVESTMENTS. inquiries cheerfully answered.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
YORK, Jan. 9.—After some fluctuati to-day, the stock market took on the appearance of having started on a genuine buil tack. The reaction, which set in about 11 o'clock, shock reaction, which set in about If o'clock, shock out some long stock, and encouraged the bears, who had been waiting anxiously for the exhibition of some weakness in the market to sell short. But the rapid change in the temper of speculation that manifested itself in an hour caused a scrambling for stocks by the bears and short-waisted bulls who had sold out. From that time forward the market became very strong. Kansas Pacific advanced to 97%, the highest point it ever touched. The buying of Lake Shore has been upon a large scale, the buyers are strong men, and the stock advanced sharply upon their purchases. There is a rumor in the street that Lake Shore is to be put on the London Stock Exchange. This rumor lacks confirmation.

confirmation.

The proposal to alter the status of the green back and interfere with the present arrangement for the coinage of silver is arousin marked hostility, and it is now beginning to be seen by the movers in the anti-silver and antigreen back crusade that they have made a mistake in the properties. greenback crusade that they have made a mis-take in attempting to reopen the questions. It is now-reasonably certain that any change is now-reasonably certain that any change which may take place in these matters will be in the direction of an increasing volume of greenbacks and unlimited coinage of sliver.

A Director of the Chicago & Alton states that the rate of dividends of that corporation on common and preferred stock will in all probability be increased when the next dividend is declared, the earnings for 1879 being 20 per cent in excess of those of 1878.

The comparative carnings of the Chesapeake & Ohio for the last week in December, 1879, were \$185,559; 1878, \$134,949; increase, \$48,600. The earnings from October, 1879, were \$316,555; October, 1878, \$464,422; increase, \$52,216.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Governments strong and higher.

New York, Jan. 9.—Governments strong and higher.

Bar silver, 1334.

Railroad bonds buoyant, with Mobile & Ohio second debentures. Kansns & Texas, and Chesapeake & Ohio as the features.

State securities duil.

The stock market was weak at the opening, and prices declined & & & ohe after the first Board the temper of the speculation changed and during the remainder of the day dealings were characterized by a buoyant tone. Prices advanced & & per cent, the latter Kansas Pacific. The features of the market during the afternoon, however, were the coal shares, which advanced 14,63% per cent on large trunsactions. The rise in these stock was due to well authenticated reports that the coal companies had agreed to maintain the schedule prices. The Vanderbilt shares, the Grangers, and Southwestern properties were actively traded in at a higher range of prices.

The New York Central syndicate to-day notified Vanderbilt they would take the additional 10,000 shares, the option on which expires tomorrow.

Transactions, 290,000 shares,—20,000 Eric, 31,000 Lake Shore, 7,500 Northwestern, 14,000 St. Paul. 6,000 Lackawana, 9,000 New Jersey Central, 6,000 Delaware & Hudson, 3,330 Reading, 5,050 Michigan Central, 2,000 Union Pacific, 1,300 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 4,300 Canada Southern, 1,500 Lhexapeake & Ohio, 7,000 St. Joes, 4,000 Ohios, & 4,000 washash, St. Louis & Pacific, 17,000 Kansas & Texas, 8,000 Iron Mountain, 9,000 Il., C. & L., 1,500 Illinois Central, 3,500 Kansas Pacific, 8,000 Lake Erie & Western, 5,000 St. Joes, 4,000 Lake Erie & Western, 5,000 St. Joes, 4,000 Lake Erie & Western, 5,000 St. Joes, 4,000 Money 4,00 per cent, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 5,006.

Sterling exchange firm; sixty days, 482; sight, 484.

Dry goods imports for the week, \$2,114,000.

Dry goods imports for the week, \$2,114,000.

Sterling exchange in mi, sixty days, see; signt, 484.

Dry goods imports for the week, \$2,114,000.

U. S. 1861, coup. 1964, New 4s. coup. 1054, New 5s. 1963, New 4s. coup. 1054, New 5s. 1963, New 4s. coup. 1054, New 2s. 1055, New 2s.

in place of a quotation.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 9—5 p. m.—Consols, 97 18-16.

American securities—New 5s, 106½; 4½5, 110½; 4½5, 110½; 4½, 105½; 4½5; 111inois Central, 104½; Pennsylvania Central, 52½; Erie, 44½; seconds, 91; Reading, 30½.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 1½/61½; below the bank rate, 1½/61½.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Rentes, 817 70c.

MINING STOCKS. SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO. an. 9.—The

REAL ESTATE.

Mary Durack).
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF EXSOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF EXSIXTY-second st, between Haisted and Wallace,
II. 120:124 ft, with 50:125 ft in aame block,
dated Jan. 5 (H. N. Wheeler to L. C. Wheeler &
Sixty-second st, adjoining the above, n.f. 68:125
ft, dated Jan. 7 (H. N. Wheeler to L. C.
Wheeler).

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock RECEIPTS. || SHIPMENTS

1880. | 1879. | 1880. | 1879. 9,621 78,483 146,075 29,060 3,663 15,165 133,790 481,630 19,176 733,070 Flour, bris... Wheat, bu... Corn, bu... Cats, bu... Rye, bu... Barley, bu... Grans-abed R 1,100 44,851 152,716 2,905 2,905 253,506 2,002 7,402 7,402 100 192 257 100 3,128 77,528 Positios, bu Coul, tons. Hay, tons. Lumber, m ft. Shingles, No. Sait, bris. Poultry, ibs. Game, pkgs. Eggs, pkgs. Cheese, boxes. Green apples, bris. Beans, bu. 4,004 48 202 330 1,510 48,196 1,890 96 144

city consumption, 18,75i bu wheat, 95i bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store this city yesterday morning: 10 cars No. 2 in this city yesterday morning: 10 cars No. 2 winter whoat, 2 cars low grade, 2 cars mixed, 106 cars No. 2 spring, 64 cars No. 3 do, 13 cars re-jected, 5 cars no grade (202 wheat); 26 cars No. 2 corn, 17 cars high mixed, 38 cars rejected, etc. (22 corn); 10 cars whise cats, 8 cars No. 2 mixed, 11 cars low grade (29 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 11 cars No. 3 barley, 2 cars extra, 10 cars low grade (23 barley). Total, 351 cars, or 164,000 bu. Inspected out, 2,421 bu wheat, 9,308 bu corn, 1,749 bu cats, 1,802 bu barley. The ice contract to which we referred yes-terday was at \$4.00 per car-load, not per ton, free

on board cars in Northern Wisconsin.

Mess pork was sold here last Thursday, which will actually realize more to the sellers than if sent to the seaboard. And there is no corner on

sent to the scaboard. And there is no corner on the article either.

A gentleman just returned from a visit to New York says the speculative feeling there is simply immense, and extends to about everything except wheat, which is regarded as overdone. Short ribs, pork, corn, and oats are the favorits there.

done. Short ribs, pork, corn, and oats are the favorits there.

It is reported that the Directors of the Board of Trade have resolved, nem. con. to recognize as regular grain that may be stored in sheds by the regular warehousemen during the present winter. This is probably all that will be necessary on the part of the mercantile community, as it is to the interest of the railroads and warehousemen to provide accommodations for all the grain must be moved from the country and stored somewhere till wanted by consumers, and, if the folks here are not ready to handle it this winter, they will find a great deal of it gone

stored somewhere till wanted by consumers, and, if the folks here are not ready to handle it this winter, they will find a great deal of it gone past them when navigation is open.

The falling off in receipts of grain in this city is already forcing consumers to fall back on the warehouses and take out regular grain for city use, where they have hitherto depended on the sample market for the supply of curront needs. The leading produce markets were rather slow yesterday, and generally steady, but easier, the advance of the previous afternoon being lost. There were apparently few orders from outside, either to buy or to sell, and the local crowd was rather bearish, but afraid to operate ext.nsively in that direction, not knowing how far capital may be able to carry things above the present level, though that is widely regarded as an abnormally high one. Mess pork closed 20c lower, at about \$13.40 for new, seller January, and \$13.55@13.57% for February. Lard closed 7%c lower, at \$7.65 for new, seller January, and \$7.72%@5.75 seller February. Short ribs closed at \$7.760.5.77% for February. Spring wheat closed %c lower, at \$1.28% spot and \$1.30% for February. Winter wheat closed on 'Change at \$1.28% for red. Corn closed %c lower, at 40%c spot and 45%c for May. Outselosed steady, at 39%c for May. Outselosed steady, at 39%c for May. Change at \$1.23% for red. Corn closed 4c lower, at 40%c spot and 45%c for May. Oatsclosed steady, at 39%c for May and 35c for February, Rye was unchanged, closing at 79c spot and 80c for February. Barley was quoted stronger, at 85c for No. 2, seller February, and at 61@62c for spot extra 3. Hogs were active and 60 10c higher, at \$4.35@4.50 for light and at \$4.40 \$4.80 for heavy. Cattle were active and believed.

@4.80 for heavy. Cattle were active and higher, with sales at \$2.00@5.45.

There was nothing new to be noted in connec-There was nothing new to be noted in connection with the dry-goods market. There was little or no improvement in the demand, and prices were without noteworthy change. Groceries met with a moderate inquiry at about steady prices. Sugars and coffees seemed to be the firmest articles on the list. Boots and shoes were reported dull, with no change in values. There was little or no change in the situation of the market for dried fruits, canned goods, and fish. Butter and cheese were wanted by shippers and the home trade, and were held firmly at previous quotations. Oils were dull as last quoted, though prices were fairly firm all around. Leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood were unchanged.

unchanged.

Lumber was quiet and steady. The shipments Lumber was quiet and steady. The shipments are still ahead of those of hast year, but the mud and rain have interfered with business in the interior, and fewer orders are coming here. The demand for furs was fair at the quoted list of prices. The receipts are small, and the winter is not considered a favorable one for trapping animals, but dealers do not look for a material falling off from the usual supply. The hide, woel, and broom-corn markets were steady. Seeds were quiet, timothy being firmer under a good inquiry for prime lots. The poultry market was dull and weak, and eggs were lower. Green fruits were slow and easy. lower. Green fruits were slow and easy.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 40c per 100 bs on grain to New York, and 45c on boxed meats to do. Through freights

to Liverpool were 60c on meats and lard, and 55c on flour. on flour.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

Received. Shipped.

Chicago Ecolomy S. 18.18

Milwankee C.50 A.50

St. Louis E.50 A.50

Toledo I.50 A.50

Detroit I.50 A.50

New York R.50 B.00

Fuliadelphia I.500 B.00

Baltimore. B.00 B.00

Baltimore. B.00 B.00

Also 1,138,000 bu rye, against 1,750,000 465,000 465,000 200,000 206,000 385,000 387,500

3,061,500 182,400 199,591 96,000 77,308 3,472,500 121,700 89,989 84,000 34,385 3,701,978

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active early and tended upward under a good demand, in sympathy with higher proces for hogs at the Stock-Yards. But the market receded towards noon, and most of the business after that was in changes from one month to another. There was little change in the tone month to another. There was little enange in the tone of advices from other points.

MESS PORK—Advanced 2½65c per brl, declined 20c, and closed 10c below the latest prices of Thursday, at 813.50 spot or seller January, 813.56 813.673 for, Pebruary, and \$13.524631385 for March. Sales were reported of 375 brits spot at \$13.5736; 13.500 brits seller February at \$13.5746; 13.576; 13.500 brits seller February at \$13.5746; 13.500 brits seller February at \$13.500 brit

4.40 4.40 4.50 4.50 Short ribs, seller February, closed at \$8.75, Long lears quoted at \$6.50 loose and \$6.70 boxed; Cumbergreen nams, same averages, 1986 14c; do sellet, rebru-ary, 1346 3c; green shoulders as 486 4c.

Bucon quoted at 54,685/ec for shoulders, 1546 154 for short ribs, 15468 for short clears, 9548 10c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 6855/e for white, 54465/e for good yellow, and 45465c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at 815.58.00 for mess, 20.089.25 for extra mess, and 514.58215.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 84666/e for city and 6865/e for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull, and nominally unchanged in the hands of holders, while buyers stated that they could have export

FLOUR—Was dull, and nominally unchanged in the hands of holders, while buyers stated that they could not operate except at lower figures, and some export orders were withdrawn. Sales were limited to 125 brls winters on private terms; 120 brls double extras at \$4.50; 25 brls on grade at 4.50; 25 brls buckwheatat, \$4.50; and 125 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, \$4.50; and 125 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, \$4.50; and 125 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, \$4.50; and 125 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, \$4.50; and 125 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, \$4.50; and 125 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, \$4.50; and 125 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, \$4.50; and double extra do at \$5.756.25.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were three exps bran at \$1.505.60; per ton; 5 ears middlings at \$5.000.114.50.
Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$4.575 per ton on track.

SPIRING WHEAT—Was moderately active and easler; it sold down \$60; up \$60; and receded 1560; closing \$60; below the latest prices of Thursday, with a wider March premium, owing to more desire to change over not that month. The foreign markets were all quoted easier, with the exception of Liverpool, and caroose were very dull, but there was lined change in New York, and our receiped in the mean return. The female here was very irregular, but outside operators were holding off, and loos traders were chiefly operating on the scale, or making changes from one month to another. There was sood demand for No. 3, which closed firm at \$1.136, while spot No. 2 was dull, closing at \$1.38, Seller March sold at \$1.356, \$21.256, and \$1.356, seller March sold at \$1.256, \$21.256, and \$1.356, improved to \$1.356, fell off to \$1.256, and \$1.356, improved to \$1.356, in \$1.566, i

2.00 bu No. 3 at \$1.85; and 3.00 bu by sample at \$1.80 1.28. Total, 7.50 bu.

MIXED WHEAT—Sales were 1,00 bu No. 2 at \$1.156 1.28.

CORN—Was less active and irregular. The larger futures declined \$6c, while spot closed about the same as the previous afternoon, after selling up \$1.20.

Bettish markets were easier, but steadler, and New York was firm, while our receipts were small beding the state of the provious afternoon after selling up \$1.20.

For the was firm, while our receipts were small beding the state of the provious and the state of the provious and the state of

616/68c: 1,500 bu No. 5 (A. D. & Co.'s) at Sc: 3,000 bu by sample at Seaffe on brack; and 500 bu at 55c free on board. Total, 7,000 bu.

Two O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was easier, with sales of 23,000 bu, at \$1.30 at 1,30 at 1,3

GENERAL MARKETS.

COOPERAGI \$ 5.25 @ 5.50 4.00 @ 4.25 1.00 G T.1 vas noted

fallout—Smoked
alifornis salmon, 4—bris....
FRUITS AND NUTS—A quie
rders were few, and mostly
thich were supplied at the prior
FOREIGN.

100 100 1400 1. 1.500 3.

Carolina... Louisiana... Rangoon...

Patent cut-loaf...

Crushed.
Granulated.
Powdered.
A standard.
A No. 2.
Extra C.
C No. 1.
Vellow.

Choice corn or sigar.
Prime corn or sigar.
Prime corn or sigar.
Fair to good corn or sigar.
Bluckstrap.
Choice New Orleans molasses, new Prime do.
Print do.
Common do.

Mixed. Upland prairie...... No. 1 prairie....

Allspice.
Cloves.
Pepper.
Nutmecs.
HAY-Was in good demand and firm.
tags were small. Timothy was wanted fi

Pickets, rough and select.
Lath
Shingles, standard.
Shingles, standard.
Shingles, choice
OH.S.—Remain as inst quoted. There was a mand at the prices given below:
Carbon, illinois legal, illo degrees test.
Carbon, headilgah, 175 degrees test.
Lard carbon, headilgah, 175 degrees test.
Lard, No. 1.
Lard, No. 2.
Linseed, raw
Linseed, raw
Linseed, raw
Nentsfoot oil, strictly pure
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure
Neatsfoot oil, extra.
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure
Neatsfoot oil, extra.
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure
Neatsfoot oil, extra.
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure
Neatsfoot oil, extra.
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure
Neatsfoot oil, extra.

Lynz, No. 1 1.048 135
Fisher, No. 1 1.048 135
Fisher, No. 1 1.048 135
Wolverine, No. 1 1.048 230
Marten, No. 1 1.048 230
GRHEN FRUITS—Were slow and easy. Fruit is decaying rapidly, and considerable stock is closed out to peddlers at irregular prices:
Applex V bri. in 1018. 25.062.15
Crunberries, V bri. 1.068.00
Lomissian oranges, V bri. 1.068.00
Lomissian oranges, V bri. 1.068.00
Fiorida oranges, V bri. 1.068.00
GROCKHILRS—In this market there were no changes. A light movement was in progress, and previous prices were generally well supported. Below are the prices current:

BICE. Chases were at \$4.0064.6. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No. 4v. Price, No. 4v. Price, No. 4v. Price.

14. 371 \$4.75 101. 294 \$4.00 18. 180 \$4.50 \$4.50 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$36 \$4.00 \$5. 212 \$4.50 \$4.50 \$6.50 \$5. 212 \$4.50 \$4.50 \$6.50 \$5. 212 \$4.50 \$6.50 \$5. 200 \$4.50 \$6.5 RICE.

COWS..

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—REVES—Receipts, 2,100; market firmer and a fraction higher for fair to prime steers, with early clearance; 8,25e10.25 for common to prime steers; 400541.00 for extra do, and 8,0004.00 for live weight for fat buils. The fresh receipts included 18 car-loads prime and premium steers for exportation alive. No shipments to-day. To-morrow and Saturday 370 live and 1,400 quarters will be shipped.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,200. Market inactive but from at full prices; poor to extra sheep, \$4,5066.50; ordinary to good lambs, \$7,0067.15. Among the sales were 6 carloads of Kentucky steers, 1,200 he, at \$1,306.60. Shipments, to-morrow's steamers, 250 carcasses; none to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—CATTLE—Supply light and demand good; values firm; choice to funcy-fat steers, 1.00 average, \$5.00a5.25; good to prime, \$4.00a4.01; light well-fleshed steers, \$4.00a4.20; cova and hisform, \$2.26a3.25; feeders, \$5.00a4.75; stockers, \$3.00a4.50; corn-fed Texans, \$2.75a3.15; receipts, \$00 head; shipments, 1.300.

SHEEF—Segree and firmer, \$6.50a4.75 Hocs-Higher; light shipping, \$4.2064.25; packing, \$4.2564.50; butchers' to fancy, \$4.5064.50; receipts, 3.40 head; shipments, 3.500.

3.40 head; shipments, 3.50.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Unicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 9.—CATTLE—The Price
Current reports cattle receipts at 192; shipments, 30;
firmer; native shippers, 81.5024.50; native stockers
and feeders, 82.302.30; in the cown, 82.302.50; radios, 82.402.30; Texas, 82.302.75.

HOOS—Receipts, 70; shipments, 562; firm; choice
heavy, 34.1564.30; light, 83.564.10.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, LSB. Prices unchanged and feeling better.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, LSB. Prices unchanged and feeling better.

SHEEF AND LAMISS—Receipts, LSB. Market generally unchanged: some sales rather higher.

Hegs—Receipts, 5,53. Demand active and prices advanced Belle; good to extra Yorkers, 14,564-89; heavy and medium, 34,7024-99; pigs, 34,3024-36; heat grades disposed of. grades disposed of. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 2.—Hogs—Active and firm; common, 8.7564.15; light, 84.3044.0; pacting, 84.364.0; patchers, 84.5064.0; receipts, 1,20; shipments. 60. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 2.—Hogs. Steady at \$4.30 galib; receipls, 4.00.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL. Jan. 9-11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 128
62; No. 2, 128 64.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 118 64; No. 2, 118; spring, No. 1, 118; No. 2, 208 24; white, No. 1, 128 64; No. 2, 128 54.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 128 124; No. 2, 128 54.

Corn—Old, No. 1, 128 124; No. 2, 128 54.

Corn—Old, No. 1, 58 134.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 608. Lard, 308 24.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—COTTON—Dull at 71-1027 3-124; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export. 1,500; ales, 8,000 bales; speculation white wheat, average, 108 3646116 64; Western spring. 108 2666118; Western winter, 108 3666118 64; Western spring. 108 3666118; Western winter, 108 3666118 64; Short do, 53 64.

LAND—American, 25 64. Long clear bacon, 25 64; short do, 53 64.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 67,000 censis; American, 63,600 centals.

YARNS AND FARRICS—At Manchester, firm.

LONDON, Jan. 9—PETROLEUM—Redned, 66664.

LINERED OH.—25 54.

NYRIGH, 25, 9.—PETROLEUM—1944.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—127 18, 128 at m.—Flour, 18 646128.

Wheat.—Winter, 1182118 541 apring. 18 246118 161

rango, Jan. 9-11:20 a. m.—Plour, 10s chails. ust.— Winter, lischis feit spring, 10s 2stells id; a. 10s stells id; club, ils scotlis ind. Corn—Old.

NEW YORK.

LIVE STOCK.

BALTIMORE.

IMORE, Jan. 9.—FLOUR—Qui 50; do extra, \$5.75@6.25; do fa

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADRIPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—FLOUR—Firmer, b. nesota family, medium, 55.50; fancy, 57.00; Onto beily, good, 57.3067.25; Minnesota patent process, 58.50. Rye flour steady at 55.50.
GRAIN—Wheat firmer; rejected, 51.51; No. 174.1 elevator, 51.49; No. 2 red, January, 51.49 bid, 51.504 asked; March, 51.504 asked; Corn Timer; sail, vallow, on trad.

February, E.S. bid, S.1.254 asked; March, E.S. S.1.504 asked. Corn firmer; sail, yellow, on track, sail, mixed, January, See bid, See asked; See asked; See bid, See asked; See

ST. LOUIS. XXX, 85.006.05; family, \$6.1566.20; choice to fact \$6.2566.70.

Grain—Wheat opened higher, but declined; \$6.1566.70.

Grain—Wheat opened higher, but declined; \$6.1566.70.

February; \$6.256.20.40.40.

Size bid. Corn sessier; 37.6c cash; \$7.6c.27.6c.

May. Oats firmer; slow at 37.6c.27.6c.

Whisk Y—Steady at \$1.00.

Phovisions—Pork stronger at \$13.20 cash.

Whisk Y—Steady at \$1.00.

Phovisions—Pork stronger at \$13.20 cash.

Browled.70, \$6.700.00.

RECRIPTS—Flour, \$6.000 bris; wheat, \$1.000 bris; wheat,

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9.—PLOUR—Quiet but stead;
GRAIN—Wheat Firm, opened and declined its site closed firmer; No. 1 Milwaukee hart. 42
No. 1 Milwaukee, 81.296 bid; No. 2 do, 18
February, 51.296 bid; March, 41.296 bid; No. 1
wankee, \$1.15; No. 4, \$1.65; rejected, \$70. Con 4;
No. 2, 454, Conts quiet but steady; No. 2, 54-10
nominal; No. 1, 77/4c. Barley weak; No. 7 months 750. 1, 77/4c. Barley weak; No. 7 months 750. 1, 27/4c. Barley weak; No. 7 month

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; as white Michigan, Rus; amber Michigan, Fairre Bl-40; Ne. 2 red winter, January, 61.39; Fairre Bl-40; Ne. 2 red winter, January, 61.39; Fairre Bl-40; No. 2 red winter, Bl-50, Corn firm; high mixed on No. 2, spot. 40; February, 63.6; No. 2 white, a rejected, 41.50. Oats firm; No. 2, Se; 40 May, Closed: Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter, American Williams, No. 2, Se; 40 May, Closed: Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter, American Williams, Williams, No. 2, No. TOLEDO.

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—Dail. tending downward; family, and family, and family, and family.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower at \$1.261.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower at \$1.261.

Osfile. Barley steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—PORK Brm at \$13.2611.50. Lad at \$1.50.

CINCINNATI.

COMMISSIONS—PORK Brm at \$1.2611.50. Lad at \$1.50.

St 5.50. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, \$1.50.

ribs, \$6.50; clear sides, \$5.70. Baoon—Demand and market firm; shoulders, \$5.50; clear visc clear, \$5.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINN BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2.—1.0018-0018-1 Superfine, \$5.56.5.5; common extra. \$6.006.5.7; common extra. \$6.006.5.7; common extra. \$6.006.5.7; common extra. \$6.006.5.7; common extra. \$6.006.7.5; St. Louis. \$7.006.5.5; Illuminary wheat, \$6.006.5.5; St. Louis. \$7.006.5.5; Illuminary wheat, \$7.006.5.5; Louis. \$7.006.5.5; illuminary wheat, \$7.006.5.5; common wheat, \$7.006.5.5; com

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2. COTTON From STATE OF THE PLANT O

No. 1 W BUFFALO. INDIANAPOLI

DETROIT.

TURPENTIN

AMUSEME LOCAL THEAT The Banker's Daughter" Our Boys" at Hamlin's, the smalle interest during the up audiences. Collier's con amed piece, will continue to Dickey Lingard tro tation of "Our Boys"

Augustin Daly thinks of m Helen Blythe.
Coghlan, it is sald, will soon re The atre. New York.

Signora Majeroni has made a in the "Gailey Slave."

The Opera-House in Sher burned down inst week.

Mile. Jarbeau is the Econodic pany, new playing in New York It is rumored that Adelaide N a bona Ede "ruler of the Queer Robert Stickney, Frank Maly

"Baniet" will shortly be pre-incular shape at the Chestnut delphia.

Charles J. A. Bedford, Stage-M ent Sarden Theatre, died in Lo on the 12th vit.

Mile. Ducello, a dancer, said one time the wife of Dan Costello on the 2th vit.

Albert Brooks, a well-known ci is Paliadelphia last week, of hem lungs, at the size of 47.

Genevieve Ward under the

Genevieve Ward, under the Col. Sinn, will return to talk and make an extended tour. Even Plympton is no longer Lawrence Barrett's company. Wille Saymour has been engaged "Mrs. Joshus Whitcomb, or name of a new play which takes the management of Charles L. Ho. After the present run of the Lawrence Barrens appear," which is drawing Hooley's, Adele Belgarde Sargens appear, the same statement of Shakes one doubt it, let him rend "A Act. I. Secone 2: Leontes—Hermion thou never spok at to better purp —Never Leontes—Never Dut Phymp.

Never's Leonies—Never Duit Floore.

Dan Rice, as an evangelist deas of circus-advertising into letter-headings it is said a graudily pictured on a skeleton it words in letters of red, "Dan Rice, as an interest of red, "Dan Rice, a lump from the ring to the words in letters of red, "Dan Rice, a lump from the ring to the George F. Bailey and Charles the chief of the new compount Commercial Travelors. In the James E. Dunn, William Davides the chief of the new compount Ling ham, the latter acting as a ling ham the latter acting the latter actin

before school appearing in a town he use water marked notices culogist the sading society people. Opening the society people is a society people of people became to talk, and be consumed a society people of the society of the socie

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. B. GRAIN—The
Corrent reports wheat receipts at 18,600 bu; ship
D.B.D bu; weaker; No. 2 cash, 8.2; January,
S. Cash, 8.12; January,
B. D.A. Corr—Reseipts
bu; shipments, 25,500 bu; frun; No. 2 cash,
bu; shipments, 25,500 bu; shipments, 25,500 bu;
bu; shipments, 25,500 bu; shipments, 25,500 bu;
bu; shipments, 25,500 bu; shipments, 25,500 bu;
bu; shipments, 25,500 b

receirso, an Hallan gentleman reckiese extravagance and finall in a small farm, the wreck of lolaced only by the pursuit of fiel here the cruel lady, now a wid let the cruel lady, now a wid a title sou very III, who has a far title and very III, who has a far the control of the control of the last and the control of the last acts. A lowever, so long that

NEW YORK.

er stendy. Sugar active and true, 7 13-16 sec. Molasses accept

PHILADELPHIA

d market firm; stained, 63/46; mint.
Quiet and unchanged.
; creamery, extra, 256246; New York
ord County extras, 256256; Wester
Seamery, 12/4616; do good, 11/255
Dull; reflect, 74/6.
at 51.3.
ur, 3.30 bris; wheat, 12,000 bu; cors,
0.00 bu; 77e, 500 bu. nore inquiry, and prices are un-

February: Artistic Cash.

Struct; slow at 5746.3740, cash.

Steady at 11.02.

NS-Fork stronger at \$13.50 cash; \$13.50

Lard nominal. Dry at \$17,000 cash; \$13.50

At good demand for car lots at \$1.164

Total Structure at \$1.25, \$7.3746

Total Structure at \$1.25,

MILWAUKEE,
SER, Jan, P-FLOUR-Quiet but steady.
Vheat firm, opened and declised 1/40 and
ner; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 11.27
sankee, 21.204 bid; No. 2 do, 21.25
1.25/6 bid; March, \$1.304 bid; No. 3 Mil13; No. 4 \$1.45; rejected fire. Corn first
1. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 de Ryto. 1, 71/46. Barley weak; No. 2 spring. NS-Pirm. Mess pork quiet at \$13.40 cash; lary. Lard-Prime steam, \$7.05.75 Pet-thogs firmer at \$4.30c4.55; dressed how r and market firm at \$5.15. -Flour, \$400 bris; wheat, \$2.000 bu; barles.

TOLEDO.

O. Jan. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 3 lgan. 51.53; amber Michigan, Februari, 2 red winter, January, 61.39; Februari, 61.61; May, 61.50; rejected, 81.68; Ma. 51.60. Corn firm; shigh mixed, 656; Ge. February, 636; No. 2 white, 666; C. Oats firm; No. 2, 28c; do May, 50. Vheat steady; No. 2 red winter, January, 51.696. EED-65.074 -Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu;

ri, O., Jan. 2.—Corron—Steady at 1366 nil, tending downward; family, 36,1006.16

BOSTON. BOSTON.

25:65.75; common extras, £.006.25; Wisconding of the common extras of the common extra price of the common extra p

minimated spanish dancers appeared in the spanish dancers appeared in the friday evening. There are fifteen much in the troupe, which is led by Senor day and the friest instruments being one are guitars of fourteen and sixteen the sixteen and nine mandolines of twelves. Their stage aftire is made of relvet, breeches and hose, a cloak being one the right shoulder, and a bow of a stage of ribbon ornamenting the other, hand surmounted by a black felt hat. In placed an ivory spoon, the distinctive of the Spanish student. According to the their playing is remarkable for the and unanimity with which their interest are manipulated, and they not only accided hit, but their performance was in a musical sense. 16ca \$1.00. Flour, 3,500 bris; corn, 24,000 bu; wi KANSAS CITY.

Dispatch to The Chicago Trouse.

ITY, Mo., Jan. 9.—GRAIN—The transmission of the chicago bu; ahipments her; No. 2 cash. 81.2; January, 81.20; Ja

a musical sense,
a musical sense,
andon Dafy News gives the plot of Tenfalcon, lately produced in London:
to of his mistress, Monna Giovanna,
an Italian gentleman, gives way to
certavagance and finally settles down
all farm, the wreck of his possessions,
only by the pursuit of field sports. While

No. I white, \$1.354; January, \$1.354; March, \$1.42; Aprile \$1.44; milling

BUFFALO.

INDIANAPOLIS.

OSWEGO.

COTTON.

PETROLEUM.

DRY GOODS.

TURPENTINE.

AMUSEMENTS.

INJUNCTION WANTED.

complaying "The Banker's Daughter" and the Celebrated Case " was filed in the United States out this afternoon by the attorneys of Albert, Paliner of the Union Square Theatre, New ork. The company is at present playing in the orther part of the State, in towns along the need the Peru & Lake Shore Railroad.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

The stre, New York.

Signora Majeroni has made a hit as Francesco in the "Galler Slave."

The Opera-House in Sherman, Tex., was burned fown just week.

Mile. Jurbana is the Evangeline of Rice's company, new playing in New York.

It is removed that Adehalde Neilson will marry a boas alse "ruler of the Queen's Navee."

Bobert Stickney, Frank, Moleculis, and John Williams.

at Stickney, Frank Melville, and John W.

libert Brooks, a well-known circus-rider, died Biladelphia last week, of hemorrhage of the gs, at the age of 47.

lungs, at the age of 47.

Genevieve Ward, under the management of Col. Sinn, will return to this country next fall and make an extended tour.

Eben Plympton is no longer a member of tawrence Barreit's company. In his place Wille Seymour has been engaged.

"Mrs. Joshus Whitcomb, or Chips," is the name of a new play which takes the road under the management of Charles L. Howard.

After the present run of the "Perberty.

stin Daly thinks of making a star of

Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna, Outs, Ind., Jan. 9.—A bill for an in-

LOCAL THEATRES.

TOEK Jan. P. Business moderate with pack-ouses and high with agents and jobbers. Cot-ods frm, and Undroscoggin satteens are ad-prite quiet, except shirtings, which are sell. Merrimse purple and staple prints are in Heiry clothing wogless more active.

TON, Jan. 9 SPIRITS TURPENTINE

The Banker's Daughter" at Hooley's and ur Boys" at Hamlin's, the only features of matic interest during the week, have drawn a uniances. Collier's company, playing the named piece, will continue another week; in the Dickey Lingard troupe, engaged in the entation of "Our Boys" will close their entance to morrow evening. They will be

JSN. 2.-COTTON.—Sales of the week, tweeten, 25,000, of which the speculators the exporters 6,000; forwarded from the liest to spinners, 28,000; actual export. 18,000. American, 180,000; total

The writer ("E. J.") of a lengthy article in the inclinati Enquirer upon the late Adah Issac Menken says, contrary to general belief, that she was "not born a Jewess, and there was the was the readures, except perhaps he

bristles with gems of poetry, philosophy, and good sense. It is only a relief to audiences in the larger cities who tire with the more popular selections that we, with buly semi-occasional facilities, desire and demand. But we believe that this singular, this nondescript "As You Like It," was performed last evening about as well as such a piece can be performed. But the music was inferior: it jarred, it dragged: it ought to have been better, much better. In the character of Hosalind there is little room for the display of the elocutionary powers, but it affords fine opportunity in every scene for a showing of histrionic ability. Only an actress by nature and culture can be a Hosalind, and this Miss Davenport is. Her cuckoo song disappointed us. No lady on the stage is possessed of more versatility, is more studious or painstaking, or is a greater favorit in the large cities. Mr. Edmund K. Collier as Jaques was deficient. He appeared to have an insufficient conception of his role. His rendition of the Seven Ages of Man was entirely too sophomorical. The old man, "the lean and slippered pantaloon," was passably well given, but, as a whole, he ranted too much. In fact, he ranted all the time.

In the Boston Herald, the theatrical agent now

by a company supporting Mr. senting Generiter Ward in a play entiinthe Arch," believed to be another in old drams known as "Land Rats "Rits." Mr. Sprague, at his heater will present a variety prosing the forthcoming week. It makes the forthcoming week. It makes the produced "Philip Gordon, Miner," at time, a piece deating with California and the names of the leading people at have been mentioned. Upon the of this policy by the Olympic maniagegrewill then be no purely variety thechicago, the Academy of Music, on the leading the heater of the leading the first both variety and drams. Next that house E. T. Stetson appears in Mc
are drams, Kentuck, and a numaw specialists will be seen. ican and shippered pantaloon, 'was passahly well given, but, as a whole, he ranted too much. In fact, he ranted all the time.

In the Boston Herald, the theatrical agent now writing his experience says: "The mania for obtaining free admission to a theatre is something startling. Men will spend \$5 in 'treating' and two hours' time to get a pass, where a ticket at the box-office would cost \$1 maybo. The legitimate D. H. is all right, but the greater number of cases are purely unreasonable and unjust. There seems to be no remedy for the evil, albeit we 'kicked' again and again. Toledo takes the entire bakery, not alone the cake, for deadhends, and deserves to be put into first rank. We had a little incident with a D. H. in that town, and I am sorry to say he was a newspaper man. He must have been a 'fresh' young fellow, who was worked so hard in the day he had to read the exchanges at the theatre. At all events, he had his pockets stuffed with newspapers, and, opening them to their full size, read and read, taking a sip of the play between pipers, so to speak. He unnoyed those around him and those on the stage to that degree that several 'gags' were flung at him over the footlights. He was pachydermatous, and, finally, in the afterpiece, the star deliberates, requested him to read his papers outside the theatre. Result! an article in the Blaze next day which article was supposed to be a scorcher), and quite a newspaper controversy, which really acted as so much free advertising." The same writer gives an insight into the process by which the traveling organizations obtain flattering notices in the country papers, and by this process a very bad actor may soon collect 500 very good notices of a very bad performance. He says: "A great deal of the business manager's and agent's work is assumed and well carried on by these managers of circuits. They know all the local editors and—the truth being told—obtain about what they wish in the form of advance notices, with now and then the permission for the business manager to

M. Gounod has just composed a new work, a 'Miserere" for four voices and solo. The many friends of Mr. Carl Zerrahn will be lad to learn that he and Mrs. Zerrahn celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding on the evening of Dec. 15.

Miss Mathilde Phillipps, the well-known vocalist, has decided to remain in Beston through the present winter. She will accept concert engagements.

ments.

Galignani of Dec. 18 says: "According to a rumor prevalent in artistic circles, which we repeat under all reserve, Henri Wieniawski, the celebrated violist, has recently died in Moscow."

Messrs. Hook & Hastings are to build a large organ for the new Tremont Temple, Boston. It is to have two manuals, and will occupy a space sixty feet in width. The firm intend to make it one of the finest as well as one of the largest organs in America.

Mr. Max Strakosch wishes it to be distinctly

mime of a new play which takes the road under the management of Charles L. Howard.

After the present run of the "Banker's burpher," which is drawing fine houses at Hooley's, Adele Belgarde Sargent's new star will suppear.

Here is further proof that Mr. W. S. Gilbert is a conscientious student of Shakspeare. If any one doubt it, let him read "A winter's Tale," Act. I. Seene 2: Leontes—Hermione, my dearest, the law of the star of the

gans in America.

Mr. Max Strakosch wishes it to be distinctly understood that the report that Mile. Litta has seeded from his company is utterly unfounded. He has sold the lilinois singer to a manager for a certain number of concerts, and during that period, of course, has to dispense with her services at his own performances.

The London Figure of the lithuit, says; "At the close of the season, Mme. Mgrie Roze will remain in town till she leaves for the spring concert tour. Mme. Ilma di Murska will also be a member of the spring concert tour. Mme. Trebelli will have a concert tour. Mme. Trebelli will have a concert tour of her own, and Miss Minnie Hauck Joins Mr. Carl Rosa. Mme. Pappenheim leaves for Pesth, where, beginning Christmas week, she gives six performances at the Opera-House of Leonora, Atia, Senta, Elsa, and other parts. On Jah. 12 she begins an engagement of two and a half months in Warsaw, and in April she goes to Vienna.

The New York Tribune of the 6th says; "Mr. Josefly has been suffering from an inflamed finger. It troubled him at the Saturday concert, and is now so much worse that the doctor forbids him to use it for several days, so that the engagements for this week in Rochester, Buffalo, and elsewhere, are necessarily canceled. There have been some difficulties in arranging for his appearance at the next Prilharmonic Concert in this city Jan. 24, but everything is now settled, and he will play on that occasion the E flat concerto of Beethoven."

Mendelssohn's cratorio "Elijah" was beard for the first time in Rome, Doc. 19. It was given in the Sala Dante by the Royal Roman Philharmonic Academy before a crowded audience, among whom were Signor and Signora Cairoli, the German Ambassador, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, the Abbe Liszt, and a number of other distinguished persons. The execution was admirable, and parteularly that of the grand choruses, which produced a vivid impression. All the pieces were loudly applauded, and many were encored. The conductor was Maestro Tersiani, assisted by

Terziani, assisted by Ettore Pinelli.

A Base-Drum Solo for a Sick Man.

"Toward the latter part of the War," said the Colonel, "bands became rather scarce in the Confederate service, and we were rarely regaled with the strains of martial music unless it was from the Federal forces. On the retreat from Sharpsburg, during a brief halt, the wear soldiers flung themselves down on either side of the road for what rest they could get. Just at this juncture came trudging down the centre of the road a solitary musician with a big bass-drum; His appearance excited the livelest emotions among the boys, which finally found vent through a tall, tallow-faced North Carolinian, who, bringing his piece to the ready, halted the astonished musician at the same time drawling out: 'Say, mister, can't you come down here a piece an' play something kinder soothing on that air thing—for a sick man?"

Mr. Thompson hired a store of Col. Brace, at Conway. Ark, and put in a stock of procedes. The sterior grace down, running a same quantity of goods. The tenant put a pistol in his

THE COURTS. A Petition to Overhaul the Affairs

of Albert W. Crosby. Reversal of a \$7,500 Judgment in Favor of a Railroad Employe.

The Holder of Some Telephone Stock in Search of Important Facts.

Hrs. W. J. Plows Applies for a Divorce—The Terry Case—Judgments, Henday's Call, Ste. CURIOUS CREDITOR.

On the 3d day of March last George W. Fuller recovered a judgment for \$77,373.25 against Albert Crosby, of New York City. An execution was issued, but the Sheriff falled to find any property here belonging to Crosby, and it was returned "no property found." Yesterday Fuller filed a creditor's bill to reach some equitable interests which an execution at law could not touch. He claims that Crosby owns divers pieces of land here which are held in trust for him by other parties; also, that he owns 1.440 shares of claims that Crosby owns divers pieces of land herewhich are held in trust for him by other parties; also, that he owns 1,440 shares of stock in the Downer & Bemis Brewing Company, held in his wife's name, worth over \$144,000, but which were paid for with his own money. This debt was incurred by Crosby in 1808 by the purchase from complainant of a block of Chicago City Railway Company stock at \$50 a share, which is now worth \$180 per share. In November, 1874, Crosby and wife conveyed to Nathan Crosby Blocks 17, 18, 19, 20, 20, 30, 31, and 32, in the Maplewood Subdivision of the S. E. 4 of Sec. 25, 40, 13, and complainant charges that this was made without consideration, and with the view of preventing it from being applied to the payment of the above claim, which was then existing, though not in judgment. He now asks that a discovery may be had of whatever property Crosby owns here, real or personal, that the title to the Brewing Company stock and to the above-mentioned land may be held to be in Crosby, and that the property may be subjected to the payment of the above judgment. Also, that a Receiver may be subjected to the payment of the above judgment. Also, that a Receiver may be appointed, and an injunction issued to prevent Crosby from drawing, or the Brewing Company from paying, any dividends on the above-mentioned slock, or from transferring the same, until the title to the same is settled.

The opinion of the Appellate Court in the use of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company vs. John H. Roy was filed yesterday in the Appellate Court. This was a suit by Roy, a switchman of the road, to recover damages for the loss of his right hand. It seems that one night while working he attempted to get on the front foot-board of a switch-engine while it was in moboard of a switch-engine while it was in motion, but, being partially dazzled by the headlight, missed his footing, fell, and had his right hand cut off. He recovered a verdict for \$7,500, from which the Company appealed. The Appellate Court, Judge Wilson delivering the opinion, held that the Company was under no obligations to construct its engines with foot-boards of a uniform height. The rule was well settled that where a servant entered on an employment from its nature necessarily hazardous, he accepted such service subject to all the risks incident to the same. Roy had violated a standing rule of the Company as to getting on the front foot-board, and was injured through his own carelesness. An employe engaged in a hazardous business was required to use every precaution to avoid danger; and, if he was injured through his own negligence, and, the verdict of the jury in his favor not being supported by the evidence; the case must be reversed and remanded for a new trial.

NEGLIGENCE OF EMPLOYES.

A TERRA-COTTA ROW. Mary B. Barry filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against Sanford R. Loring, the Boston Fire-Brick & Clay Retort Manufacturing Company, the Chicago Terra Cotta Company, and others, to upset a sale of the Terra Cotta Company under an execution. She judgment for \$7,400 against Sanford R. Loring which she has not been able to collect. He was at the time the owner of the Terra Cotta Company, and of all its property, and she claims this property ought to be subject to her judgment. Sept. 20, 1878, Loring and the Company confessed judgment for \$5,100 in favor of D. K. Tenney, which was soon after paid. Instead of releasing the judgment, however, Tenney assigned it to George Brooks for the benefit of the Boston Fire-Brick & Clay Retort Manufacturing Company. An execution was then fraudulently issued and the property of the Terra Company and Loring's interest in the same was sold to the Boston Clay Brick Company. This sale, it is charged, was utterly void, and made solely to prevent the plaintiff from collecting her judgment, and she asks that it may be set aside and the property subjected to the lien of her claim. judgment for \$7,400 against Sanford R. Lor-

A DISSATISFIED STOCKHOLDER.
T. M. Bradshaw is the fortunate owner of twenty shares in the Bell Telephone Company of Illinois, but he is unhappy because the Company does not recognize his rights. He bought the shares of H. L. Griggs, of New York, and immediately presented the certificate to C. Norman Fay, the General Manager cate to C. Norman Fay, the General Manager of the Company, together with proper power of attorney, and asked for a transfer to his name. He was refused, and has made repeated other applications, but always with the same result. He charges that in consequence of the rapid rise in the value of the stock and its increasing price, none of it can be bought in the market. The stockholders are all holding on to what they have, but they are declaring no dividends, and are trying to "freeze out" the complainant unless he will sell out to them. He, however, thinks his investment will be a good one, as there is a scheme on fort to consolidate the Company with the Bell Telephone Company of Boston or the American District Telegraph Company, which will greatly enhance the value of the stock at present, so that he cannot indemnify himself by an action at law for damages, and he therefore asks for a writ of mandamus against C. Norman Fay, General Manager of the Company, company to compel him to make the desired transfer of stock on the books of the Company.

THE TERRY CASE. The hearing of the scandal case of Miner vs. Jackson was continued yesterday before vs. Jackson was continued yesterday before Judge Tuley, and drew a good audience. This was a bill to get hold of a large amount of property the late E. D. Terry had given during his lifetime to a Mrs. Caroline A. Jackson, with whom he fell very desperately in love in 1870. The deposition of the defendant Mrs. Jackson, was read, in which she owned up to her relations with Terry in the most unhesitating manner. She was also in court berself, and was the object in the most unhesitating manner. She was also in court berself, and was the object of a large amount of attention. The depositions of S.M. Butterfield, George M. Grannis, Mrs. Dunro, Samuel E. Cunamings, and Mrs. Terry were also read, showing how Terry and Mrs. Jackson planned their affairs. One of the witnessed states that Miss or "Mrs." Jackson, as she calls herself, admitted at one time that she was corresponding with seven married men, and, on being asked why she did so, replied that she found it instructive.

why she did so, replied that she believes structive.

The real Mrs. Terry was also a witness, and testified that at the time her husband was lavishing his money on Miss Jackson, she mortgaged her property and raised \$15,000 which she gave him to put in his business. The trial was not concluded, but will be continued Tuesday. DIVORCES.

Olivia Plows filed a bill yesterday against her husband, William James Plows, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty. She states that she was married to him in September, 1832, and has borne him fourteen children, ten of whom are still living. Among his acts of cruelty she says that last summer, while they were at their summer residence at Lake Zurich, he gave her a kicking, and at snother time he beat her in the face. A short time ago also, to revenge himself or her through her children, he whipped one of the girls, a 17-year-old young lady, while in bed with a rattan until the blood spirted out at every lash. For years he she li

been consummated, and he now wants it set aside as vold.

Eline Hornburg filed a bill for divorce from Heary Hornburg on the ground of adultery.

And Regneld Swengor asks for a similar decree against Louis Swengor on the ground of biganny.

Judge Tuley granted a divorce to Maggie Maroney from Frank B. Maroney on the ground of desertion.

STATE COURTS.

Holmes, Booth & Hayden began a suit in attachment yesterday against Albert A. Gaylord and Elmore C. Bacon to recover \$4. Luczens and Mary E. Webst

Luczens and Mary E. Webster commenced a suit in ejectment against Eliza Mitchell to recover possession of the Rock Island House, No. 50 Sherman street. The damages are laid at \$30,000.

Albertina Casperson, administratrix, beganan action in trespass to recover \$5,000 damages of the Illinois Stone Company.

Sophia L. Galbraith Drought suit for \$10,000 against the City of Chicago.

C. F. A. Heinrichs sued Fritz Sontag and Adolph Standinger for \$3,000.

Elizabeth Church began a suit in debt for \$10,000 against Charles A. Church.

Augustus Jacobson filed a bill against John Alston, a stockholder in the Bank of Chicago. Alexander Cunningham, and Richard S. Brownell, to enforce the payment of Aiston's stock. He says that Aiston owned twenty shares in the bank, and that by the statute he is liable for double the amount of his stock, or \$4,000. Cunningham and Brownell have begun suits against Aiston to enforce this liability in their own favor.

Thomas Lloyd, indicted for burglary, filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming that he can prove at once that he is innocent of the charge. He is the support of a family, and asks that his case may be heard summarily and disposed of.

Louis Barth sued Joseph Barth and David Meyer for \$2,500.

The John A. Roebling Sons Company commenced a suit to recover \$10,000 of the Electric Merchandising Company.

Bollins, Shaw & Co, brought suit for \$5,000 against George H. Thompson and Edward McCrillis. Edward E. and Charles O. Floyd sued the same parties for \$8,000, and the San Jose Woolen Mills sued them for \$1,500.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

John L. McConnell began a sult in attachment yesterday against Thomas McNell, Thomas J. McGrew, and Simon J. Kilduff, claiming \$10,000.

PROBATE COURT. estate of Hannah Rinne, lunatic, letters of conservation were issued to Henry Rinne, and his bond for \$2,500 was approved. The resignation of Carl Lisberg was accepted.
In the estate of Matt 5. Merritt the will was proven, letters testamentary issued to Amelia S. Merritt, and her individual bond for the control was approved. Amelia S. Merritt, and her individual bond for \$10,000 was approved. In the estate of Rudoph Tanner letters of administration were issued to Ursila Tanner, and her bond for \$2,400 was approved.

The new law calendars of the Circuit Court are now in the printer's hands. Judge Rogers, during the rest of the present term, will continue the call of his present calendar will continue the call of his present calendar until he reaches No. 375. Judge Moran will also go on with his calendar until he reaches No. 220.

Judge Moran's new calendar will include the pending law cases from the beginning of the docket up to and including term No. 1,742. Judge Rogers' calendar begins at term No. 1,343, and includes all the remaining cases up to date.

Judge Hodgett's call for to-day is the same as yesterday. No. 829, Race vs. Decker, is on trial, and probably good for all day. on trial, and probably good for all day.
Judges Gary and Moran will hear motions to-day, Judges Smith and Rogers motions for new trials, and Judges Jameson, Barnum, and Tuley divorce cases.
Bradford Hancock was yesterday appointed Assignee of Edgar D. Crumb, C. B. Samson of John Gray, J. L. Allen of W. C. Furman, and R. E. Jenkins of Christopher W. Kempster.
An Assignee will be chosen Monday morning for Joseph M. Hirsh.

THE CALL MONDAY. JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers. JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of calendar,

THE APPELLATE COURT-111, 112, 114, 115, 116. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—No call, as he goes to the Crimnal Court to assist Judge Jameson.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Call is
107, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 133, 135, 136, 137, 145, 149 107, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 133, 135, 130, 137, 145, 149. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROOFRS—Set case 777, McKee vs. Reisinger, and calendar Nos. 233, 201, 3034, 830, 831, 336, 339 to 346, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAX—143, 197 to 230, inclusive, except 200, 201, 211, and 218. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Criminal Court. Nos. 375, 401, 627, 639, 634, 635, 636, 695, and 823.

JUDGE GARY—Criminal Court—All cases undisposed of on December bail-calendar will be called in the order in which they stand on the docket. The call will not exceed fifteen cases per day. Call is Nos. 293, 50, 61, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77, 95, 97, 98, 110, 112, 115-169.

JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Edwin Brain-ard vs. John Mann, \$796.02. JUDGE GARY—W. H. Moore, Assignee, vs. Jon-

JUDGE GARY—W. H. Moore, Assignee, vs. Jonathan H. Cullen, \$23.55.—Joseph Speight vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Raifrond Company, the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Raifrond Company, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Raifrond Company: verdict, \$200.—Wendelin Meyer vs. Joseph Heide, \$250.75.—Herman Lieb vs. Samuel Sailzer, \$500.

SEAMEN'S WAGES,

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Milwaukee, Jan. 9.—Judge Dyer, of the United States District Court, has just rendered a decision which is calculated to settle the question of priority of scamen's claims

United States District Court, has just rendered a decision which is calculated to settle the question of priority of seamen's claims for wages over wrecking bills, as liens. The question arose in connection with the schooner E. M. Davidson, which ran upon the Pilot Island rocks on the night of the 16th of last October. The tug Leviathan proceeded to render assistance, and was occupied about the vessel for thirty-three days, without getting her off. During all this time the crew remained on board, under full pay as ordinary seamen. When it was finally deterringed to abandon the craft, for the winter season at least, they aided in removing her outfit and placing it on board of the Leviathan, to be carried to Milwaukee, in company with them. Here, the seamen libeled the outfit for the amount of wages due them, some \$760 in all, none of the men having drawn any money from the time they shipped until the vessel was abandoned on the 26th of November. Following this libel by the seamen the owners of the Leviathan illed a wrecking-claim against the Davidson and her outfit, amounting to \$8,300, and claimed for it priority over the claims of the seamen for their wages. The outfit of the vessel brought the sum of \$1,080, and was purchased by the owners of the wrecking-tug. It then became necessary to determine the question of priority, and arguments were accordingly heard by Judge Dyer on Wednesday afternoon. The counsel for the seamen argued that they remained with their vessel, and did not abandon her, but assisted in every way they could to secure her release from the rocks. He therefore claimed for them precedence in the distribution of the Proceeds of the sale of the tug, with the cooperation of the erw of the vessel, had been saved by the efforts of the tug, with the cooperation of the erw of the vessel, had been saved by the efforts of the tug, with the cooperation of the erw of the vessel, had been saved by the efforts of the vessel, had been saved by the efforts of the vessel, had been saved by the efforts of the the question of priority of seamen's claims

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—The Sur ert met this morning, pursuant to adjourn nt, with all the Justices present, excep age Cratg. Orders were entered as fol

pellate Court, Third District; cause continuity with leave to make publication.

I. Shinkle vs. Letcher et al.; error to Montgomery; motion by defendant to dismiss for want of prosecution.

50. Morgan vs. Morgan; appeal from McLean; motion to dismiss appeal on short record.

Il. Ence et al. vs. Buckley; error to Menard; appearance of defendant entered, and motion by defendant to extend time five days to file briefs.

one et al. vs. Hewitt et al.; error to

How North Carolina Builds Railroads.

A gentleman traveling on one of the trains of the North Carolina Railroad overheard a conversation between two gentlemen from Pennsylvania who were sitting just behind him. One of the Pennsylvanians remarked to the other: "They have a very cute way of building railroads in this State. Whenever a 'nigger' steals a chicken or a watermelon they sentence him to the Penitentiary for four or five years, and put him to work on the railroads. I am told that in some of the Southern States they are hired out to work on farms and in the mines. If we were to try such a plan in our country, wouldn't there be a howl of indignation?"

MEDICAL.

BALSAM

Cures Colds; Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night-sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy, DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE.

The Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered. enry's Carbolic Salve allays the pain of burns.

Henry's Carbolic Salve cures all eruptions.

Henry's Carbolic Salve heals pimples and blotches. blotches. enry's Carbolic Balve will cure cuts and bruises.

Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. JOHN P. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Sole Proprietors, New York.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. AMERICAN LINE.

AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Sailing regularly every Saturday and every diternate wednesday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and the U.S. Mail.

RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the United States and Royal Religian Mails. The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Beigium, sailing every tenth day alternately from Philadelphia and New York with the sail of the

STATE LINE To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Bolfast, and London-derry, from N. V. every Thursday, First Cabin, 80 to 3th according to accommodation. Second Cabin, 40. Steerage, 83.

10 stornge, 65. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.
17 Broadway, N. Y. and 105 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

DEVONIA, Jan. 10, 5 p. m. | ANCHORIA, Jan. 24, 5 p.m. |
BOLLYIA, Jan. 21, 2 a. m. | KTHIOPIA, Jan. 31, 8 a. m. |
New York to London direct. |
UTOPIA, Jan. 10, 5 p. m. | AUSTRAIJA, Jan. 17, 9 a.m. |
Cabins, 86 to 83. | Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. |
Steerage 28. |
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 95 Washington-st. NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Saiting twice a week from New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London.
Cabin passage from 80 to 80 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, 83. Drafts on Great Britain and Freland.
For sailings and further information apply to P.B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st. PROPOSALS.

CITY OF WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

To Bridge Builders and Contractors. Tenders for the construction of a combined Railway and Traffic Bridge across the Red River at Winnipeg, Manifoba, will be received by the undersigned until Zist January, Isô. The Bridge will be about 80 feet long, with stone piers and abutinents, or on from some piles (the former preferred), and will have of the river.

The superstructure is to be inon; and the work is to be commonced immediately on the awarding of the The superstructure is to be iron; and the work is to be commenced immediately on the awarding of the contract.

The tenders are to be accompanied by plans and specifications, which are subject to the approval of the Government Engineer.

The City Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned at his Omce in Winnipeg, Manibobs.

City Bridge Engineer.

Winnipeg, 30th December, 1859.

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES COUGH LOZENGES.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. HOLMAN LIVER PAD.

Liver and Stomach Pad



that will so oughly fortify the system

FOR SALE BY ALL DEUGGISTS. BATES & HANLEY,

MUSGRAVE & CO., BANKERS. No. 29 Pine-st., New York.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and terest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all inventent securities bought and sold on commission. London Joint Stock Bank, London. Buy and sell all American Securities upon the Lon-on Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms. LEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS & STOCK BROKERS,
12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Stocks bought and sold on the New York Stock Exchange on a per cent margin. Puts and Calla secured on responsible parties at favorable mate. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly, Report of novements in the Stock market sent from

W. B. TAYLOR & CO.. Members of the New York Stock Exchar No. 8 Wall-st. New York. Buy and sell on mangin, or for investors. Accounts and correspondence invited.

1.200 returns in 30 days on \$100 investigation of the profits we you stock options of 10 to 50. Address T. POTT WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 38 Well-46, New York.



LEGAL. MASTER'S SALE. Orginal Bill.
Edward Weston, Henry G. De Forrest, Robert C.
Martin, John H. Jacquelin, and Henry De Coppet va.
The Toledo, Peporia & Warsaw Railway Company, and Martin, John H. Jacquellin, and Henry De Coppet va. The Toledo, Fernis & Warsaw Rallway Company, and others. Cr. Thomas, Robert C. Martin, John H. Jacquellin, and Henry De Coppet va. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Rallway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

George J. Forrest-vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Rallway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

Ir pursuance of a decree of the said Court, entered in the above entitled cause on the 18th day, of November, A. D. 1873. I. Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery of the said Court, will sell to the highest and beet hidder, at public anciton at the west from door of the National Life-Insurance Company, Building, 187 to 183 L. Sulle-st., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, as directed in said decree, and as it thit, and in one parcel, and subject as hereinafter mentioned and as recited in said decree, on Tuesday, the twentieth Coth day of January. A. D. 189, at seven (1) o'clock in the Jořencon of said last-named day, the promises and property mentioned and described in said decree, to wilt: All and singular the said railroad of the said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, situated, lying, and being in the Saide of Illinois, and extending from the City of Peoria to the west line of the State of Indiana, passing into or through the Counties of Peoria, Taxewell, Woodford, McLeun, Livingston, Ford, and Irquiots, the western terminus being within the Gly of Peoria, and the eastern terminus being within the Gly of Peoria, and the eastern terminus being within the Gly of Peoria, and the eastern terminus being within the Gly of Peoria, and the eastern terminus being within the Gly of Peoria, and the eastern terminus being within the Gly of Peoria, and the eastern terminus being within the Gly of Peoria, and the eastern terminus being within the Gly of Peoria, and the eastern terminus being within the Gly of Peoria, and the eastern terminus being within the Gly of Peoria, and the eastern terminus being within the Gly of Peoria, and the eastern terminus being within the Gly of Peor chiese connected with or relating to the same way, or the construction maintenance, or thereof, and all the property, franchises, rights, things of whatever name or mature, together wit and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and purtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise pertaining, and the reversions, remainders, tol-comes, rents, issues, and provide thereof, and, also

EDUCATIONAL. ALLEN ACADEMY he best Eastern colleges, both individual and construction are given by Prots. Towne, Kayner, C., and Mme. Robinson, nee Pieur, New pupils sived at any time. IRA W. ALLIAN, I.I. D. P. and ST. M. C. M. C.

BOURNIQUE'S
SCHOOLS FOR DANCING
EST SIDE 40 and 50 West Madison
OUTH SIDE 10 and 10 Twenty-fouri PRINSTLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY

BAILROAD TIME-TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

ht Ex. via Clinton... Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, may and Council Bluffs, on the train is 10.30 a.m.

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pultus looping-Cars run between Chicago and Om

Milwanke, St. Paul & Minnespo-lis Fast Mail (Asily) Green | 10:10 am | 4:00 | Wisconsin & Minneson... Green | 10:10 am | 4:00 | Bay, Stowns Polin, and Ash-land through Night Express..... | 3:00 pm | 7:00 a

Clark-st., Grand Passite Hotel, and Falmer House.

Kansas City & Denyer Fast Rx.

Kansas City Night Express.

St. Louis, Springfeld & Texas.

Mobile & New Orients Express.

St. Louis, Springfeld & Texas.

St. Louis, Springfeld & Texas.

Feoris, Englington (Engl. Express.

A Keokuk

Express.

Chicago & Fadacah K. R. Ex.

St. Louis, Springfeld & Texas.

Chicago & Fadacah K. R. Ex.

St. Sou a m. Sou pin for the control of the

Iffice's Central Hallroad.
Depot foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-secon
Ticket Office. Ill Randolph-st, mear Unrk, G
Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket 55 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grund Pacific

Leave. 7 And

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Lonis R. R.
(Cincinnati Air-Lina and Kukusio Lina).
Depot, corner of Cinton and Carnoti-sis, West Side.

Cincinnati, Indianagolis, Lonisrille, Columbus & East Day
Express
Nation Express.

Red i m. S.if put

NO CURB! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, tin a
chronic, ngaryons, or special diseases. Fr. J. Kean
the only physician in the city who warrants cures to

DR. FORGAY, Late of North City

To all who are suffering from the errors cretions of youth, nervous weakness, as loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe care you. Fixe of CHARGE. This great This great particularly in Sunth American statement of the Property of the P

n. R.—GHAIN.—Dult; new high mixed, wixed, 876,874c; sales of high mixed high onts dulf; No. 2 white, see the faction of the high mixed high control of the high mixed high control of the PEORIA.

LOUISVILLE.

Ky., Jan. 9.—Corros—Fire at 174
ady and unchanged.

Wheat firm at fl.st. Corn Door firm; white, 6560; mized, 60.

Res at a fl.st. Corn Door fl.st. Corn Door firm; white, 6560; mized, 60.

Lives at a fl.st. Corn Door fl.st. Corn Door firm; white, 6560; mized, 60.

Lives at a fl.st. Corn Door fl.st.

SEED COTTON.

The Clement Attachment and What It Will Do.

nse Economic Benefits It Will Confer on the South.

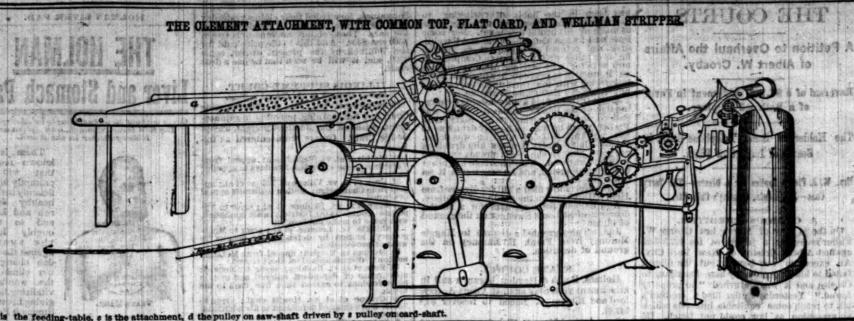
The Clement Attachment is a small cottonwith the top flat cotton eard for converteed cotton directly into sliver. It differs a the plantation-gin in the following, viz.: saws are smaller and are set closer tower on the saw-shaft, the teeth of the saws incr, the brush is smaller and more thickly with bristles, the saws and brush both much slower, and the brush runs but litaster than the saws. It also has a pecumoter or set of combining plates, which oves the motes and trush from the lint as taken from the seed. The seed cotton leaned of all dust, grit, and much leaf h and motes before it is passed to the atment, by a small and inexpensive male called the cotton-cleaner. It occupies are of only 40x40x48 luches. The size of gin is regulated by the size of card with which it is to be connected, extreme dimensions of a gin for a thirtyrd with which it is to be connected, the discountry of the card are 18x18x36 inches. It is framed the frame of the card, in place of the in and lap roll as used in the old method, entitles it to the appellation "attach". The Clement Attachment, therefore ply the plantation or Whitney gin so ed and improved by Clement and that it works in direct connection with mufacturer's card. It cently removes manufacturer's card. It gently removes lint from the seed without braking or ing it, and transfers it to the card cylinder s of a slow brush, without tangling, proportion to the capacity or require-the card,—no condensing, no lapping, ed dispenses with all opening and lap-chinery, and forms a new process of thuring, whereby seed outron is made yarn by the usual method. any who may be interested in reading of

making machinery, the peculiar names flees of the different parts, and its ngs. I will, therefore, describe the old d, in this connection, in order to give In this connection, in order to give er understanding of the new. The ceration in the old method is to open osen up the lint from its pressed or essed state, and prepare it for carding. Ost improved machines now in use for purposes are the compound opener and the finisher lapper with evener. Her forms the lap, which is a kind of otton bat, into a large roll called the the card frame, where it is slowly d and fed to the card; the feed-done by what is known as the one by what is known as the and feed rolls. The licker-in ed rolls are fitted to frame in close proximity to the card and, as it were, lick in the lint to cylinder. The card cylinder render a system of top flat cards in anner as to comb it out, straighten, parallel the fibre. The fibre thus ned is then removed from the card by another and smaller cylinder, as the doffer. It is then stripped from r by a rapidly reciprocating comb in sheet, which is passed through a d pair of calender rolls shaped into nous roll or silver. By this method system of cards is always used; the

to the spinning-frames, where the roving is spun into yarn.

I will now give the new, or seed-cotton process. The first operation is to pass the seed cotton through the cotton-cleaner, which cleans it of all dust, grit, and much of the leaf trash and motes. It is then uniformly distributed on an endless revolving apronof the feeding table, so situated as to place it into the Clement gin, which is attached to the card. The gin takes the lint from the seed, the brush takes it from the gin, and the eard cylinder takes it from the brush. It is then carded, drawn, roved, and spun, as by the old method. By this process there is no langling, naping, cutting, or breaking the bre,—no condensing, no packing, no opening, no picking, nor lapping. The advantages that this process presents over the old method, to both the manufacturer and the producer, may be briefly summed up as follows, viz.: To the manufacturer, a great saving in amount and cost of machinery, motive power, operative and contingent expenses, less waste, less danger from fire, a superior quality and increased quantity of production. It at once relieves the producer of all ginning and baling machinery, with their many attendant expenses, amounting to millions of dollars annually.

John V. Stribling, Westminster, S. C., gent for the sale of patent and projector of new process cotton factories, is prepared to turnish all machinery required.



can be made of baled cotton, and at about onehalf the cost, thus cutting off and saving all the
twenty-seven items of expanse, loss, waste, dryage, perquisites, peculation, speculation, etc.,
on cotton in transitu from the field to the factory, amounting as above, including speculation,
to near \$150,000,000 on the crop of 1878. She
would also reap the profits of 160 per cent for
the simple conversion of the crop into yarns.
With all these facilities and advantages over the
world in producing and manufacturing her
great staple, she surely should hold the key to
the supply of cotton textiles to the world, but she
does not; she has permitted the North and Europe
to manufacture her cotton and control its price,
and become siaves to Northern and European
capital and enterprise. Will she not see her
great mistake, and the feasibility, the absolute
necessity, of a change? When our farmers learn
that cotton produced by hired labor does not pay
at nine cents a pounds, that two-thirds of a cotton crop sells for as much money as a full crop,
that cotton grown as a surplus crop always pays,
that every article of prime necessity can, and
should be produced in the South,—when she diversifies not only her products but her laber,
and utilizes her immense water-power in manufacturing the products of her mines, forests,
and particularly her cotton crop, then will she
be self-sustaining, prosperous, and independent.

ufacturing the products of her mines, forests, and particularly her cotton crop, then will she be self-sustaining, prospecous, and independent.

THE CLEMENT ATTACHMENT BEFORE MANY BYES.

Special Correspondence of Attanta Constitution.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 30.—On last Tuesday, evening a party of gentlemen met at the passenger-depot at 3:30 o clock. They had been waked by telephone, by porters, and by each other. They gathered sleepily enough, but railied soon after meeting and talking over the inspiring purpose of their search. They were going but on a hunting trip—hunting Clement Attachments.

Among the attachment-hunters were Mr. H. J. Kimball, of the Atlanta cotton-factory; Geh. John B. Gordon, of Kirkwood; Dr. J. S. Lawton, Inspector of Fertilizers; Judge J. T. Henderson, Commissioner of Agriculture; Col. E. P. Howell, of the Sewing-machine trade; Maj. Charles H. Smith, the famous "Bill Arp" Mr. Howell, millwright and machinist; Jim Anderson, of the Covington Star; the undersigned, Keeper of the Chronicles, and some others. We reached westminster, and were introduced to an infinit number of Striblings of all sorts and sizes, and discovered that our party had grown to about twenty persons by additions' along the route. Buggies were provided for all the party save Dr. Lawton, who insisted upon riding a gray mule, which he did in the meet stately and imposing makner.

THE LETTLE "GLEMENT" AT WORK.

Arriving at the mill, we found a modest looking plank house at the foot of a placid mill-pound differing ir nothing apparently from an ordinary country grist-mill. It was not running, as there had been a death among the operatives and the survivors were off at the funeral. The Striblings, however, soon had a small force on hand and announced that they would start the mill. Before it was started the two Striblings, who manage it, spent an hour describing to the visitors every part of the machinery, which was so simple that its very simplicity required explanation. After every possible question was answered, the water w

shine potwern the turnips and the constitute, discussed this little machine that is destined to effect so much for the South.

It was very soon evident that no one of the visitors had been disappointed, but that all were more than pleased. The outcome of the attachment was discussed and the various objections offered and answered. The main trouble that has been seen in it up to this time, viz.; the procuring and storing of seed cotton, was answered by the experience of the Striblings. A house that had cost them \$40 placed next to the mill had held 70,000 pounds of seed cotton. A house costing \$30 would more than hold enough to run this mill a year, as they could get seed cotton from the fields for two months. The storage was thus provided for. As to the purchase of seed cotton, Mr. Stribling stated that he could get any amount that he needed. He gives the farmers the cash value of their seed cotton,—that is, what it would bring if ginned and sold as lint, and charges no gin itse, which is one-twentieth. A farmer, therefore, who sells to Stribling gets his cash the day his cotton is picked, and gets one-twentieth more than he could if he waited for the ginning. He has no expense of hauling to market, no commissions to pay, etc. Mr. Stribling says he could get ten times what he wanted. A glance at the seed as they came from the attachment showed that every particle of lint had been taken off. It is estimated that a Clement gin will get 8 per cent more cotton from a given quantity of seed than an ordinary gin. There is no danger of fire in storing seed cotton, as a fire will flash over it and scorch the top surface, leaving the mass uninjured.

SALE OF YARNS.

The question of selling the yarns was discussed. Mr. Stribling stated that he could sell more than he could make. His yarns commanded a premium in market, and his customers all asked for more than he could supply. They stated that they could sell my serious of the Strib of the yarns, the following information was furnished from Col. F. E. Whitfield, Sr., of

and ever seen. We would be pleased to have a consignment; can dispose of any amount at highest prices."

During the evening and night of the day on which the investigation was made, I approached the various members of the party for their opinions as to the efficiency and worth of the mills. The opinions were favorable without exception, and I present such of them as I have space for. Dr. J. L. Lawton, an experience farmer and a man of fine observation, said:

"I am firmly convinced that this little machine will revolutionize the South. It will result in the manufacture of yarus on our plantations in time, just as regularly as we now have plantation gining or grist mills for corn. The result of this will be marvelous. Just think of it. When you gin your cotton it brings you so of 9 cents. When you gin and spin it, it brings you so of 9 cents. When you gin and spin it, it brings you is of 10 cents. You see that this process will about double the value of our crops. I believe that it will revolutionize our whole system, and change the manufacturing system of the world."

"Do you find it all you expected?"

"My answer to that is this: I have a friend in Monroe County who has a house in which he could run two of these mills. He asked me to come and examine the mill and advise him what to do. I have done so, and shall advise him to go to work and put in his mills. I am just as certain that if will pay him handsomely as I can be of anything. With his two mills costing him about \$6,000, he can, I believe make over \$1,000 clear profit every year. I shall advise him to go linto it for his coming crop."

Mr. H. J. Kimball says: "I am fully satisfied from examination that the Clement attachment will do all that is claimed for it. It is just what i expected it weuld be. I think it destined to work great good for the South. I do not reason about it exactly as others do. The fact that it does work on the plantations, that it gives the farmer a product worth IT conts, when the farm work now done gives him a product worth only

being done?"
"Yes. It is just as if some one that had the power should say, 'a surplus of two cents should be added to every pound of cotton sold. Keend and the speculators have said that for the last few days. The Clement attachment will perpetuate this boom and make it permanent."
"You are satisfied then with the attachment?"

ment?"

"I am satisfied it will pay 25 to 40 per cent profit on any sort of proper management. I do not believe it is valuable alone for the farmer. I think a capital of \$250,000 put into these attachments and managed properly would pay bigger than any cotton mill that can be run. Two cents a pound is an enormous margin of profit. In the cotton factories a single cent is run into hundredths and thousandths partative cents a pound profit sounds like a fortune to such men."

profit: In the cotton factories a single cent is run into hundredths and thousandths part. Two cents a pound profit sounds like a fortunate to such men."

Judge T. J. Henderson, the Commissioner of Agriculture, says: "I have figured on the thing from every possible standpoint, and I cannot see possibly why a single Clement attachment should not pay from \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year. It ought not to cost over \$3,500, which makes a fine showing. These young men have, by the figures I have here, made about \$1,800 per annum, and that, too, with second-hand machinery. I think these attachments put on plantations and worked by a neighborhood of farmers, with one of them to superintend it, will do great good, and will prove a perfectly safe and profitable investment. I shall advise the putting up of these attachments wherever these conditions can be had. I am thoroughly satisfied with the examination I have made, and found the Clement Mill all that I had been led to expect."

Gen. Gordon says that he expects to see it effect a revolution in time. He thinks it is so simple and does its work so directly that it will commend itself strongly to farmers, who are naturally arraid of complicated machinery. He says he found the mill as he expected, and was more than pleased with it.

Mr. Fred Bell says: "I was astonished at the simplicity and efficiency of the Clement mill. I consider it the greatest agent of change and progress that the South has ever introduced. I believe that it will gradually and more rapidly than we expect take the place of the gins on the plantations. You see it will rapidly be cheapened. All new inventions cost enormously. As they get into use they are simplified and improved, and the royalty charged on them is diminished. Sewing-machines that cost \$200 and over at first can now be had for \$20 to \$75. As these mills are multiplied they will be greatly chapened. De you know one of the greatest advantages that will result from these mills is that it will encourage small croppers? In the North every child and

wasted."

While the crowd was looking at the attachment, I had a talk with Mr. D. U. Sloan, who has done much to bring the little mill into notice. He said that his attention was first called to the matter by a gentleman who really seems to be the good genius of the Piedmont region, Dr. H. P. Gatchell, Said he: "I knew nothing to be the good genius of the Piedmont region, Dr. H. P. Gatchell. Said he: "I knew hothing about the mill until Dr. Gatchell toid me of it. He had examined it carefully, and had come to believe in it very strongly. He was so impressed with it that I finally promised him to go up and look into it. I did so, having little faith in it. I was astonished at what I saw, and felt as every one cise does that has ever seen it, that it was destined to work a great destiny. You see a sort of death penalty followed the Clement attachment. Clement, who invented it, died before he could push it. Gen. Harrison, of Andersonville, S. C., saw one in operation and put him up one. Before he could establish its merits he died. The Striblings happened to see it and built one, and Dr. Gatchell happened to see theirs. He got it into the newspapers, and now everybody is talking about it. You have no 'idea how slowly a 'new thing moves when it is put in a quiet country neighborhood. It has no cnance of progress until the great public gets to looking in upon it. If it had not been for Dr. Gatchell we should have known nothing of this mill yet, and its development might have been set back for years."

A FEW PARTING WORDS.

I might carry these opinions on further and quote from every writer, but I have said enough to show that the mill stood the test of the fullest and most intelligent investigation. It did just as well as any one expected, and all came away pleased. I still insist, however, that every man who thinks of operating shall go and see it at work. If a neighborhoof thinks of investing, one man ought to be sent out to look into it. The day our party was there, there were several other persons quietly studying its work. There are visitors every day. It is easy of access, and can be fully examined in a day.

We shall hear of men whose interests are in other directions from the Clement Attachment trying to put it down and deprecating its work. It is possible that others may praise it too highly. The medium can be reached by personal examination. Mr. Stribling thinks that the next summer will see at least firty of these attachments put up in Georgia. Then we shall all see what this little machine will do.

H. W. G.

examination. Mr. Stribling thinks that the next summer will see at least firty of these attachments put up in Georgia. Then we shall all see what this little machine will do. H. W. G.

LETTER FROM THE WESTMINSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Our little New Process Yarn Mill is situated on a branch of Choestoc Creek, two miles distant from Westminster, on the Air-Line Hailroid.

Our organization, known as the Westminster Manufacturing Company, is composed of farmers who raise a smail amount of cotton as a surplus. We were led to investigate this enterprise in November, 1877, by the expriment of the late Gol. F. E. Harrison, of Andersonville, S. C., and were advised by him that our crop of 1877, amounting to 85,000 pounds of seed cotton, would be sufficient to run one set of machinery for five or six months. Accordingly we agreed to hold the crop and go into the enterprise. We then purchased the following machinery, th. One Clement Attachment, one 38-inch Wellman top liat card these were all new and combined all the principles of the Clement Attachment for converting seed cotton directly into silver, one four-delivery Danforth speeder, two Danforth sponding-frame, sone twelve bobbin Danforth speeder, two Danforth sponding-frame, ES syindleseach, two reels, one bunch press, and one bale press (all good second hand). This completed the list of machinery of our new process mill, of capacity of 160,000 pounds seed cotton per annum, and ecst. 500. For buildings, motive power, furnishing, etc., \$1,200 more was expended, making an investment of \$3,700. On the list of April, 1878, we began to operate. Our operatives consisted of seven young girls of the neighborhood who had never seen a cotton factory, and one young man of experience, who operated the card and trained these raw hands. A son of one of the proprietors, a young man of no experience in the business, but with fine scholarly attainments, a graduate of one of our best colleges and training of a practical further, was employed as Superintendent. Of course the want of

seed cotton we manufacture. It is our opinion that a mill of a capacity of 500,000 or 700,000 pounds per annum, fudiciously managed, will pay one and one-half cents for every pound manufactured. The demand for our thread is always good. In the fall and winter seasons we cannot supply the local trade. In spring and summer we ship to New York and Philadelphia, Wherever sold it is pronounced "the best." Here is what Buckingham & Paulsen, of New York, say about it in a letter addressed to us Dec. 10, 1878: "We have seen some of your yarus in Philadelphia, and they are the handsomest goods we have ever seen. We have a demand here for an extra quality of yarns, and would like to have a shipment from you." Also, under date of June I'. 1879: "There are no better yarns made, and they are put up in excellent shape." Again, under date of Oct. II, 1879: "We wish you would make us a shipment of yarns to Philadelphia, as we have an outside trade for it there, and for a superior quality of yarn, such as you make us, can find a ready market." Respectfully,

WESTMINSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

STATEMENT BY J. W. MOORES, ESQ., OF MEMPHIS.

Editor Patron of Husbandry: In reply to your request for a statement of the practical results of the Clement Attachment, I hereby give some of the most important facts. You know we have been running only about two months and a half; that we had no skilled labor to commence with, except the gentleman who put up the machine and is still connected with the mill. Mr. B. B. Smith, of Nashyille, Tenn.; and that to organize an entire force out of raw, undisciplined unsterial, to operate a cotton factory, it requires time and patience. However, the amount of product of the mill is being increased every day, and we will soon be able to get a full quota of work from every department of the mill.

The Clement Attachment (which you know is the only difference between our mill and any other, though it supersedes a great deal of machinery used in the cell process mills) is all that its great advocate and owner, Col. F. E. Whitfield, Sr., claims for it.

If to day we had skilled operatives at the spindles to spin up the rovings as fast as furnished by the three eards and attachments, we would be making 180 to 200 pounds per day, according to size or number of yarn. Three eards with the attachments are sufficient for 1,000 spindles. Under the eld process, ten eards would be considered insufficient by many.

Our yarns, made from very low cotton flaving purchased it late we got only the last picking, has been sold in Eastern markets at full prices. Our factory has been visited by a great many owners and managers of other mills, and the work, especially that of the eards and attachments, has been scrutinized and examined by them, and pronounced good and superior.

I can and do say that, after a thorough trial, the Clement Attachment is a success without a doubt, and so far have found no reason why it should not be university adopted in the South. The cost of the machinery and engine (hirty horse-power) of this mill did not reach \$13,000.

The "new process" often factory, established at Andersonville, S. C., in April last, is a complete success. Mr. F. E. Harrison, the proprietor, wrote a few weeks after cominencing work as follows. It may be well to state that he has but one card and attachment:

"I am glad to say that my little mill is running steadily, and we have worked it up to 150 pound yarns in ten and a half bours. It performs very well, and the yarns have already established a reputation in the country. My yarns sell readily at 20 cents a pound, and I cannot begin to supply the demand, while others are offering at 18 to 19 cents. This is the best evidence I can give of success.

"The cleaner also performs well. Very many have examined it, and say every cotton gin should have one. The attachment works admirably, gives very little trouble, and scarcely requires any attention. I am receiving many letters from parties in this State, Georgia, and South Carolina.

VF GLOOMY DAYS.

Hasten away, ye sad and gloomy days— Make way for days more genial and more bright! O meit, ye snows that to the hill-tops eling! O Winter, vanish from our weary sight! The bud is sleeping 'neath the frozen earth; We long for days when it shall pierce the mold, And, nourished by the Springtime sun and show'r, Its beauty timidly for us unfold.

We long once more to see, in em'rald garb Clad as of yore, the barren, shiv'ring trees; To see fair Nature dry her tearful eyes; To feel our brows fanned by the Spring's soft breeze. We cry unto the Sun, "Come nearer, thou, And warm the Earth; she's chill'd unto the heart.

She lives but in thy smile: be gracious, then, And unto her some warmth and life impart.

"Look thou upon the brooklet's lcy chains, And lo! they'll vanish, and the brook be free To gaily dance along its pebby route, And sing its song of jey and thanks to thee."

And sing its song or joy and tanks to come
And oh! we long for those sweet times to come
When from our hearts shall melt the snows of
grief.

When up shall spring in beauty, as of old,
The bud of Hope which now lies cold beneath.

We long for days when on us, as of yore,
The Sun of Happiness shall shed his ray,
And chains that bind will melt, e'en as the
brook's,
And vanish, as the night before the day.

FAITH WALTON.

And vanish, as the night before the day.

FAITE WALTON.

A Young White North Carolinian Tells

Why He Joins the Republicans.

Greensbore (N. C.) North State, Jan. 1.

We publish in this issue a letter from Mr.

J. C. Abbot, announcing his adherence to the Republican party. Mr. Abbott is a young man of high character, and we heartily welcome all such men to the ranks of the Republican party, which, as he has found out, is the only party in this country really friendly to the interests of the laboring man and the mechanic:

GREENSBORO, N. C., Dec. 26, 1872.—Editor of the North State: Sir.—I write this letter to you to let you know that I have left the Democratic party, and intend to act and vote hereafter with the Republican party. I have left the Democratic party because, after trying it for years, I find that it is not the party for a laboring man or a poor man. Before the War the Democrate in the South, nearly all of whom were slave-owners were the enemies of the white laboring man and mechanic. They had their slaves taught all the trades, and they hired them out to work at these trades, and a white mechanic could not compete with them. In this way many white mechanics and laboring-men were forced to move out West, where they could have a fair chance, and those who could uot get away were held in subjection to the slave-owners in a condition very little better than slavery, and were looked upon as no better than their "niggers." Then came the war, which was brought on this country by these same slaveholders, and they might keep their slaves in bondage and the white laboring man in a state of subjection. After the War, when the slavers had been set free, Lithought things would get better. Year after year I voted with the Democrats, hoping that each succeeding Legislature would do something for us laboring men, but instead of that they have made matters worse. The old idea of the Southern slaveholder, "that labor itself is disgraceful," has never

got out of the heads of the Democrats. They care nothing for the laboring men, and in their haste to keep down the "niggers" they have passed laws which oppress every laboring man, white as well as black. I can refer to the Road law, passed by the last Legislature, which is an outrage on every laboring man, and to the Landlord and Tenant act, a piece of abominable oppression. There are others of the same sort; but these are enough. They have also employed convicts on all their railroads, and in this way have deprived many honest laboring men of a chance to get work. I have not space enough to write all they have done to injure the laboring man, and claim for myself no great influence, but such as I am, I shall act with the Republican party. I have no doubt that there are others like me, who will also join the Republican party when they get their eyes open.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Permit me to disagre with your editorial dictum in the allusien to the above subject. "The legal beginning of the four quarters in England used to be on the 25th day of March, June, September, and December," and would be more accurate it Lady-Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25, had been cited as the closing days of each

25, had been cited as the closing days of each quarter.

And, further, when it is said that "in the United States the changes of the seasons are understood to occur a little earlier" than in England, the exact contrary is intended, as a quotation from the "New American Cyclopedia" will indicate:

In England the spring commences with February, summer with May, autumn with August, and winter with November; but in the United States the seasons begin respectively with the months succeeding those named.

ALFRED BULL.

Stealing States.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—In your article to-day or the Maine steal you say that the first attempt to steal a State by the Democrats was in New York in 1868. My recollection is that the Democrats stole the State of Louisiana in 1844. Horace Greeley denounced it as a steal as fiercely as he did that in New York in 1808. The writer of this was at that time a furious HENBY CLAY MAN.

The writer of this was at that time a farious HENRY CLAY MAN.

[Fraud was committed in one parish—Plaquemines—of a most rascally description. Two steamboat loads of roughs and loafers who had voted in New Orleans were boated down to Plaquemines, and voted again. The vote of the State was reported for Polk by 700 majority, and the Whigs claimed that over 800 repeaters voted in Plaquemines. But the Tilden-Tweed frauds in New York and Brooklyn in 1868 exceeded 30,000 spurious votes, The Louisiana frauds of 1844 were so small in comparison with those perpetrated in Louisiana by the same party twenty-four years subsequently as to cast them into so deep a shade that we overlooked them in the article.—ED.]

Grain Receipts.

WADSWORTH, Ill., Jan 8.—In the editorial olumns of last Saturday's TRIBUNE it may be noticed that you quote "the official stat ment of the Warehouse Registrar" regarding the quantity of grain in store of all kinds. To be explicit, I will copy a portion of the

ing the quantity of grain in store of all kinds. To be explicit, I will copy a portion of the article in question:

The footings, as published in our issue of last Wednesday, show that we had in store in this city last Saturday 13,000,500 bushols of all kinds of grain. The largest quantity on hand previously was 12,572,277 bushels, early in last March. The relative quantities of wheat in store, in comparison with corn, is a small percentage less than it was a vent ago, while the quantity of oats is double what it was last year, but barley is less by 50 per cent.

You further state that "only about 2,000,000 more bushels can be practically handled by the elevators after receiving what will arrive in the course of two weeks."

In this connection I cannot harmonize the yearly statement of grain received at Chicago as per Howard, White & Co. in their Prices Current of Dec. 3l last, who place the figures of all kinds of grain at less than last year.

In the matter of oats, you make it appear that there is double the quantity on hand over last year, while their bulletin of above date places the figures at much less. Besides, the reports from the several sources of information throughout the West, as reported from time to time in the Chicago dailies, from sexi-time to harvest, has invariably shown the crop of oats to be much less than an average,—in fact, a poor crop.

This, too, in view of an extraordinary export of shipments to Europe, as we have been led to believe, from the fallure of crops in those countries and the increased demand for vessel room at lake ports. If you will please explain how your readers can arrive at a reasonable condition of this product as to the amount on hand from the above statements I will be pleased and obliged.

R. S. Borspord.

Wanted: The True Inwardness of Things. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The beautiful clear type chrcago, Jan. 9.—The beautiful clear type and paper of The Thibune, as well as the matter presented, is what would be expected in the leading journal of the great Northwest, and those who have taken it regularly with their morning coffee for a quarter of a century now think more highly of it, if possible, than ever before. But, Mr. Editor, some of us are of the opinion that, after all, you don't onlike give us the translationary desired. some of us are of the opinion that, after all, you don't quite give us the trae inwardness of things; that there is an interior view, of which the unthinking do not ake cognizance, which would be highly interesting to those who wish to know the truth, and who have neither parties in politics nor theories in religion to bolster. Will you not, then, make the new year memorable by giving us a transcript of the great world just as it is in fact?

Tell us, if you will, the true inwardness of our own party, as well as of the opposition;

Tell us, if you will, the true inwardness of our own party, as well as of the opposition; the true inwardness of the various political booms, and of the men who, simulating virtue, live by political trickery and intrigue. Tell us the true inwardness of the tricks of trade; of the false balance, and the lying puckage, of adulterated food and should goods. Tell us the true inwardness of the social evil, not as it appears at the Police Court, but as it is where jeweled women entertain the "heavy" men of Chicago, and where the brass buttons of the police are never seen. Tell us the true inwardness of the City Council; of the noble men who, without fee or reward, spend their time by the year for the public good; of those, too, in the same body who are common blackmailers and bribetakers. In short, Mr. Editor, tell us the true inwardness of things, and especially of the great author of. "true inwardness" himself, who, after counting his victims, maids and wives, by the score, and after having violated almost every precept of the moral law, still remains, like some horrible "Old Man of the Sea," astride the neck of the Church.

How Alexander Agassiz Became Rich.

How Alexander Agassiz Became Rich.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—"Did you ever hear how the younger Agassiz acquired sudden wealth?" asked President M., of the University at E., as we came flying into Chicago over the Rock Island.

As I had not, and was desirous of learning

this interesting operation in detail, we re-

ired to a private section of the Puliman car, think, the Hecla, copper mines of Lake Su perior found their stock rapidly going down perior found their stock rapidly going down. Interest in mining operations was partially abandoned, and many fears were expressed that the money invested would be sunk. A meeting was called and the situation discussed. It was finally decided to send for Alexander Agassiz and have him examine the property to see if further investment or improvement would pay the parties interested. Agassiz went to Lake Superior, reconnoitered the premises, and reported favorably for the mines. He recommended an outlay of \$100,000 at once. The stockholders adopted his suggestions without delay, and paid him a good round sum,—many thousand dollars in fact. As the value of the mine increased they gave him a paying share in it, out of graffunde. From that share he has annually accumulated a considerable amount, until in the course of a very few years he grew rich in the full sense of the term. The mines to-day are the richest of the kind in the world, so supposed ablest, and he still draws his annual revenue. Shortly after this he married a woman who brought him considerable wealth. With these abundant means he has been enabled to carry on his investigation in behalf of science on a grand scale, and is now dredging the ocean's bottom in the tropic seas for the

"Hardly. There is a rumor that he is about to retire to get wealthy, but what his scheme is has not been announced,—at least it has not reached my ears. It is said that when he has attained wealth he will return to first love, and devote his life to scientific work. Science," continued the Doctor, "is a continuous outlay to its devotees, and the scheme of having money to work with in these days commends itself to one's intelligence at once. But, I fear, if all scientific men should 'bolt' in order to get wealth, the sciences would have a slim attention paid them for some time to come."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.-Following is a list of patents issued to the inventors of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota,

Iowa, Indiana, and Nebrska, during the past ILLINOIS. ducting pipes.
T. H. Brown, Chicago, trotting-sulky.
T. B. Farrington, Chicago, tap or nipple for water and gas mains.
W. F. Goodhue, Chicago, railway and tramway

W. P. Goodhue, Unleago, Analysis, P. Habel, Chicago, axle-lubricator.
J. Haish, De Kalb, barbed fence-wire (reis W. R. Iles, Fairmount, check-row attachs for corn-planters.
W. C. Kohler, Troy, wagon-brake.
G. S. Manning, Chicago, stretcher for fairmounts.

vires.

J. F. Maris, Cisne, fence.
C. Merrick, Pecatonica, spring-bed.
R. P. Morgan, Jr., Bloomington, O. D. Orvis, Chicago, steam-boiler and othe furnices. E. J. Ovington, Jr., Chicago, device for exhibit ng crockery. C. N. Petesch, Chicago, surface-feeder for d. S. Rice, Chicago, music-chart for key-boar instruments.

H. L. Russell, Bloomington, automatic cut-off for cistern-leaders.
C. Shabley, La Salle, vent-valve for barrels.
J. P. Smethells, Chicago, fan-blower.
W. D. Smith, Prophetstown, free-proof shutter.
W. S. Barnard, Canton, corn-harvester.
H. C. Beebe, Canton, shovel-plow point.

WISCONSIN. ewing-machines. R. A. Morse, Milwaukee, corner-iron for agon-seats. H. L. St. Clair, Winneconne, ironing-table. D. Strunk, Janesville, grain-binder.

MICHIGAN.

E. H. Brower, Carson City, revolving car-whee
H. M. Pierce, Grand Rapids, furnace.
F. B. Stevens, Port Huron, combined
screw MINNESOTA J. M. Apfeld, Sauk Centre, apparatus for mo

R. H. Jones and J. L. Owens, Minneapolis IOWA. E. K. Bruce et al., Keckuk, apparatus for sealing fruit-cans (reissue). J. Epeneter & Grahl, Council Bluffs, washing-board (reissue). G. Hazelwood, Jr., and J. Reagin, Bloomfield,

G. Hazelwood, Jr., and J. Reagin, Bloomie hame-tug. C. E. Lozier, Sioux City, egg-carrier. N. P. Sciden, Belle Plaine, sash-holder. J. F. Smith & Mounsdon, Toledo, fron-fence. INDIANA. M. Butler, Vernon, horse hay-rake. G. B. F. Cooper, New Albany, tobacco-drylimachine.

risge.

I. F. Randolph, Indianapolis, apparatus for lighting railway-cars (reissue).

C. R. Schellert, Indianapolis, railway-joint.

W. H. Van Wormer, Pierceton, counter-support for boots and shoes (reissue).

NEBRASKA.

E. S. Stahley, Aurora, windmill.

R. Ware, Omaha, movement for watches and clocks.

clocks.
E. Ware, Omaha, spring-power for watches and clocks. A Comfortable Situation-Very.

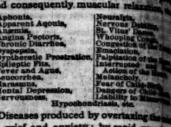
A Comfortable Situation—Very.

Washington Republic.

Mrs. Crabapple (who, together with her charming daughter, is escorted to supper at an evening party by young Mr. Tightly)—

"By the way, Mr. Tightly, aln't you the same young fellow that called on us New-Year's Day, and declared it was your first call, and then went straight to stirring your chocolate with Miranda's fan, and tried to pin a banannar on your coat, thinking it was a rose, and then tried to eat lemonade with a fork, and then said you always made it a point to make calls on the Fourth of July, and then tried to sweeten your coffee with chicken salad, and—and—" Miranda—"Why, ma, what do you mean? Of course it wasn't Mr. Tightly." Mrs. C.—"Well, I believe it was, upon my soul—that's what I believe."





by grief and anxiety; by rapid grow child-bearing; by insufficient nour

Sold by all Druggists. \$1.50 per Both I. N. HARRIS & CO., Western Le CINCINNATI, OHIO. SCALES.

OF THE WORLD.

PRICES REDUCE From 30 to 60 per cent.

Wagon Scale

Hay, Grain, Coal, Stock, Cotton, and Meri



THE SILURIAN MINERAL WATER the only known current to DIABET THE STATE OF DIABET TO DIABET THE STATE OF THE ST TRUSSES.

LICHTNING SEWER



THE NEW WILSON Oscillating Shuttle SEWING MACHINE

Is wonderful in its conception and unequaled in its capacity for doing a largering of sewing in textile fabrics and in leather. Its motions are continuous, mitting of an extraordinary rate of specifier by steam or foot power. Every motion of the treadle makes six stitches, thus stop motions, and tightens the stitch with the needle out of the fabric. It uses the well-known Wilson Compound Feed on both sides of the needle. It has a stop motions, and tightens the stitch with the needle out of the fabric. It uses the has two-thirds less parts than any other first-class Sewing Machine its arm is fully eight and one-half inches long and five and one-half inches high, and the whole Machine is very compactly and scientifically constructed. In its proportions, elegance of design and general appearance it is unsurpassed. Its simple, powerful and perfect mechanism places it as far in advance of all other Sewing Machines as the telephone is superior to the tin speaking tube. The Wil Sea the telephone is superior to the tin speaking tube. The Wil Sea as the telephone is superior to the tin speaking tube. The Wil Sea MENDING ATTACHMENT, for repairing all kinds of textile fabric wiTHOUT PATCHING, furnished FREE with all WILSON SEWING MACHINES, together with a Tucker, Ruffler, Corder, Set of Hemmers, Binder, etc. Prices furnished, with freight charges prepaid, and machines furnished on trial to responsible parties, to be used with steam-power, in places where we have no agents. Send for line trated Catalogue and Price List, No. 230. AGENTS WANTED.

Address WILSON-SEWING MACHINE CO CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

MACHINES SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Cor. State and Madison-St

REMOVE Doggett, Bassett &

VOLUME XX

212 & 214 Mon

HICKSO.

Ladies' RIDING and SURTOUTS. Servants' STYLI

163 & 165 Wabash-av. STOCKHOLDERS'

STOCKHOLDERS'

STOCKHOLDERS' CHARLES G. PI

OPTICAL GOO THE STEE RIBUNE FRICELES

PINANCIAL MONEY TO L on improved Real Estate, at

BUY YO C. JEVN 110-112 Madiso

DR. DAY, 133 E. M

GERMAN